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1 OLD BROAD STREET, AND 22 Pall Mall, LONDON.

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Paid-up Capital, £300,000.

Invested Assets (Capital and Reserves), over £1,600,000.

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This Society differs in its Principles from other Offices.

Instead of charging rates higher than are necessary, and returning the excess in the shape of periodical Bonuses, it gives from the first as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with safety bear—reserving the whole surplus for those (a majority of the whole members) who live to secure the Common Fund from loss.

A Policy for £1,200 to £1,250 may thus at most ages be had for the premium usually charged (with Profits) for £1,000 only; while by *reserving* the Surplus, large additions have been given—and may be expected—on the Policies of those who live to participate.

At last Septennial Investigation (1857), notwithstanding the moderate Premiums charged, the SURPLUS declared was £1,051,035. One-third was reserved for accumulation and future division, and remainder (£700,690) was divided among 9,384 Policies entitled to participate. First additions were (with few unimportant exceptions) from 18 to 20 to 34 per cent., according to age and class. Other policies were increased 50 to 80 per cent.

Bonuses to Policies participating, which became claims last year, averaged 49 per cent.

The system is one specially suited for FAMILY PROVISIONS. It secures for the Premium paid the largest Assurance during the period when a family is most dependent, and it returns the whole Surplus to those who have proved Good Lives.

Examples of Premium for £100 at death—with Profits.

Age	25	30	35	40	45	50
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
During Life ...	1 18 0	2 1 6*	2 6 10	2 14 9†	3 5 9	4 1 7
21 Payments ...	2 12 6	2 15 4	3 0 2	3 7 5	3 17 6	4 12 1

[The usual *non-participating* rates differ very little from these Premiums.]

* Thus a person of 30 may secure **£1,000** at Death by a yearly payment, *during life*, of £20 15s., which would generally elsewhere secure **£800** only. OR, he may secure the same sum by 21 payments of £27 13s. 4d.—*being thus free of payment after age 50.*

† At age 40 the Premium, *ceasing at 60*, is, for £1,000, £33 14s. 2d.,—being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life. *Before these Premiums have ceased, the Policy will have shared in at least one division of profits.*

THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED £7,500,000.

Their INCREASE in last Septennium was greater than in any other Office in the Kingdom—due in large measure to systematic economy of management, the ratio of expenses over the same period having been under 10 per cent. of premiums.

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which are also purchased at favourable prices.

10 FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

[To face Half-title.]

THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK

1892

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION



1893

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

PERMANENCE

THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF
THE STATES OF THE WORLD
FOR THE YEAR

1892

EDITED BY

J. SCOTT KELTIE

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1892

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1892

Man sagt oft : Zahlen regieren die Welt.
Das aber ist gewiss, Zahlen zeigen *wie* sie regiert wird.

GOETHE.

22716

4/4/92

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1892

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AND NEW YORK

1892

PREFACE

THE publication of the YEAR-BOOK this year has been to some extent delayed by the fact that the results of the Censuses of the leading countries of the world had to be incorporated; and other important classes of statistics came in at an unusually late period. The changes in the YEAR-BOOK for 1892 have been heavy and extensive, and it is hoped that the work will be found to contain the latest available statistics on all subjects of interest to public men. All the important changes that have occurred during the last few weeks, it is believed have been incorporated.

One new feature this year is the introduction of Maps. These all relate to subjects of present interest:—the Density of Population of the Globe on the basis of new censuses and estimates; the Distribution of the British Empire over the Globe; the Partition of Africa; and the International Frontiers on the Pamirs. This last map relates to a subject of very great moment. It will be found to differ in many important respects from maps that have appeared in newspapers and elsewhere in connection with the Pamir question. Its accuracy is guaranteed by the fact that it has been revised by the highest authorities on the subject, both from the political and the geographical

standpoint. Similar maps bearing on questions of present interest will be introduced in future years.

I have again to convey my warmest acknowledgments to the various Governments, Government officials, Diplomatic and Consular representatives, and private individuals, who have so generously continued to give me their assistance. Without their co-operation, it would be impossible to carry on the YEAR-BOOK with efficiency. In the editorial work of the YEAR-BOOK I have received much assistance from Mr. I. P. A. Renwick, M.A.

J. S. K.

OFFICE OF 'THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK,'

29 & 30 BEDFORD STREET, STRAND,

LONDON, W.C.

February, 1892.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTORY TABLES

	PAGE
I. The Population of the Earth	xxv
II. The World's Money	xxvi
III. The Forest Area of Europe	xxvii
IV. The Partition of Africa	xxvii
V. The British Empire.	xxx
Additions and Corrections	xxxii

MAPS.

- I. Density of Population, 1891.
- II. The Extent of the British Empire, 1891.
- III. Political Map of Africa, 1891.
- IV. The Frontier Question on the Pamirs.

PART THE FIRST.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Reigning Queen and Empress	3
--------------------------------------	---

I. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—

	PAGE		PAGE
Constitution and Govern- ment	6	Defence	58
Area and Population	14	Production and Industry	68
Religion	28	Commerce	76
Instruction	33	Shipping and Navigation	84
Justice and Crime	37	Internal Communications	87
Pauperism	40	Money and Credit	91
Finance	41	Books of Reference	94

II. INDIA, THE COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES—

	PAGE		PAGE
EUROPE—		CEYLON—	
GIBRALTAR	98	Constitution and Govern- ment	102
MALTA	99	Area and Population.	103
ASIA—		Religion	104
ADEN AND PERIM	100	Instruction	104
BAHREIN ISLANDS	100	Justice and Crime	105
BORNEO (BRITISH)	101	Pauperism	105

	PAGE		PAGE
CEYLON—		THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—	
Finance	105	Constitution and Govern-	
Defence	106	ment	158
Production and Industry .	106	Area and Population . .	159
Commerce	106	Instruction	160
Communications	108	Justice and Crime . . .	161
Money and Credit	108	Finance	161
Money, Weights, and		Defence	162
Measures	108	Production and Industry .	162
Dependency	108	Commerce	162
Books of Reference . . .	108	Shipping and Navigation .	164
CYPRUS	109	Communications	164
HONG KONG		Money and Credit	164
Constitution and Govern-		Money, Weights, and	
ment	111	Measures	164
Area and Population . .	111	Books of Reference . . .	165
Instruction	112	AFRICA—	
Justice and Crime	112	ASCENSION ISLAND . . .	166
Finance	112	BASUTOLAND	166
Defence	113	BECHUANALAND	167
Commerce and Shipping .	113	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—	
Money and Credit	114	Constitution and Govern-	
Money, Weights, and		ment	168
Measures	114	Area and Population . .	170
Books of Reference . . .	115	Religion	171
INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES—		Instruction	171
Government and Constitu-		Justice and Crime	172
tion	116	Pauperism	172
Area and Population . .	118	Finance	172
Religion	125	Defence	173
Instruction	127	Production and Industry .	173
Justice and Crime	128	Commerce	174
Finance	129	Shipping and Navigation .	175
Defence	133	Internal Communications .	176
Production and Industry .	135	Banks	176
Commerce	140	Money, Weights, and	
Shipping and Navigation .	145	Measures	176
Internal Communications .	147	Books of Reference . . .	177
Money and Credit	150	EAST AFRICA (BRITISH) .	178
Money, Weights, and		MAURITIUS—	
Measures	151	Constitution and Govern-	
Books of Reference . . .	152	ment	179
BALUCHISTAN	154	Area and Population . .	180
SIKKIM	156	Finance	181
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR		Defence	181
ISLANDS	157	Commerce	181
LACCADIVE ISLANDS . .	157	Shipping and Communica-	
KAMARAN ISLAND	157	tions	182
LABUAN	158	Money, Weights, and	
		Measures	182
		Dependencies	182
		Books of Reference . . .	183

	PAGE		PAGE
NATAL—		AMERICA—	
Constitution and Govern- ment	183	CANADA—	
Area and Population	184	Money and Credit	219
Instruction	184	Money, Weights, and Measures	220
Finance	185	Books of Reference	220
Defence	185	FALKLAND ISLANDS	222
Industry	185	GUIANA, BRITISH	223
Commerce	186	HONDURAS, BRITISH	224
Shipping and Communica- tions	187	NEWFOUNDLAND AND LAB- RADOR	225
Books of Reference	187	WEST INDIES	226
NIGER TERRITORIES	188	BAHAMAS	227
OIL RIVERS PROTECTORATE	189	BARBADOS	227
ST. HELENA	190	JAMAICA	228
TRISTAN D'ACUNHA	192	LEEWARD ISLANDS	230
WEST AFRICAN COLONIES—		TRINIDAD	231
THE GOLD COAST	192	WINDWARD ISLANDS	231
LAGOS	192	Statistics of West Indies	232
GAMBIA	192	AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA—	
SIERRA LEONE	192	FIJI—	
ZAMBEZIA (BRITISH) AND NYASSALAND	195	Constitution and Govern- ment	235
ZANZIBAR —		Area and Population	235
Sultan and Government	198	Religion	236
Area and Population	199	Instruction	236
Religion	199	Finance	236
Justice	199	Production and Industry	237
Finance	199	Commerce	237
Army	200	Shipping and Communica- tions	238
Commerce	200	Money, Weights, and Measures	238
Books of Reference	200	Books of Reference	238
ZULULAND	201	NEW GUINEA, BRITISH	238
AMERICA—		Books of Reference	239
BERMUDAS	202	NEW SOUTH WALES—	
CANADA—		Constitution and Govern- ment	239
Constitution and Govern- ment	203	Area and Population	241
Area and Population	206	Religion	242
Religion	208	Instruction	243
Instruction	208	Justice and Crime	244
Justice and Crime	209	Finance	244
Finance	210	Defence	245
Defence	212	Production and Industry	246
Production and Industry	213	Commerce	249
Commerce	214		
Shipping and Navigation	218		
Internal Communications	218		

	PAGE
NEW SOUTH WALES—	
Shipping and Navigation	251
Internal Communications	251
Money and Credit	252
Books of Reference	253

NEW ZEALAND—	
Government and Consti- tution	254
Area and Population	256
Religion	258
Instruction	258
Justice and Crime	259
Pauperism	259
Finance	260
Defence	260
Production and Industry	262
Commerce	264
Shipping and Navigation	267
Internal Communications	267
Money and Credit	268
Books of Reference	269

QUEENSLAND—	
Constitution and Govern- ment	269
Area and Population	270
Religion	271
Instruction	272
Justice and Crime	272
Pauperism	272
Finance	272
Defence	273
Production and Industry	273
Commerce	274
Shipping and Navigation	275
Internal Communications	275
Banks	275
Books of Reference	275

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—	
Constitution and Govern- ment	276
Area and Population	277
Religion	278
Instruction	278
Justice and Crime	278
Defence	279
Finance	279
Production and Industry	279
Commerce	280
Shipping and Navigation	281
Communications	281
Banks	282
Books of Reference	282

	PAGE
TASMANIA—	
Constitution and Govern- ment	282
Area and Population	283
Religion	284
Instruction	284
Justice and Crime	285
Pauperism	285
Revenue and Expenditure	285
Defence	286
Production and Industry	286
Commerce	287
Shipping and Navigation	288
Internal Communications	288
Books of Reference	289

VICTORIA—	
Constitution and Govern- ment	289
Area and Population	290
Religion	292
Instruction	292
Justice and Crime	293
Finance	294
Defence	295
Production and Industry	295
Commerce	296
Shipping and Navigation	299
Internal Communications	299
Money and Credit	300
Books of Reference	300

WESTERN AUSTRALIA	
Constitution and Govern- ment	301
Area and Population	302
Religion	302
Instruction	303
Justice and Crime	303
Pauperism	303
Finance	304
Defence	304
Production and Industry	304
Commerce	305
Shipping and Communica- tions	306
Money and Credit	306
Books of Reference	306
Australian Defence	307
Australasian Federation	307
Books of Reference	308
PACIFIC ISLANDS	309

PART THE SECOND.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	PAGE		PAGE
AFGHANISTÂN	313	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—	
Trade	315	Pauperism	349
Books of Reference	316	Finance	349
AFRICA: CENTRAL IN-		Defence	354
DEPENDENT STATES—		Production and Industry	358
CENTRAL SUDAN STATES—		Commerce	363
BORNÜ	317	Shipping and Navigation	365
WADAI — KANEM — BAG-		Internal Communications	366
IRMI	318	Money and Credit	368
EGYPTIAN SUDAN	319	Money, Weights, and	
DABOMEY	320	Measures	370
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—		Diplomatic Representatives	371
Constitution and Govern-		BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	371
ment	322	Books of Reference	372
Area and Population	323	BELGIUM	
Religion	324	Reigning King	375
Instruction	324	Constitution and Govern-	
Justice	324	ment	376
Finance	325	Area and Population	378
Defence	326	Religion	380
Production and Industry	326	Instruction	380
Commerce	328	Justice and Crime	382
Shipping and Navigation	330	Pauperism	382
Internal Communications	330	Finance	383
Money and Credit	330	Defence	384
Money, Weights, and		Production and Industry	385
Measures	331	Commerce	387
Diplomatic Representatives	331	Shipping and Navigation	390
Books of Reference	331	Internal Communications	390
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—		Money and Credit	391
Reigning Sovereign	333	Money, Weights, and	
Constitution and Govern-		Measures	392
ment	335	Diplomatic Representatives	392
Area and Population	340	Books of Reference	393
Religion	344	BHUTAN	394
Instruction	346	BOLIVIA—	
Justice and Crime	348	Constitution and Govern-	
		ment	395
		Area and Population	395

PAGE

BOLIVIA—

Religion, Instruction, and Justice	396
Finance	396
Defence	396
Production and Industry .	396
Commerce	396
Communications	397
Money, Weights, and Measures	397
Consular Representatives .	398
Books of Reference . . .	398

BRAZIL—

Constitution and Government	399
Area and Population . . .	401
Religion	402
Instruction	402
Justice and Crime	403
Finance	403
Defence	404
Production and Industry .	405
Commerce	405
Shipping and Navigation .	406
Internal Communications .	407
Money and Credit	407
Money, Weights, and Measures	407
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	408
Books of Reference . . .	408

CHILE—

Constitution and Government	410
Area and Population . . .	411
Religion	412
Instruction	412
Justice and Crime	413
Finance	413
Defence	413
Industry	414
Commerce	414
Shipping and Navigation .	416
Communications	417
Money and Credit	417
Money, Weights, and Measures	417
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	417
Books of Reference . . .	418

CHINA—

Reigning Emperor	419
Government	419
Area and Population . . .	420
Religion	421
Instruction	422
Finance	423
Defence	423
Production and Industry .	425
Commerce	425
Shipping and Navigation .	428
Internal Communications .	428
Money, Weights, and Measures	429
Diplomatic Representatives	430
Books of Reference . . .	430

COLOMBIA—

Constitution and Government	433
Area and Population . . .	433
Religion and Education .	434
Finance	434
Defence	435
Production	435
Commerce	435
Shipping and Communications	436
Money and Credit	436
Money, Weights, and Measures	437
Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives	437
Books of Reference . . .	437

CONGO FREE STATES 439

Books of Reference . . .	440
--------------------------	-----

COREA—

Government	441
Area and Population . . .	441
Religion and Instruction .	441
Finance	442
Commerce	442
Books of Reference . . .	443

COSTA RICA—

Constitution and Government	444
Area and Population . . .	444
Instruction	444
Justice	444
Finance	445

PAGE

	PAGE		PAGE
COSTA RICA—		FRANCE—	
Defence	445	Religion	476
Industry and Commerce	445	Instruction	476
Shipping and Communica- tions	446	Justice and Crime	478
Money, Weights, and Measures	446	Pauperism	479
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	446	Finance	479
Books of Reference	447	Defence	484
		Production and Industry	492
DENMARK—		Commerce	496
Reigning King	448	Shipping and Navigation	499
Constitution and Govern- ment	450	Internal Communications	501
Area and Population	451	Money and Credit	502
Religion	452	Money, Weights, and Measures	503
Instruction	453	Diplomatic Representatives	503
Crime	453	Books of Reference	504
Finance	453	ANDORRA	505
Defence	455	COLONIES AND DEPEND- ENCIES	506
Production and Industry	456	ASIA—	
Commerce	456	FRENCH INDIA	508
Shipping and Navigation	458	FRENCH INDO-CHINA	508
Internal Communications	458	ANNAM	509
Money and Credit	458	CAMBODIA	509
Money, Weights, and Measures	458	COCHIN-CHINA	509
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	459	TONQUIN	510
Colonies	459	AFRICA—	
Books of Reference	460	ALGERIA—	
ECUADOR—		Government	510
Constitution and Govern- ment	461	Area and Population	510
Area and Population	461	Instruction	510
Religion and Instruction	462	Crime	510
Justice and Crime	462	Finance	510
Finance	462	Défence	512
Defence	463	Industry	512
Commerce	463	Commerce	513
Shipping and Navigation	464	Shipping and Communica- tions	514
Internal Communications	464	Money, Weights, and Measures	514
Money and Credit	464	Books of Reference	514
Weights and Measures	465	FRENCH CONGO AND GABUN	515
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	465	GOLD COAST TERRITORIES	515
Books of Reference	466	MADAGASCAR—	
FRANCE—		Reigning Sovereign	516
Constitution and Govern- ment	467	Government	516
Area and Population	471		

	PAGE		PAGE
MADAGASCAR—		GERMAN EMPIRE—	
Area and Population	516	Reigning Emperor and King	530
Religion and Education	517	Constitution and Government	531
Justice	518	Area and Population	534
Finance	518	Religion	538
Defence	518	Instruction	539
Production and Industry	518	Justice and Crime	541
Commerce	519	Pauperism	542
Shipping and Communications	519	Finance	543
Money and Banks	519	Defence	545
Consular and other Representatives	519	Production and Industry	552
Books of Reference	520	Commerce	556
DIEGO-SUAREZ, NOSSI-BÉ, ST. MARIE	520	Shipping and Navigation	560
MAYOTTE AND THE COMORO ISLANDS	521	Internal Communications	562
RÉUNION	521	Money and Credit	564
OROCK	521	Money, Weights, and Measures	565
SENEGAL, RIVIÈRES DU SUD, THE SETTLEMENT ON THE GUINEA COAST, THE FRENCH SUDAN, AND THE FRENCH SAHARA	522	Diplomatic Representatives	565
TUNIS—		FOREIGN DEPENDENCIES	566
Bey	523	TOGOLAND	567
Government	523	CAMEROONS	568
Area and Population	524	GERMAN SOUTH - WEST AFRICA	568
Finance	524	GERMAN EAST AFRICA	568
Industry	524	IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC	569
Commerce	525	STATES OF GERMANY—	
Money, Weights, and Measures	526	ALSACE-LORRAINE—	
Books of Reference	526	Constitution	570
AMERICA—		Area and Population	571
GUADELOUPE AND DEPENDENCIES	527	Religion, Instruction, Justice and Crime, Poor-relief	572
GUIANA	527	Finance	572
MARTINIQUE	527	Production and Industry	572
ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON	528	ANHALT—	
AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA—		Reigning Duke	574
NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES	528	Constitution	573
SOCIETY ISLANDS AND NEIGHBOURING GROUPS	528	Area and Population	573
		Finance	574
		BADEN—	
		Reigning Grand-Duke	574
		Constitution	575
		Area and Population	575
		Religion and Education	576
		Finance	577
		Production and Industry	577
		Communications	578

	PAGE
BAVARIA—	
Reigning King	578
Regent	578
Constitution and Govern- ment	579
Area and Population	580
Religion	582
Instruction	582
Justice, Crime, and Pau- perism	583
Finance	583
Army	583
Production and Industry	584
BREMEN -	
Constitution	585
Area and Population	585
Religion, Justice, and Crime	585
Finance	586
Commerce and Shipping	586
BRENSWICK—	
Regent	586
Constitution	587
Area and Population	587
Finance	588
Production and Industry	588
HAMBURG—	
Constitution	588
Area and Population	589
Religion, Justice, Crime, and Agriculture	590
Finance	590
Commerce and Shipping	590
HESSE—	
Reigning Grand-Duke	592
Constitution	593
Area and Population	593
Religion and Instruction	593
Finance	594
Production and Industry	594
LIPPE—	
Reigning Prince	594
Constitution	594
Area and Population	595
Finance and Industry	595

	PAGE
LÜBECK—	
Constitution	595
Area and Population	596
Religion, Instruction, Jus- tice, and Pauperism	596
Revenue and Expenditure	596
Commerce and Shipping	597
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN—	
Reigning Grand-Duke	597
Constitution	598
Area and Population	598
Religion and Instruction	599
Justice, Crime, and Pau- perism	599
Finance	599
Production	599
MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ—	
Reigning Grand-Duke	600
Constitution and Finance	600
Area, Population, &c.	600
OLDENBURG—	
Reigning Grand-Duke	601
Constitution and Revenue	602
Area and Population	602
Religion and Instruction	603
Justice and Pauperism	603
Production	603
PRUSSIA—	
Reigning King	604
Constitution and Govern- ment	606
Area and Population	610
Religion	613
Instruction	613
Justice, Crime, and Pau- perism	615
Finance	615
Army	617
Production and Industry	618
Commerce	619
Internal Communications	620
SAXE-WEIMAR—	
Reigning Grand-Duke	620
Constitution and Revenue	620
Area and Population	621
Religion, Instruction, Jus- tice, and Crime	621
Production	622

	PAGE
SAXONY—	
Reigning King	622
Constitution and Govern- ment	623
Area and Population . . .	624
Religion	625
Instruction	625
Justice, Crime, and Pau- perism	626
Finance	626
Production and Industry .	626
Communications	627

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE—	
Reigning Prince	628
Constitution and Finance .	628
Area and Population . . .	628

THE THURINGIAN STATES—	
REUSS, ELDER BRANCH . .	629
REUSS, YOUNGER BRANCH .	629
SAXE-ALTENBURG	630
SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA .	631
SAXE-MEININGEN	632
SCHWARZBURG - RUDOL - STADT	633
SCHWARZBURG - SONDER- HAUSEN	633
Statistics—	
Area and Population . . .	634
Religion	635
Crime and Pauperism . . .	635
Agriculture	636

WALDECK—	
Reigning Prince	636

WÜRTTEMBERG—	
Reigning King	637
Constitution and Govern- ment	638
Area and Population . . .	639
Religion	640
Instruction	640
Crime and Pauperism . . .	640
Finance	640
Army	642
Industry	642
Books of Reference	643

GREECE—	
Reigning King	645
Constitution and Govern- ment	646
Area and Population . . .	647
Religion	648
Instruction	649
Finance	649
Defence	652
Production and Industry .	653
Commerce	654
Navigation and Shipping .	655
Internal Communications .	655
Money, Weights, and Measures	655
Diplomatic Representatives	656
Books of Reference	656

GUATEMALA—	
Constitution and Govern- ment	658
Area and Population . . .	658
Religion	658
Instruction	658
Crime	659
Finance	659
Defence	659
Production and Industry .	659
Commerce	659
Shipping and Communica- tions	660
Money, Weights, and Measures	660
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	661
Books of Reference	661

HAITI—	
Constitution and Govern- ment	662
Area and Population . . .	662
Religion and Instruction .	662
Finance	662
Defence	663
Commerce and Communica- tions	663
Money, Weights, and Measures	664
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	664
Books of Reference	664

HAWAII—	PAGE
Reigning Monarch, Constitution, and Government . . .	665
Area and Population . . .	666
Religion and Instruction . . .	666
Finance . . .	666
Commerce, Shipping, and Communications . . .	667
Currency . . .	667
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives . . .	667
Books of Reference . . .	668
	.
HONDURAS—	
Constitution and Government . . .	669
Area and Population . . .	669
Instruction . . .	669
Finance . . .	669
Commerce . . .	670
Communications . . .	670
Money, Weights, and Measures . . .	670
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives . . .	670
Books of Reference . . .	671
ITALY—	
Reigning King . . .	672
Constitution and Government . . .	673
Area and Population . . .	676
Religion . . .	683
Instruction . . .	690
Justice and Crime . . .	692
Pauperism . . .	694
Finance . . .	695
Defence . . .	699
Production and Industry . . .	705
Commerce . . .	708
Navigation and Shipping . . .	710
Internal Communications . . .	711
Money and Credit . . .	712
Money, Weights, and Measures . . .	713
Diplomatic Representatives . . .	713
FOREIGN DEPENDENCIES . . .	714
ABYSSINIA AND SHOA . . .	715
Books of Reference . . .	717

JAPAN—	PAGE
Reigning Sovereign . . .	719
Constitution and Government . . .	719
Local Government . . .	721
Area and Population . . .	721
Religion . . .	723
Instruction . . .	723
Justice and Crime . . .	723
Pauperism . . .	724
Finance . . .	724
Defence . . .	726
Production and Industry . . .	727
Commerce . . .	728
Shipping and Navigation . . .	730
Internal Communications . . .	730
Money and Credit . . .	731
Money, Weights, and Measures . . .	732
Diplomatic Representatives . . .	732
Books of Reference . . .	733
LIBERIA—	
Constitution and Government . . .	734
Area and Population . . .	734
Finance . . .	734
Commerce . . .	734
Money, Weights, and Measures . . .	735
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives . . .	735
Books of Reference . . .	735
LUXEMBURG . . .	736
MEXICO—	
Constitution and Government . . .	737
Area and Population . . .	738
Religion and Instruction . . .	739
Justice . . .	740
Finance . . .	740
Defence . . .	741
Production and Industry . . .	742
Commerce . . .	743
Shipping and Communications . . .	744
Money and Credit . . .	744

	PAGE
MEXICO—	
Money, Weights, and Measures	745
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	746
Books of Reference	746
MONACO	748
MONTENEGRO—	
Reigning Prince	749
Government	749
Area and Population	750
Religion	750
Instruction	751
Justice, Crime, and Pauperism	751
Finance	751
Defence	751
Production and Industry	751
Commerce	752
Communications	752
Money	752
Books of Reference	752
MOROCCO—	
Reigning Sultan	753
Government	753
Area and Population	753
Religion	754
Defence	754
Commerce	754
Money, Weights, and Measures	755
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	756
Books of Reference	756
NEPAL	757
NETHERLANDS (THE)—	
Reigning Sovereign	759
Government and Constitution	760
Area and Population	763
Religion	765
Instruction	766
Justice and Crime	767
Pauperism	767

	PAGE
NETHERLANDS (THE)—	
Finance	768
Defence	770
Production and Industry	772
Commerce	774
Shipping and Navigation	777
Internal Communications	778
Money and Credit	780
Money, Weights, and Measures	781
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	782
COLONIES	782
DUTCH EAST INDIES—	
Government and Constitution	782
Area and Population	783
Religion	785
Instruction	785
Justice and Crime	786
Finance	786
Defence	787
Production and Industry	788
Commerce	790
Shipping and Communications	791
Money and Credit	791
Money, Weights, and Measures	791
Consular Representatives	791
DUTCH WEST INDIES—	
DUTCH GUIANA, OR SURINAM	792
CURAÇO	793
Books of Reference	794
NICARAGUA—	
Constitution and Government	797
Area and Population	797
Instruction	797
Finance	797
Industry and Commerce	798
Communications	798
Money, Weights, and Measures	798
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	798
Books of Reference	799

	PAGE
OMAN	800

ORANGE FREE STATE—

Constitution and Govern- ment	801
Area and Population	801
Religion	802
Instruction	802
Justice and Crime	802
Finance	802
Defence	803
Production and Industry	803
Commerce	803
Communications	804
Books of Reference	804

PARAGUAY—

Constitution and Govern- ment	805
Area and Population	805
Religion, Instruction, and Justice	806
Finance	806
Defence	806
Production and Industry	806
Commerce	807
Communications	807
Money and Credit	807
Money, Weights, and Measures	807
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	808
Books of Reference	808

PERSIA—

Reigning Shah	809
Government	810
Area and Population	811
Religion	811
Instruction	812
Justice	812
Finance	812
Defence	813
Commerce	813
Money and Credit	815
Communications	816
Money, Weights, and Measures	816
Diplomatic Representatives	817
Books of Reference	818

PERU—

Constitution and Govern- ment	819
Area and Population	819
Religion	820
Instruction	820
Finance	821
Defence	822
Industry	822
Commerce	823
Shipping and Navigation	824
Internal Communications	824
Money, Weights, and Measures	824
Diplomatic Representatives	825
Books of Reference	825

PORTUGAL—

Reigning King	827
Constitution and Govern- ment	828
Area and Population	830
Religion	832
Instruction	833
Justice and Crime	833
Finance	833
Defence	835
Production and Industry	836
Commerce	837
Shipping and Navigation	839
Internal Communications	839
Money and Credit	839
Money, Weights, and Measures	839
Diplomatic Representatives	840
Colonies	840
Books of Reference	842

ROUMANIA—

Reigning King	844
Constitution and Govern- ment	844
Area and Population	845
Religion	846
Instruction	846
Finance	846
Defence	847
Production and Industry	848
Commerce	848
Shipping and Communi- cations	849

	PAGE
ROUMANIA—	
Money, Weights, and Measures	850
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	850
Books of Reference	850

RUSSIA—

Reigning Emperor	851
Constitution and Government	853
Area and Population	858
Religion	863
Instruction	864
Justice and Crime	867
Finance	868
Defence	877
Production and Industry	889
Commerce	894
Shipping and Navigation	901
Internal Communications	902
Money and Credit	904
Money, Weights, and Measures	906
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	906

FINLAND	907
Population	907
Instruction	908
Pauperism and Crime	908
Finance	908
Industry	908
Commerce	909
Shipping and Navigation	910
Internal Communications	910
Money, Weights, &c.	910

DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA—

BOKHARA	911
KHIVA	912
Books of Reference	913

SALVADOR—

Constitution and Government	915
Area and Population	915
Instruction and Justice	915
Finance	916
Industries	916
Commerce	916

	PAGE
SALVADOR—	
Shipping and Communications	916
Money, Weights, and Measures	917
Diplomatic Representatives	917
Books of Reference	917

SAMOA	918
-----------------	-----

SANTO DOMINGO—

Constitution and Government	919
Area and Population	919
Religion and Instruction	920
Justice	920
Finance	920
Defence	920
Production and Industry	920
Commerce	921
Shipping and Communications	921
Money, Weights, and Measures	921
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	921
Books of Reference	921

SERVIA—

Reigning Sovereign and Family	923
Constitution and Government	923
Area and Population	924
Religion	925
Instruction	925
Justice and Crime	926
Pauperism	926
Finance	926
Defence	927
Production and Industry	928
Commerce	929
Communications	930
Money and Credit	923
Money, Weights, and Measures	930
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	930
Books of Reference	931

SIAM—

Reigning King . . .	932
Government . . .	932
Area and Population . . .	933
Finance . . .	934
Defence . . .	934
Production and Industry . . .	935
Commerce . . .	935
Shipping and Communica- tions . . .	936
Money, Weights, and Measures . . .	937
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives . . .	937
Books of Reference . . .	937

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC—

Constitution and Govern- ment . . .	938
Area and Population . . .	939
Religion . . .	939
Instruction . . .	939
Finance . . .	939
Defence . . .	940
Production and Industry . . .	940
Commerce . . .	940
Communications . . .	940
Books of Reference . . .	941

SPAIN—

Reigning Sovereign . . .	942
Queen Regent . . .	942
Government and Constitu- tion . . .	943
Area and Population . . .	946
Religion . . .	947
Instruction . . .	947
Finance . . .	948
Defence . . .	950
Production and Industry . . .	953
Commerce . . .	953
Shipping and Navigation . . .	955
Internal Communications . . .	956
Money, Weights, and Measures . . .	956
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives . . .	956
COLONIES . . .	957
CUBA AND PORTO RICO . . .	957
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS . . .	959
Books of Reference . . .	959

SWEDEN AND NORWAY—

Reigning King . . .	961
SWEDEN—	
Constitution and Govern- ment . . .	962
Area and Population . . .	964
Religion . . .	967
Instruction . . .	967
Justice and Crime . . .	967
Pauperism . . .	967
Finance . . .	968
Defence . . .	969
Production and Industry . . .	972
Commerce . . .	972
Shipping and Navigation . . .	974
Internal Communications . . .	974
Money and Credit . . .	975

NORWAY—

Constitution and Govern- ment . . .	976
Area and Population . . .	978
Religion . . .	981
Instruction . . .	981
Justice and Crime . . .	981
Pauperism . . .	982
Finance . . .	982
Defence . . .	983
Production and Industry . . .	985
Commerce . . .	986
Shipping and Navigation . . .	988
Internal Communications . . .	989
Money and Credit . . .	990
Money, Weights, and Measures . . .	991
Diplomatic Representatives . . .	991
Books of Reference . . .	992

SWITZERLAND—

Constitution and Govern- ment . . .	923
Area and Population . . .	995
Religion . . .	997
Instruction . . .	998
Justice and Crime . . .	999
Finance . . .	999
Defence . . .	1001
Production and Industry . . .	1003
Commerce . . .	1004
Internal Communications . . .	1005
Money and Credit . . .	1006

	PAGE		PAGE
SWITZERLAND—		EGYPT—	
Money, Weights, and Measures	1006	Defence	1044
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	1006	Production and Industry	1044
Books of Reference	1007	Commerce	1046
		Shipping and Navigation	1050
		Suez Canal	1051
		Internal Communications	1053
		Money, Weights, and Measures	1053
		Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	1054
		Book of Reference	1054
TONGA	1008		
TURKEY—		UNITED STATES—	
Reigning Sultan	1009	Constitution and Government	1056
Constitution and Government	1011	Area and Population	1062
Area and Population	1013	Religion	1068
Religion and Education	1016	Instruction	1069
Finance	1017	Justice	1072
Defence	1020	Pauperism	1072
Production and Industry	1024	Finance	1073
Commerce	1025	Defence	1077
Shipping and Navigation	1028	Production and Industry	1080
Internal Communications	1028	Commerce	1088
Money, Weights, and Measures	1029	Shipping and Navigation	1093
		Internal Communications	1094
		Money and Credit	1095
		Money, Weights, and Measures	1096
		Diplomatic Representatives	1097
		Books of Reference	1097
TRIBUTARY STATES—			
BULGARIA	1030	URUGUAY—	
Constitution and Government	1030	Constitution and Government	1100
Area and Population	1031	Area and Population	1100
Instruction	1032	Religion	1102
Finance	1032	Instruction	1102
Defence	1032	Finance	1102
Production and Industry	1033	Defence	1103
Commerce	1033	Production and Industry	1103
Shipping and Communications	1033	Commerce	1103
Money and Credit	1034	Shipping and Navigation	1105
SAMOS	1034	Internal Communications	1105
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	1034	Money and Credit	1105
Books of Reference	1035	Money, Weights, and Measures	1106
		Diplomatic and Consular Representatives	1106
		Books of Reference	1106
EGYPT—			
Reigning Khedive	1036		
Government and Constitution	1037		
Area and Population	1038		
Religion and Instruction	1040		
Justice and Crime	1040		
Finance	1041		

VENEZUELA—	PAGE	VENEZUELA—	PAGE
Constitution and Govern- ment	1107	Commerce	1110
Area and Population . .	1107	Shipping and Communica- tions	1111
Religion and Instruction .	1108	Money, Weights, and Measures	1112
Justice and Crime . . .	1109	Diplomatic and Consular Representatives . . .	1112
Finance	1109	Books of Reference . . .	1112
Defence	1109		
Production and Industry .	1110		
INDEX			1113

INTRODUCTORY TABLES

I. THE POPULATION OF THE EARTH.¹

The following table, from data given in 'Die Bevölkerung der Erde,' shows the area, population, and density of population in each of the divisions of the earth :—

—	Area : square miles	Population	Population per square mile
Europe ²	3,797,410	357,851,580	94
Asia ³	17,039,066	825,954,000	48
Africa ⁴	11,518,104	168,499,017	14
Australasia ⁵	3,458,029	5,684,600	1·6
North America ⁶	7,952,386	88,386,084	11
South America	6,844,602	33,342,700	5
	50,609,597	1,479,717,981	29
Polar islands	1,689,834	11,170	—
Total	52,299,431	1,479,729,151	28

¹ Compare Map No. I.

² Including Iceland, the Açores and Madeira, but not the islands in the Arctic Sea. The population given is the sum of census results for the countries of Europe from 1881 to 1891. Later results than are given in the above table would add two millions to the population of Europe.

³ Exclusive of the islands in the Arctic Sea.

⁴ Including Madagascar and other islands in the Indian Ocean, and the Canaries, &c., in the Atlantic Ocean.

⁵ Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, and the islands in the South Pacific.

⁶ Including Central America and the West Indies.

The following is Mr. E. G. Ravenstein's revised estimate for 1890 :—

—	Area, sq. miles	Population	Per sq. mile
Europe	3,555,000	360,200,000	101
Asia	14,710,000	850,000,000	57
Africa	11,514,000	127,000,000	11
Australasia and Pacific	3,300,000	4,750,000	1·4
North America and W. Indies	6,446,000	89,250,000	14
South America	6,837,000	36,420,000	5
Polar Regions beyond North Limit of Cereals	4,888,800	300,000	—
Total	51,250,800	1,467,920,000	29

Mr. Ravenstein also estimated the increase of the world's population in a decade (1880-90) at 8 per cent., viz., Europe, 8·7 per cent. ; Asia, 6 per cent. ; Africa, 10 per cent. ; Australasia 30 per cent. ; North America, 20 per cent. ; South America, 15 per cent.

II. THE WORLD'S MONEY.

The following table, adapted from that prepared by the Director of the United States Mint, shows approximately the amount of gold and silver coin in the different countries of the world :—

	Gold	Silver
	£	£
United States	146,253,900	100,431,500
United Kingdom	114,583,300	20,833,300
France	187,500,000	145,833,300
Germany	104,166,700	30,208,300
Belgium	13,541,700	11,458,300
Italy	29,166,700	12,500,000
Switzerland	3,125,000	3,125,000
Greece	416,700	833,300
Spain	20,833,300	26,041,700
Portugal	8,333,300	2,083,300
Austria-Hungary	8,333,300	18,750,000
Netherlands	5,208,300	13,541,700
Scandinavian Union	6,666,700	2,083,300
Russia	39,583,300	12,500,000
Turkey	10,416,700	9,375,000
Australia	20,833,300	1,458,300
Egypt	20,833,300	3,125,000
Mexico	1,041,700	10,416,700
Central America	—	104,200
South America	9,375,000	5,208,300
Japan	18,750,000	10,416,700
India	—	187,500,000
China	—	145,833,300
The Straits Settlements	—	20,833,300
Canada	3,333,300	1,041,700
Cuba, Haiti, &c.	4,166,700	416,700
Totals	776,462,200	795,952,200
Grand total	£1,572,414,400	

III. THE FOREST AREA OF EUROPE.

In the following table the forest areas of the different countries of Europe are compared with the total areas of the respective countries :—

—	Area of Country	Area of Forest	Percentage of Forest
	Acres	Acres	
Russia	1,339,353,795	502,380,000	40
Sweden and Norway	132,387,005	62,315,999	34
Austria	133,767,980	45,909,213	29
Germany	133,628,966	34,909,671	26
Turkey	114,761,634	25,443,284	22
Italy	62,651,550	14,228,978	22
Switzerland	9,971,390	1,788,766	18
France	190,557,555	22,687,716	17
Greece	11,979,500	1,721,080	14
Spain	116,793,222	8,523,836	7
Belgium	7,267,975	501,405	7
Holland	8,441,225	569,160	7
Portugal	22,819,095	1,165,420	5
United Kingdom	76,695,321	3,116,519	4
Denmark	13,879,285	464,360	3
	2,384,854,949	726,685,617	30

IV. THE PARTITION OF AFRICA, *January, 1892.*¹

The following table has been compiled for the STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S. :—

—	Area	Population	Inhabitants to a Square Mile
British Africa :			
Gambia	2,700	50,000	19
Sierra Leone	15,000	300,000	20
Gold Coast	46,600	1,905,000	41
Lagos and Yoruba	21,100	3,000,000	142
Niger Territories and Oil Rivers ²	269,500	17,500,000	65
British Guinea	354,900	23,755,000	67
Cape Colony (with Pondoland and Walvisch Bay)	225,600	1,700,000	8
Basutoland	11,750	180,000	16
Natal	21,150	540,000	25
Zulu and Tonga Lands	10,560	170,000	16
British Bechuanaland	71,420	46,000	0·6
Bechuanaland Protectorate	99,000	150,000	1·5
Zambezia, Nyasaland, &c.	520,000	950,000	1·8
British South Africa	959,480	3,736,000	4

¹ Compare Map No. III. showing the Political Division of Africa.

² Inclusive of Sokoto (121,000 square miles, 9,400,000 inhabitants) and Gando (98,000 square miles, 6,000,000 inhabitants), with Bongo and territories tributary to Sokoto on the north.

	Area	Population	Inhabitants to a Square Mile
British Africa—<i>cont.</i>—			
Zanzibar and Pemba	985	165,000	167
Ibea, to 6° N. latitude	468,000	6,500,000	14
Rest to Egyptian frontier	745,000	6,000,000	8
Northern Somal Coast	40,000	200,000	5
Sokotra	1,382	10,000	8
British East Africa	1,255,367	12,875,000	10
Mauritius, &c.	1,053	392,500	374
St. Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha	126	5,600	45
Total British Africa	2,570,926	40,764,100	16
French Africa :			
Tunis	44,800	1,500,000	33
Algeria	260,000	3,870,000	15
Sahara	1,550,000	1,100,000	0·7
Senegambia (old possessions)	51,000	250,000	5
Gold and Benin Coasts	7,500	250,000	33
Sudan and Guinea (remainder)	531,500	10,500,000	20
French Congo (and Gabon)	220,000	2,500,000	11
Obok (Bay of Tajura)	7,700	70,000	9
Madagascar and dependencies	228,600	3,520,000	16
Comoros	760	63,000	84
Réunion	764	165,000	215
Total French Africa	2,902,624	23,788,000	8
Portuguese Africa :			
Portuguese Guinea	11,600	150,000	13
Angola	517,200	3,500,000	7
Mozambique	310,000	1,500,000	5
Madeira	318	134,000	421
Cape Verde Islands	1,490	111,000	75
St. Thomé and Príncipe	417	21,000	50
Total Portuguese Africa	841,025	5,416,000	6
Spanish Africa :			
Tetuan, &c. (Morocco)	27	16,000	592
Sahara	200,000	100,000	0·5
Canaries	2,940	288,000	98
Gulf of Guinea ¹	800	33,000	41
Total Spanish Africa	203,767	437,000	2
German Africa :			
Togoland (Slave Coast)	16,000	650,000	40
Camarons (Kamerun)	130,000	2,600,000	20
South-West Africa	322,000	200,000	0·6
East Africa (with Malia)	354,000	2,500,000	7
Total German Africa	822,000	5,950,000	7

¹ This includes Fernando Po, Annobon, Corisco, and Cape S. Juan.

	Area	Population	Inhabitants to a Square Mile
Italian Africa :			
Eritrea	52,000	300,000	6
Abyssinia	195,000	4,500,000	23
Somal, Galla, &c.	355,300	1,500,000	4
Total Italian Africa	602,000	6,300,000	10
Summary :			
British Africa	2,570,926	40,764,100	16
French Africa	2,902,624	23,788,000	8
Portuguese Africa	841,025	5,416,000	6
Spanish Africa	203,767	437,000	2
German Africa	822,000	5,950,000	7
Italian Africa	602,000	6,300,000	10
Congo State (Belgian)	865,400	15,600,000	18
Boer Republics	162,640	888,000	5
Swazi Land	6,370	61,000	10
Liberia	37,000	1,000,000	27
Turkish (Egypt and Tripoli)	836,000	7,980,000	10
Unappropriated	1,584,398	22,000,900 ¹	14
Great Lakes	80,350	—	—
Total Africa	11,514,500	130,185,000	11

¹ Unappropriated Africa includes Morocco (219,000 square miles, 6,000,000 inhabitants), Bornu, with Kanem (80,000 square miles, 5,100,000 inhabitants), Wadai (172,000 square miles, 2,600,000 inhabitants), Bagirmi (71,000 square miles, 1,500,000 inhabitants), &c.

	Area. Sq. miles	Population	Revenue	Expenditure
United Kingdom	121,481	37,888,153	£ 89,304,316	£ 86,083,314
<i>India:—</i>				
British India ^{1,2}	1,068,314	220,529,100	63,813,902	61,854,877
Feudatory States	731,944	64,123,230	—	—
Total India	1,800,258	284,652,330	—	—
COLONIES—				
<i>Europe:—</i>				
Gibraltar	1 ⁹	25,755	62,461	59,042
Malta	117	165,662	261,254	266,900
Total Europe	119	191,417	323,715	325,942
<i>Asia:—</i>				
Aden ²	75	41,910	—	—
Ceylon ²	25,364	3,008,239	1,216,782	1,162,463
Hong Kong ³	29	221,441	415,671	399,031
Labuan	30 ²	5,853	3,385	3,861
Straits Settlements ⁴	1,472	506,577	711,491	626,326
Total Asia	26,970	3,784,010	2,347,329	2,191,681
<i>Africa:—</i>				
Ascension	35	360	—	—
Basutoland	9,720	218,902	41,784	40,825
Bechuanaland	43,000	72,700	161,303 ⁷	159,545
Cape Colony	233,430	1,527,224	4,430,050	3,864,014
Mauritius ²	705	360,847	777,477	770,150
Natal	21,150	543,913	1,422,688	1,328,468
St. Helena	47	4,116	8,729	9,032
<i>West African Colonies:—</i>				
Gambia	2,700	50,000	30,573	22,739
Gold Coast	15,000	1,905,000	156,449	117,899
Lagos	1,071	100,000	56,341	63,701
Sierra Leone	15,000	180,000	78,708	63,056
Total Africa	341,858	4,963,062	7,159,102	6,439,429
<i>America:—</i>				
Bermudas	20	15,884	32,394	30,270
Canada ⁵	3,470,257	4,829,411	8,104,505	7,396,034
Falkland Islands	6,500	1,789	9,492	9,389
British Guiana	109,000	284,887	522,767	508,108
British Honduras	7,562	31,471	51,204	45,249
Newfoundland and Labrador ⁶	162,200	197,332	203,028	246,546
<i>West Indies:—</i>				
Bahamas	5,450	48,000	54,826	48,688
Barbados	166	182,322	186,179	181,635
Jamaica and Turks Islands	4,424	644,235	797,789	674,678
Leeward Islands	701	129,760	119,357	125,550
Windward Islands	784	134,921	135,203	133,281
Trinidad	1,754	208,030	468,739	475,244
Total America	3,768,818	6,708,042	10,875,303	9,975,372
<i>Australasia:—</i>				
Fiji	7,740	121,180	66,817	60,826
New Guinea	90,000	489,000	—	—
New South Wales	310,700	1,194,207	9,498,620	9,563,562
New Zealand	104,471	626,830	4,208,029	4,081,566
Queensland	668,497	893,718	3,260,308	3,745,217
South Australia	903,690	315,048	2,557,772	2,579,258
Tasmania	26,251	146,667	758,100	722,746
Victoria	87,884	1,140,411	8,519,159	9,645,737
Western Australia	975,920	40,782	414,314	401,737
Total Australasia	3,175,153	4,416,843	29,283,119	30,790,649
Total Colonies	7,312,918	20,063,374	49,988,568	49,723,074
Total U. K., India, and Colonies	9,114,657	342,603,857	203,106,786	197,661,265
PROTECTORATES AND SPHERES OF INFLUENCE—				
Asia	120,400	1,112,000	—	—
Africa	2,120,000	35,000,000	—	—
Pacific	—	10,000	—	—
Total Protectorates	2,240,400	36,122,000	—	—
Total British Empire	11,475,057	378,725,857	—	—

¹ Including Upper Burmah.² Rupee at 1s. 6d.³ Dollar at 4s. 2d.⁴ Dollar at 3s. 4d.⁵ Dollar at 4s. 1½d.⁶ The area of Newfoundland alone is 42,200 square miles.

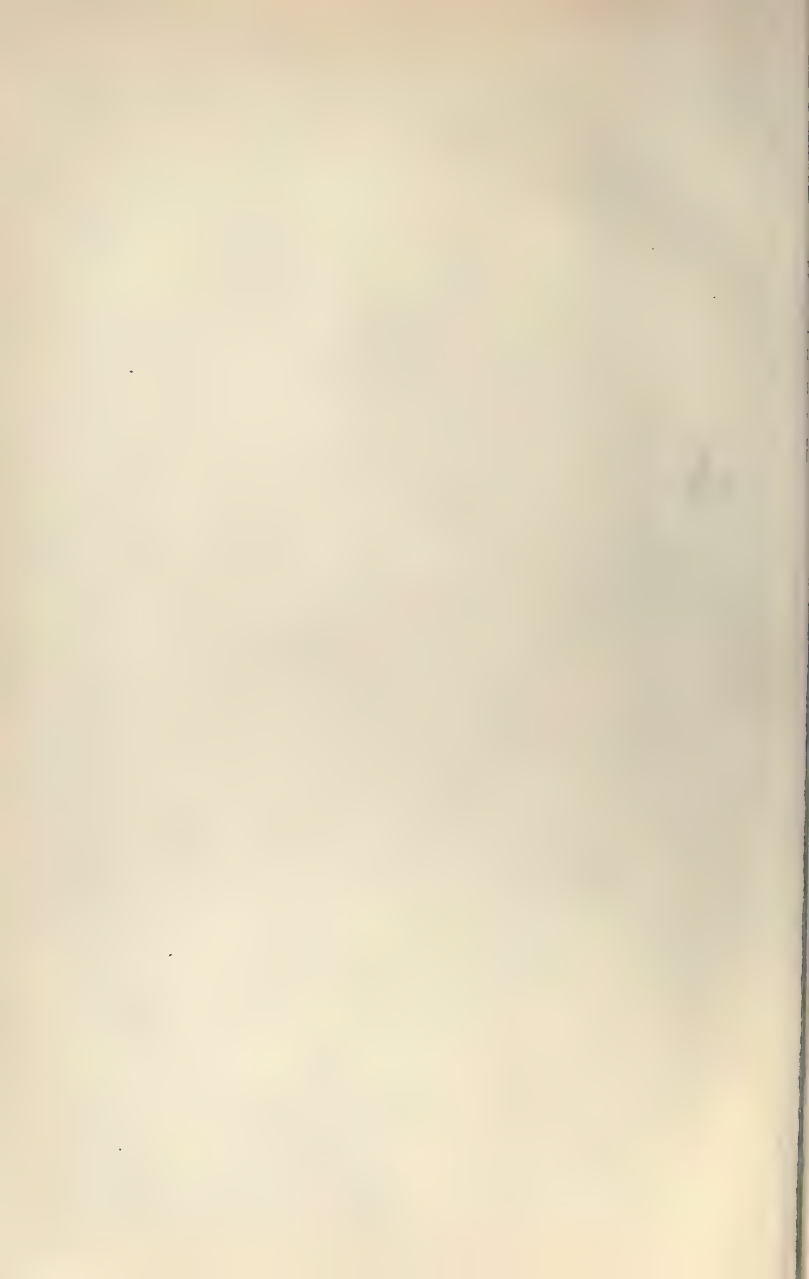








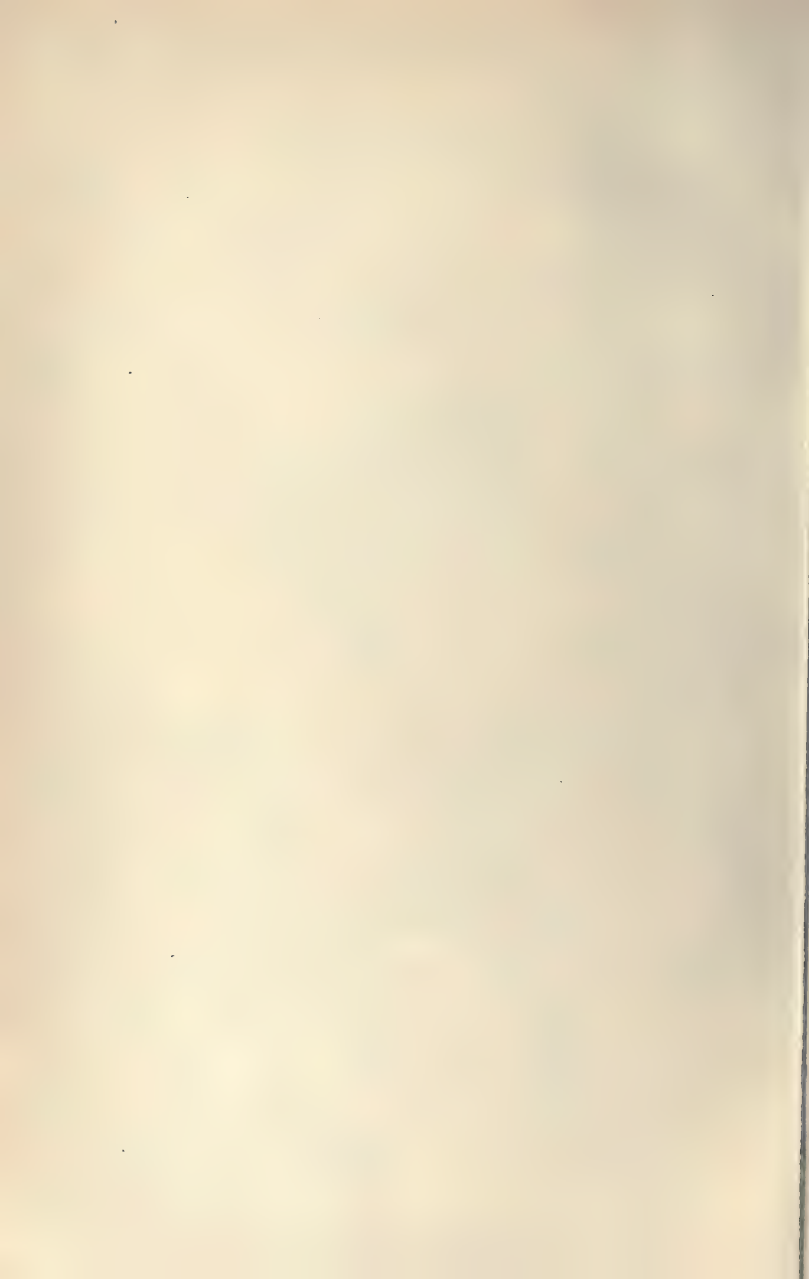


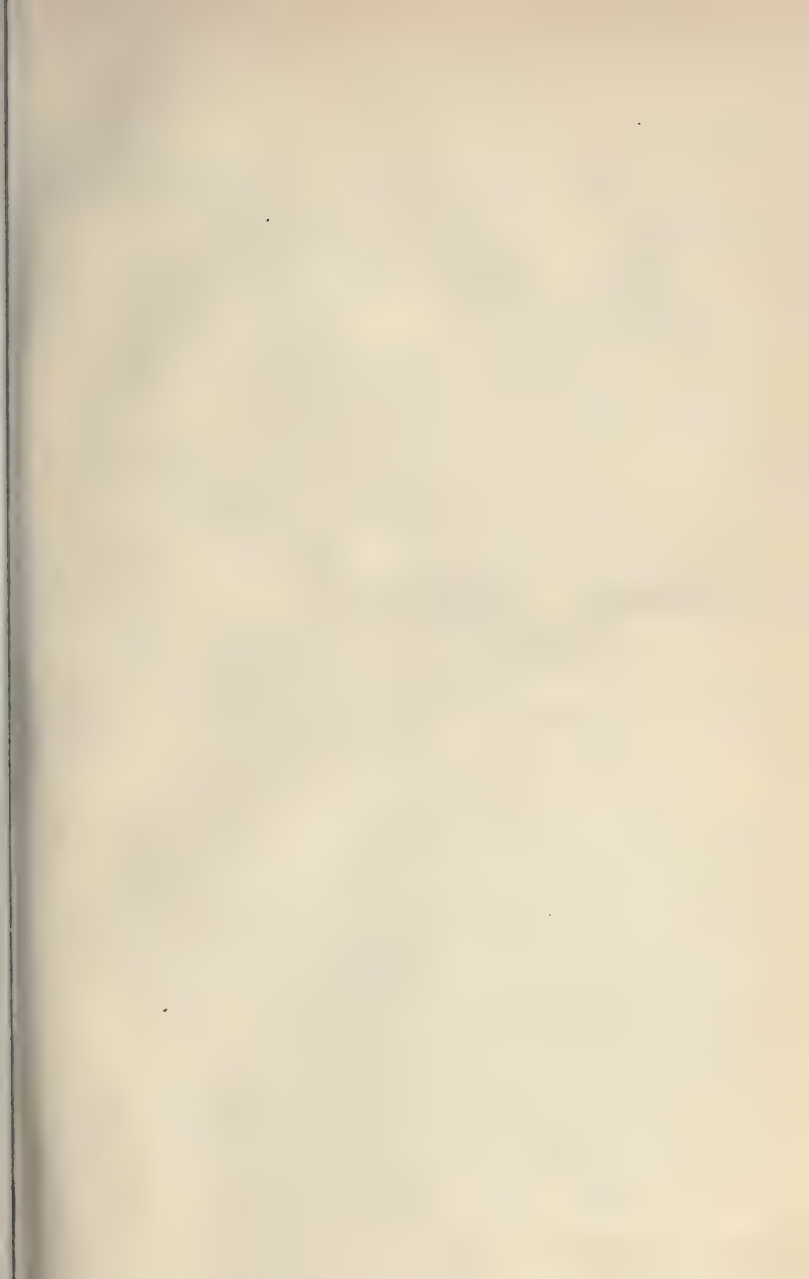


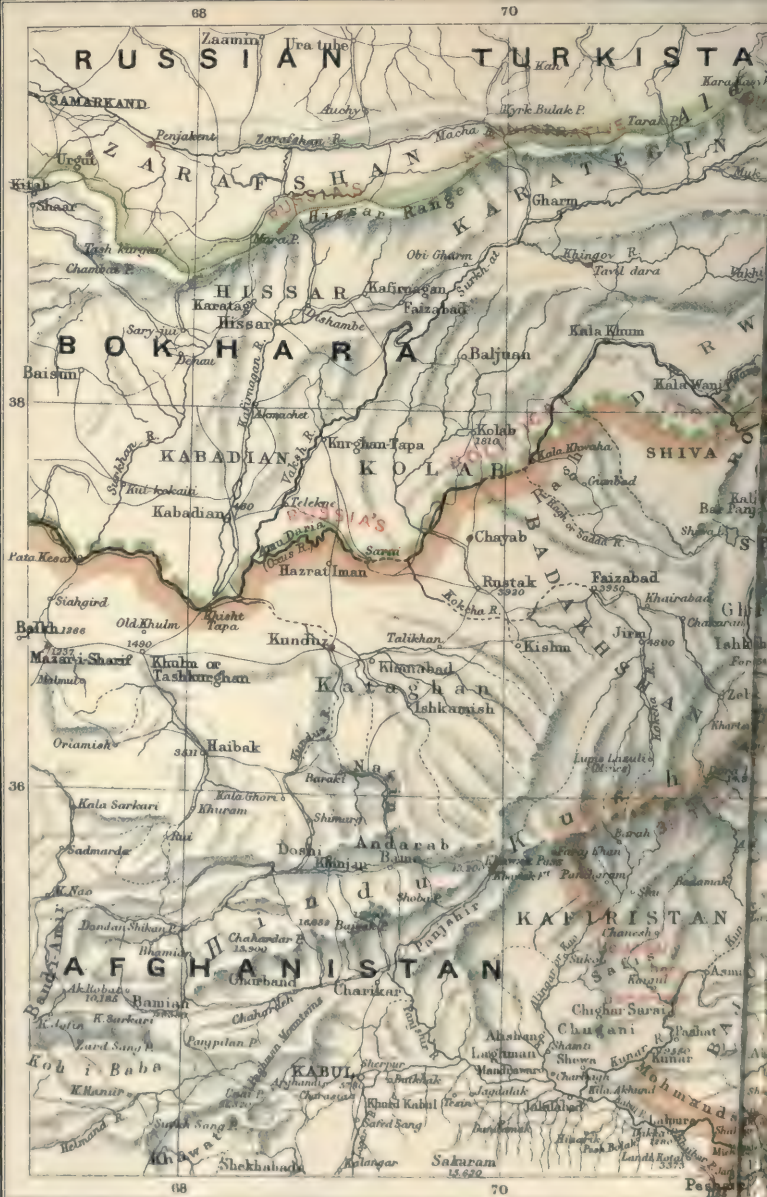




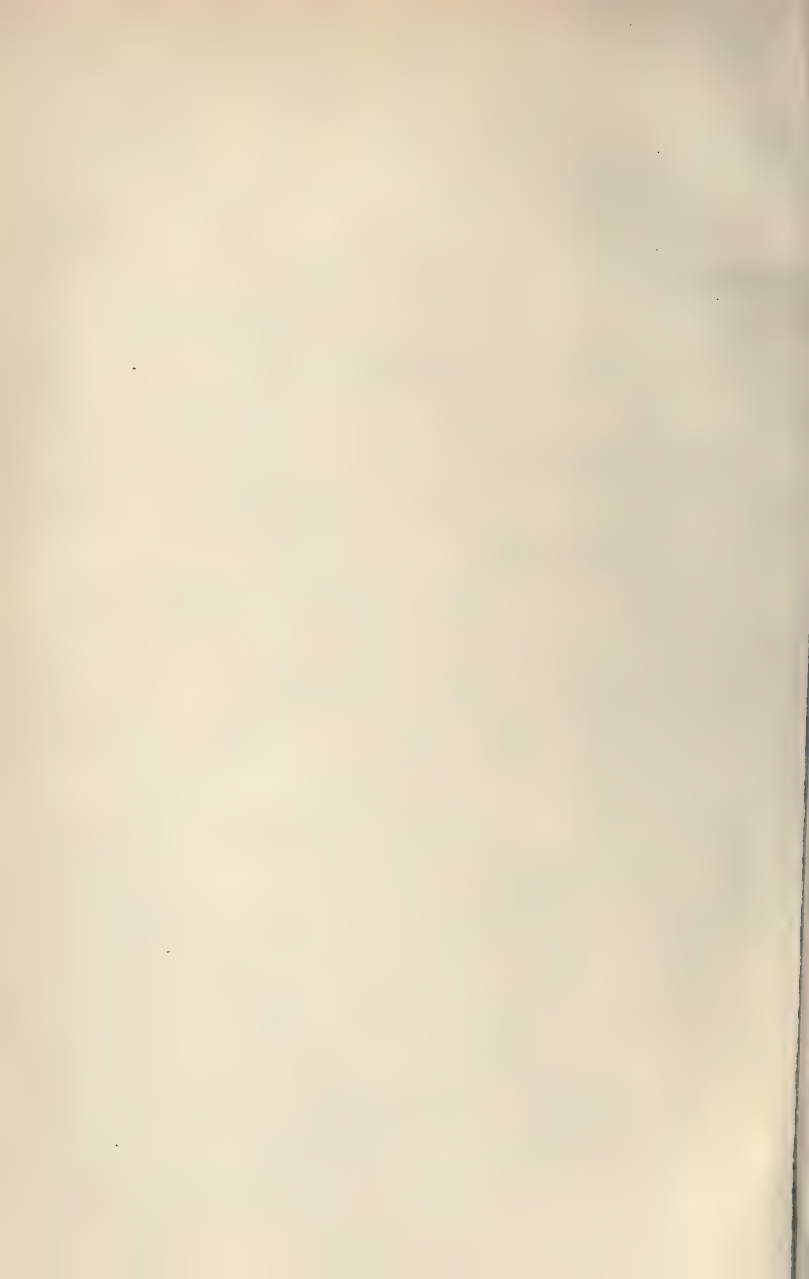
POLITICAL MAP
OF
AFRICA
1891
English Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000











Debt	Total Imports ¹	Total Exports ¹	Imports from U.K.	Exports to U.K.	Registered Tonnage	Tonnage entered and cleared ⁴	Railway open Miles
£	£	£	£	£			
689,944,026	454,645,705	288,700,657 ²	—	—	7,978,538	74,283,869	20,073
158,722,082	63,014,566	79,025,040	46,878,105	20,935,785	8,591	7,315,586	16,996
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79,168	23,679,321	22,144,067	134,148	3,961,885	—	11,488,693	—
79,168	23,679,321	22,144,067	134,148	3,961,885	—	9,162,034	8
—	2,731,228	2,287,074	—	—	—	2,487,300	—
2,518,374	4,731,895	3,834,550	1,041,031	2,489,751	14,019	5,117,902	191
200,000	2,528,212	1,225,064	2,528,212	1,225,064	—	9,771,741 ⁵	—
—	36,229	34,313	—	—	—	56,894	—
5,800	24,549,553	21,329,614	3,925,264	4,130,805	—	8,641,911	—
2,724,174	34,617,117	28,701,615	7,494,507	7,845,520	—	26,075,748	191
—	3,010	106	3,010	106	—	—	—
—	—	250,000	—	—	—	—	—
23,748,921	10,106,466	10,152,976	8,535,265	8,711,830	3,480	2,967,977	1,890
781,149	1,228,154	2,022,220	709,401	315,312	—	679,375	92
5,060,354	4,417,083 ²	1,379,657 ²	3,307,833	1,203,072	—	1,035,989	349
1,250	31,958	1,905	19,672	1,905	—	79,966	—
—	149,548	163,374	75,445	26,197	—	221,986	—
—	562,102	601,343	422,740	494,297	—	643,015	—
—	500,827	595,193	336,714	210,141	—	355,862	—
58,454	389,908	349,819	295,012	147,436	—	679,509	—
29,650,128	17,886,048	15,516,098	13,905,093	11,110,436	—	6,652,189	2,322
7,620	308,016	137,526	92,739	2,038	—	307,506	—
48,808,194	25,039,365	19,879,962	8,915,893	9,985,691	1,024,974	10,328,285	13,256
—	67,182	115,865	61,842	114,572	—	61,975	—
770,346	1,887,118	2,161,791	1,129,071	958,874	—	686,621	26
17,595	282,045	287,990	131,846	170,855	—	364,067	—
862,214	1,326,844	1,270,768	453,025	315,444	—	634,147	111
81,426	222,512	168,121	44,978	14,095	—	270,874	—
39,100	1,193,723	1,204,339	598,698	130,540	—	1,246,262	24
1,543,120	2,231,045	1,945,465	1,242,231	616,411	—	1,445,934	64
92,161	451,758	342,269	219,074	41,672	—	495,164	—
195,445	498,779	587,870	275,451	330,264	—	1,724,893	—
332,320	2,248,893	2,179,432	822,280	837,924	—	1,346,107	54
52,949,541	35,757,280	30,451,148	13,397,039	13,467,480	—	18,913,345	13,532
248,990	206,757	364,323	13,180	11,229	3,908	117,355	—
—	13,000	19,000	—	—	—	7,492	—
48,425,333	22,615,004	22,045,387	8,628,007	6,623,431	—	4,761,872	2,182
37,359,157	6,260,525	9,811,720	4,221,270	7,401,350	65,956	1,312,474	1,998
28,105,684	5,066,700	8,554,312	2,120,071	2,365,673	24,214	910,779	2,142
29,491,500	8,262,673	8,827,378	2,483,416	4,296,647	35,314	2,190,442	1,756
6,432,800	1,897,512	1,486,992	680,760	323,239	19,803	951,247	399
41,377,693	22,954,015	13,266,222	9,697,193	6,850,014	86,170	4,363,341	2,688
1,367,444	874,447	671,813	415,149	335,162	—	904,861	589
182,718,601	68,150,633	65,048,107	28,169,046	28,206,745	—	15,519,863	11,714
269,112,612	179,590,399	161,861,035	63,699,833	64,612,066	—	87,811,932	27,767
1,117,778,720	697,250,670	529,586,732	110,477,939	94,547,851	—	169,411,337	64,836
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Including bullion and specie. ² By sea only. ³ British and Irish produce, with bullion and specie. The value of exports of Foreign and Colonial produce and manufactures was 264,721,533. ⁴ Exclusive of home and coasting trade. ⁵ Exclusive of Chinese junk.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

BARBADOS, p. 227. Sir James Hay, K.C.M.G., appointed Governor, February 10th, 1892.

CANADA, p. 205. The following changes were made in the Canadian Ministry on January 25th, 1892 :—Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. A. Ovinet. Minister of Customs, Hon. J. A. Chapleau. Minister of Defence, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell. Secretary of State, Hon. J. C. Patterson. Postmaster-General Sir A. P. Caron. Minister of Railways, Hon. John G. Haggart.

CYPRUS, p. 109. Sir Walter Sendall, K.C.M.G., appointed High Commissioner, February 10th, 1892.

NEW ZEALAND, p. 254. The Earl of Glasgow, appointed Governor, February 10th, 1892.

SIERRA LEONE, p. 192. Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G., appointed Governor, February 10th, 1892.

VICTORIA, p. 290. The following is a revised list of the New Ministry (February 16th) :—

Premier and Treasurer.—Hon. W. Shields.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Lands.—Hon. Allan McLean.

Minister of Railways.—Hon. J. H. Wheeler.

Minister of Mines and of Defence.—Hon. A. A. Outtrim.

Minister of Agriculture and Public Works.—Hon. G. Graham.

Minister of Education.—Hon. A. J. Peacock.

Attorney-General and Postmaster-General.—Hon. J. Gavan Duffy.

Commissioner of Customs.—Hon. G. Turner.

Solicitor-General.—Hon. J. Heath.

Minister without portfolio.—Hon. G. Davis.

PART THE FIRST

THE BRITISH EMPIRE



THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire consists of :—

- I. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
- II. INDIA, THE COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES.

Reigning Queen and Empress.

Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, born May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married, Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha: widow, Dec. 14, 1861.

Children of the Queen.

I. Princess *Victoria* (Empress Frederick), born Nov. 21, 1840; married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm (Friedrich I. of Germany), eldest son of Wilhelm I., German Emperor and King of Prussia; widow, June 15, 1888.

II. *Albert Edward*, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Offspring¹:—(1) George, born June 3, 1865; (2) Louise, born Feb. 20, 1867, married to the Duke of Fife, July 27, 1889,—offspring, Alexandra Victoria, born May 17, 1891; (3) Victoria, born July 6, 1868; (4) Maud, born Nov. 26, 1869.

III. Prince *Alfred*, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; married, Jan. 23, 1874, to Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. Offspring:—(1) Alfred, born Oct. 15, 1874; (2) Marie, born Oct. 29, 1875; (3) Victoria, born Nov. 25, 1876; (4) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878; (5) Beatrice, born April 20, 1884.

IV. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married, July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Offspring:—(1) Christian, born April 14, 1867; (2) Albert John, born Feb. 26, 1869; (3) Victoria, born May 3, 1870; (4) Louise, born Aug. 12, 1872; married to Prince Aribert of Anhalt, July 6, 1891.

¹ Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

V. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848 ; married March 21, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll.

VI. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850 ; married, March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. Offspring :—(1) Margaret Victoria, born Jan. 15, 1882 ; (2) Arthur, born Jan. 13, 1883 ; (3) Victoria, born March 17, 1886.

VII. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857 ; married, July 13, 1885, to Prince Henry, third son of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, uncle of Ludwig IV., Grand Duke of Hesse. Offspring :—(1) Alexander Albert, born Nov. 23, 1886 ; (2) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887 ; (3) Leopold Arthur Louis, born May 21, 1889 ; (4) Donald, born October 3, 1891.

Cousins of the Queen.

I. Prince *Ernest August*, Duke of Cumberland, born Sept. 21, 1845, the grandson of Duke Ernest August of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III. ; married, December 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark, born September 29, 1853. Six children.

II. Prince *George*, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolph of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III. ; field-marshal commanding-in-chief the British army.

III. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born July 19, 1822 ; married June 28, 1843, to Grand Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

IV. Princess *Mary*, sister of the preceding, born Nov. 27, 1833 ; married, June 12, 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born Aug. 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Württemberg. Four children :—1. Victoria Mary, born May 26, 1867. 2. Albert, born Aug. 13, 1868. 3. Franz Josef, born Jan. 9, 1870. 4. Alexander, born April 14, 1874.

The Queen reigns in her own right, holding the Crown both by inheritance and election. Her legal title rests on the statute of 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 3, by which the succession to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the 'heirs of her body, being Protestants.'

The civil list of the Queen consists in a fixed Parliamentary grant, and amounts to much less than the incomes of previous sovereigns. Under George I. this sum amounted at times to 1,000,000*l.* sterling, but in 1777 the civil list of the King was fixed at 900,000*l.*, and the income over and above that sum from the hereditary possessions of the Crown passed to the Treasury. Under William IV. the civil list was relieved of many burthens, and fixed at 510,000*l.*

It is established by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 2, that during her Majesty's reign all the revenues of the Crown shall be a part of the Consolidated Fund, but that a civil list shall be assigned to the Queen. In virtue of this Act, the Queen has granted to her an annual

allowance of 385,000*l.* of which the Lords of the Treasury are directed to pay yearly 60,000*l.*, into her Majesty's Privy Purse ; to set aside 231,260*l.* for the salaries of the royal household ; 44,240*l.* for retiring allowances and pensions to servants ; and 13,200*l.* for royal bounty, alms, and special services. This leaves an unappropriated surplus of 36,300*l.*, which may be applied in aid of the general expenditure of her Majesty's Court. The Queen has also paid to her the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which in the year 1890 amounted to 87,088*l.*, and the payment made to her Majesty for the year was 50,000*l.*

On the Consolidated Fund are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family:—25,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Edinburgh ; 25,000*l.* to the Duke of Connaught ; 8,000*l.* to the Empress Victoria of Germany ; 6,000*l.* to Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein ; 6,000*l.* to Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne ; 6,000*l.* to Princess Henry (Beatrice) of Battenberg ; 3,000*l.* to the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz ; 5,000*l.* to Princess of Teck, formerly Princess Mary of Cambridge ; 12,000*l.* to George, Duke of Cambridge ; and 6,000*l.* to Princess Helena of Waldeck, Duchess of Albany.

The heir-apparent to the Crown has, by 26 Vict. c. 1, settled upon him an annuity of 40,000*l.*, and by an Act passed in 1889 receives 37,000*l.* annually in addition for the support and maintenance of his children. The Prince of Wales has besides as income the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which in the year 1890 were 101,747*l.*, the sum paid to the Prince being 64,523*l.* The Princess of Wales has settled upon her by 26 Vict. cap. 1, the annual sum of 10,000*l.*, to be increased to 30,000*l.* in case of widowhood.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain, with date of their accession, from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland :—

<i>House of Stuart.</i>		<i>House of Stuart Orange.</i>	
James I.	1603	William and Mary	1689
Charles I.	1625	William III.	1694
<i>Commonwealth.</i>		<i>House of Stuart.</i>	
Parliamentary Executive	1649	Anne	1702
Protectorate	1653	<i>House of Hanover.</i>	
<i>House of Stuart.</i>		George I.	1714
Charles II.	1660	George II.	1727
James II.	1685	George III.	1760
		George IV.	1820
		William IV.	1830
		Victoria	1837

1. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Constitution and Government.¹

I. IMPERIAL AND CENTRAL.

The supreme legislative power of the British Empire is by its Constitution given to Parliament. Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the Privy Council, at least thirty-five days previous to its assembling. On a vacancy occurring in the House of Commons whilst Parliament is sitting, a writ for the election of a new member is issued upon motion in the House. If the vacancy occurs during the recess, the writ is issued at the instance of the Speaker.

It has become customary of late for Parliaments to meet in annual session extending from the middle of February to about the end of August. Every session must end with a prorogation, and by it all Bills which have not been passed during the session fall to the ground. The royal proclamation which summons Parliament in order to proceed to business must be issued fourteen days before the time of meeting. A dissolution is the civil death of Parliament; it may occur by the will of the sovereign, or, as is most usual, during the recess, by proclamation, or finally by lapse of time, the statutory limit of the duration of the existence of any Parliament being seven years. Formerly, on the demise of the sovereign Parliament stood dissolved by the fact thereof; but this was altered in the reign of William III. to the effect of postponing the dissolution till six months after the accession of the new sovereign, while the Reform Act of 1867 settled that the Parliament 'in being at any future demise of the Crown shall not be determined by such demise.'

The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses of Legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the middle of the fourteenth century.

The Upper House consists of peers who hold their seats—

- 1st. By virtue of hereditary right;
- 2nd. By creation of the sovereign;
- 3rd. By virtue of office—English bishops;
- 4th. By election for life—Irish peers;
- 5th. By election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers.

¹ For additional details see YEAR-BOOK for 1886, p. 209 *et seq.*

The number of names on the 'Roll' was 401 in 1830 ; 457 in 1840 ; 448 in 1850 ; 458 in 1860 ; 503 in 1877 ; and 559 in 1891. About two-thirds of these hereditary peerages were created in the present century. Excluding the royal and ecclesiastical peerages, the 4 oldest existing peerages in the House of Lords date from the latter part of the thirteenth century, while 5 go back to the fourteenth and 10 to the fifteenth century. There are besides 6 peeresses of the United Kingdom in their own right, and 3 Scotch peeresses, and 20 Scotch and 64 Irish peers who are not peers of Parliament.

The Lower House of Legislature has consisted, since 49 Hen. III., of knights of the shire, or representatives of counties ; of citizens, or representatives of cities ; and of burgesses or representatives of boroughs, all of whom vote together. To the House of Commons, in the reign of Edward I., 37 counties and 166 boroughs each returned two representatives ; but at the accession of Henry VIII. the total number of constituencies was only 147. The additions from Edward VI. to Charles II. were almost entirely of borough members. In the fourth Parliament of Charles I., the number of places in England and Wales for which returns were made, exclusive of counties, amounted to 210 ; and in the time of the Stuarts, the total number of members of the House of Commons was about 500. The number of members was not materially altered from that time until the union with Scotland in the reign of Queen Anne, when 45 representatives of Scotland were added ; and in 1801, 100 Irish representatives. The number of members of the House thus averaged about 650, till the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885 raised the total number to 670.

By the Reform Bill of 1832, the English county constituencies were increased from 52 to 82 ; and 56 boroughs, containing a population of less than 2,000 each, were totally disfranchised, while 31 other boroughs, of less than 4,000 each, were reduced to sending one representative instead of two. On the other hand, 22 new boroughs received the franchise of returning two members, and 24 that of returning one member. In Scotland the town members were increased from 15 to 23—making 53 in all ; while the Irish representatives were increased from 100 to 105.

The next great change in the constituency of the House of Commons, after the Act of 1832, was made by the Reform Bill of 1867-68.¹ By this Act England and Wales were allotted 493 members and Scotland 60, while the number for Ireland remained unaltered, and household suffrage was conferred on boroughs in

¹ For details see YEAR-BOOK for 1885.

England and Scotland. Latterly, however, a still greater measure of Parliamentary reform has been effected by the Representation of the People Act of 1884 and the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885 ; the former extending to householders and lodgers in *counties* the suffrages which in 1867 had been conferred upon householders and lodgers in *boroughs*, while the latter made a new division of the United Kingdom into county and borough constituencies. Thus a uniform household and lodger franchise was conferred on counties and boroughs.

The Representation Act of 1884 also introduced a 'service franchise,' and placed the three kingdoms on a footing of equality as regards electoral qualifications.

The general results of the Redistribution Bill of 1885, with reference to the number of M.P.s elected for counties, boroughs, and universities respectively, are as follows :—

	ENGLAND			SCOTLAND			IRELAND			U. KINGDOM		
	Co.	Bor.	Univ.	Co.	Bor.	Univ.	Co.	Bor.	Univ.	Co.	Bor.	Univ.
At present.	253	237	5	39	31	2	85	16	2	377	284	9
Formerly .	187	297	5	32	26	2	64	37	2	283	360	9

Hence the present total number of members is 670, against 652 who sat before the passing of the Redistribution Act. Scotland has twelve new seats and England six.

With regard to registered electors, the results of the same Act are shown in the following comparative table :—

		Counties	Boroughs	Universities	Total number of Electors
1891	England & Wales	2,813,225	2,009,221	15,634	4,838,080
	Scotland . . .	330,393	247,277	16,207	593,877
	Ireland . . .	643,672	93,704	4,335	741,711
	United Kingdom .	3,787,290	2,350,202	36,176	6,173,668
1883	England & Wales	966,719	1,651,732	included	2,618,451
	Scotland . . .	99,652	210,789	in the	310,441
	Ireland . . .	165,997	58,021	boroughs	224,018
	United Kingdom .	1,232,368	1,920,542	—	3,152,910

Thus the last Reform Bill has added nearly three millions of electors to the roll, and now about one-sixth of the population are electors.

The number of those voting as 'Illiterates,' and the total votes recorded in 1886, were as follows :—

—	England	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
Illiterates	80,430	7,708	98,404	186,542
Total votes polled being	3,795,103	417,588	450,996	4,663,597

All elections for members of Parliament must be by secret vote and ballot, an Act being passed annually to this effect.

The sole qualification required to be a member of Parliament is to be twenty-one years of age. All clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members; all Government contractors, and all sheriffs and returning officers for the localities for which they act, are disqualified both from voting and from sitting as members. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but non-representative Irish peers are eligible.

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments of the United Kingdom during the present century :—

Reign	Parliament	When met	When dissolved	Existed
				Y. M. D.
George III.	1st	27 Sept. 1796	29 Jan. 1802	5 4 3
"	2nd	31 Aug. 1802	24 Oct. 1806	4 1 25
"	3rd	15 Dec. 1806	29 April 1807	0 4 15
"	4th	22 June 1807	24 Sept. 1812	5 3 7
"	5th	24 Nov. 1812	10 June 1818	5 6 16
"	6th	4 Aug. 1818	29 Feb. 1820	1 6 25
George IV.	7th	23 April 1820	2 June 1826	6 1 9
"	8th	14 Nov. 1826	24 July 1830	3 8 10
William IV.	9th	26 Oct. 1830	22 April 1831	0 5 28
"	10th	14 June 1831	3 Dec. 1832	1 5 20
"	11th	29 Jan. 1833	30 Dec. 1834	1 11 1
"	12th	19 Feb. 1835	18 July 1837	2 5 0
Victoria	13th	14 Nov. 1837	23 June 1841	3 7 9
"	14th	11 Aug. 1841	23 July 1847	5 11 12
"	15th	21 Sept. 1847	1 July 1852	4 8 11
"	16th	4 Nov. 1852	20 Mar. 1857	4 4 11
"	17th	30 April 1857	23 April 1859	1 11 23
"	18th	31 May 1859	6 July 1865	6 1 6
"	19th	6 Feb. 1866	31 July 1868	2 5 25
"	20th	10 Dec. 1868	26 Jan. 1874	5 1 16
"	21st	5 Mar. 1874	24 Mar. 1880	6 0 17
"	22nd	29 April 1880	18 Nov. 1885	5 6 20
"	23rd	12 Jan. 1886	26 June 1886	0 5 14
"	24th	5 Aug. 1886		

The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the Crown; but practically in a committee of Ministers, commonly called the Cabinet, whose existence is dependent on the possession of a majority in the House of Commons.

The member of the Cabinet who fills the position of First Lord of the Treasury is, as a rule, the chief of the Ministry; at present it is the Foreign Secretary who is Prime Minister. It is at the Premier's recommendation that his colleagues are appointed; and he dispenses the greater portion of the patronage of the Crown.

The present Cabinet consists of the following members:

1. *Prime Minister, and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*—Right Hon. the Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G., born 1830, younger son of the second Marquis; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for Stamford, 1853-68; succeeded to the title, 1868; Secretary of State for India, July 1866 to March 1867; and again 1874 to 1878; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1878 to 1880; Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, June 1885. Appointed Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, August 3, 1886; Foreign Secretary, January 14, 1887.

2. *Lord High Chancellor.*—Right Hon. Lord *Halsbury*, formerly Sir Hardinge S. Giffard, born 1825; educated at Merton College, Oxford; called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, 1850; Solicitor-General, 1875; M.P. for Launceston, 1877; Lord Chancellor, November 1885. Present appointment, August 3, 1886.

3. *Lord President of the Council.*—Right Hon. Viscount *Cranbrook*, formerly Mr. Gathorne Hardy, born 1814; educated at Shrewsbury and at Oriel College, Oxford; Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, 1858-59; President of the Poor Law Board, July 1866 to March 1867; Secretary of State for the Home Department, May 1867 to December 1868; M.P. for Leominster, 1856-65; M.P. for the University of Oxford since 1865; Secretary of State for War, 1874-78; elevated to the peerage, 1878; Secretary of State for India, 1878; President of the Council, November 1885. Present appointment, August 3, 1886.

4. *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*—Right Hon. George Joachim *Goschen*, son of William Henry Goschen, born 1831; educated at Rugby and Oriel College, Oxford; M.P. for City of London, 1863; M.P. for Ripon, 1880; M.P. for East Edinburgh, 1885; M.P. for St. George, Hanover Square, London, 1887; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, 1865; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1866; President of the Poor Law Board, 1868; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1871; Special Envoy to Constantinople, 1880. Present appointment, January 14, 1887.

5. *Secretary of State for the Home Department.*—Right Hon. Henry *Mathews*, Q.C., born in Ceylon, 1826; studied at Paris and London; Benchet of Lincoln's Inn; M.P. for Dungarvan, 1868; M.P. for East Birmingham, 1886. Appointed Home Secretary, August 3, 1886.

6. *Secretary of State for War.*—Right Hon. Edward *Stanhope*, second son of fifth Earl Stanhope, born 1840; educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; Member of the Inner Temple, 1865; M.P. for Mid Lincolnshire, 1874; M.P. for Horncastle Division of Lincolnshire, 1885; Secretary to Board of Trade, 1875; Vice-President of the Council, 1885; President of the Board of Trade, 1885; Secretary of State for the Colonies, August 3, 1886. Present appointment, January 14, 1887.

7. *First Lord of the Treasury*.—Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, son of James Maitland Balfour, of Whittinghame, Haddingtonshire, born in 1848; educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; Private Secretary to Marquis of Salisbury, 1878-80, attending Berlin Congress; M.P. for Hertford, 1879; for East Division of Manchester, 1885; President of Local Government, without seat in the Cabinet, 1885; appointed Secretary for Scotland, Aug. 3, 1886; admitted to Cabinet, November 19, 1886; appointed Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, March 5, 1887. Present appointment, November 1891.

8. *Secretary of State for the Colonies*.—Right Hon. Lord Knutsford (formerly Sir Henry Thurstan Holland), eldest son of Sir Henry Holland, Bart., born 1825; educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar of Inner Temple, 1849; Legal Adviser at the Colonial Office, 1867 to 1870; Assistant Under-Secretary for the Colonies, 1870-74; M.P. for Midhurst, 1874; M.P. for Hampstead, 1885; appointed Vice-President of the Council, August 3, 1886; created Lord Knutsford, 1888. Present appointment, January 14, 1887.

9. *Secretary of State for India*.—Right Hon. Viscount Cross (formerly Sir Richard Cross), G.C.B., born 1823, son of William Cross, of Red Sear, near Preston; educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, 1849; M.P. for Preston, 1857; M.P. for South-West Lancashire, 1868; M.P. for Newton Division, 1885; Secretary of State for the Home Department, 1885; raised to the peerage, 1886. Present appointment, August 3, 1886.

10. *First Lord of the Admiralty*.—Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, third son of the first Duke of Abercorn, born 1845; educated at Harrow; served in the Rifle Brigade and Coldstream Guards; M.P. for Middlesex, 1868; for Ealing, 1885; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1885. Present appointment, August 3, 1886.

11. *Lord Chancellor of Ireland*.—Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne, formerly Mr. Edward Gibson, Q.C., born 1837; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the Irish Bar, 1860; M.P. for Dublin University, 1875-85; Attorney-General for Ireland, 1877-80; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1885. Present appointment, August 3, 1886.

12. *Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland*.—Right Hon. William Lawies Jackson, born 1840; M.P. for Leeds, 1880; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1885-6, and 1886-91. Present appointment, November 1891.

13. *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*.—Right Hon. the Duke of Rutland (formerly Lord John Manners), G.C.B., born 1818, second son of the fifth Duke of Rutland; educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; Commissioner of Works and Buildings, March to December, 1852, again March 1858 to June 1859, and July 1866 to December 1868; M.P. for Newark, 1841-47; for Colchester, 1850-57; for Leicestershire, 1858; appointed Postmaster-General, 1874, and again in 1885. Present appointment, August 3, 1885.

14. *President of the Board of Trade*.—Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, born 1837, eldest son of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board, February to December 1868; M.P. for East Gloucestershire, 1864; M.P. for West Bristol, 1885; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1874; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1878; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1885; Chief Secretary for Ireland, August 3, 1886; resigned March 5, 1887, but retained seat in Cabinet; retired January 1888, but subsequently appointed President of the Board of Trade in succession to Lord Stanley of Preston.

15. *Lord Privy Seal*.—Right Hon. Earl *Cadogan*, born May 12, 1840 : educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford ; member, as Viscount Chelsea, for Bath, 1873 ; Under-Secretary for War, 1875 ; Under-Secretary for the Colonies, 1878. Appointed Lord Privy Seal, 1886 ; admitted to the Cabinet, April 19, 1887.

16. *President of the Local Government Board*.—Right Hon. Charles Thomas *Ritchie*, born in Dundee, 1838 ; merchant in London ; M.P. for the Tower Hamlets Division of London, 1874 ; M.P. for the St. George's Division of the Tower Hamlets, 1885 ; Secretary to the Admiralty, 1885. Present appointment, August 3, 1886 ; admitted to the Cabinet, April 19, 1887.

17. *President of the Board of Agriculture* (created 1889).—Right Hon. Henry *Chaplin*, born December 22, 1840 ; M.P. for Mid Lincoln, 1868 ; M.P. for Sleaford Division of Lincoln, 1886 ; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1885 ; appointed First President of the Board of Agriculture, September 5, 1889.

The following is a list of the heads of the various Administrations of Great Britain since the accession of the House of Hanover :—

Prime Ministers	Dates of Appointment	Prime Ministers	Dates of Appointment
Robert Walpole	Oct. 10, 1714	Duke of Wellington	Jan. 11, 1828
James Stanhope	April 10, 1717	Earl Grey	Nov. 12, 1830
Earl of Sunderland	March 16, 1718	Viscount Melbourne	July 14, 1834
Sir Robert Walpole	April 20, 1720	Sir Robert Peel	Dec. 10, 1834
Earl of Wilmington	Feb. 11, 1742	Viscount Melbourne	April 18, 1835
Henry Pelham	July 26, 1743	Sir Robert Peel	Sept. 1, 1841
Duke of Newcastle	April 21, 1754	Lord John Russell	July 3, 1846
Earl of Bute	May 29, 1762	Earl of Derby	Feb. 27, 1852
George Grenville	April 16, 1763	Earl of Aberdeen	Dec. 28, 1852
Marquis of Rockingham	July 12, 1765	Viscount Palmerston	Feb. 8, 1855
Duke of Grafton	August 2, 1766	Earl of Derby	Feb. 26, 1858
Lord North	Jan. 28, 1770	Viscount Palmerston	June 18, 1859
Marquis of Rockingham	March 30, 1782	Earl Russell	Nov. 6, 1865
Earl of Shelburne	July 3, 1782	Earl of Derby	July 6, 1866
Duke of Portland	April 5, 1783	Benjamin Disraeli	Feb. 27, 1868
William Pitt	Dec. 27, 1783	William Ewart Gladstone	Dec. 9, 1868
Henry Addington	March 7, 1801	Benjamin Disraeli	
William Pitt	May 12, 1804	(E. of Beaconsfield)	Feb. 21, 1874
Lord Grenville	Jan. 8, 1806	William Ewart Gladstone	April 28, 1880
Duke of Portland	March 13, 1807	Marquis of Salisbury	June 24, 1885
Spencer Perceval	June 23, 1810	William Ewart Gladstone	Feb. 6, 1886
Earl of Liverpool	June 8, 1812	Marquis of Salisbury	August 3, 1886
George Canning	April 11, 1827		
Viscount Goderich	August 10, 1827		

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

England and Wales.—The system of local government is extremely complicated, although it has been much simplified by the Local Government Act of 1888. In England there is in each county a lord-lieutenant, who represents the Crown, but whose duties are almost nominal. He recommends to the Lord Chancellor persons to be put on the commission of the peace. There are also a *custos rotulorum*, or keeper of the records, a sheriff, a coroner, a clerk of the peace, and other officers. Before the Act of 1888 the management of

county business was in the hands of the justices and of a number of 'Boards' elected under various statutes for certain specific purposes. The principal unit within the county is the parish, and of these there are in England and Wales about 13,000 ecclesiastical parishes, about 15,000 civil parishes, and about 14,775 highway parishes. The business of the parish is transacted by a vestry, and for poor law purposes the civil parishes are grouped into 649 unions, each of which is administered by a board of guardians, elected by ratepayers and owners annually (see 'Pauperism'). Rural boards and school boards (see 'Instruction') still transact certain portions of the county business. Supreme over all is the Local Government Board in London, the President of which is a member of the Government. This department was established in 1871, and has wide and varied powers. The County Councils, created by the Act of 1888, are subordinate to the Local Government Board. These Councils are elective bodies, consisting of a chairman, aldermen, and councillors. The councillors are elected by a popular vote for three years. The aldermen are elected by the councillors, and sit for six years, and one-half of the number goes out in every third year. The chairman is elected by the Council. For the purposes of the new Act England and Wales was divided into 60 administrative counties, and 61 county boroughs having more than 50,000 inhabitants, so that with the County of London the number of new areas created was 122. The administrative business transferred from the justices of the peace to the County Councils consists of business as to (1) making of rates, (2) borrowing of money; (3) supervision of county treasurer; (4) management of county halls and other buildings; (5) licensing of houses for music and dancing, and of racecourses; (6) maintenance and management of pauper lunatic asylums; (7) maintenance of reformatory and industrial schools; (8) management of bridges; (9) regulation of fees of inspectors, analysts, and other officers; (10) control of officers paid out of the county rate; (11) coroner's salary, fees, and district; (12) Parliamentary polling districts and registration; (13) contagious diseases of animals, and various other matters. The control of the police is given to the County Councils jointly with the justices of the peace in quarter sessions, and there is a standing joint committee of the two bodies to exercise this control. The metropolitan police is, however, under direct Government control.

In all the great towns local business is administered by a municipal corporation, which derives its authority from a charter granted by the Crown. In 1835 the municipalities of the county were completely reorganised. A municipal corporation consists of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, and acts through a Council elected by the burgesses—practically by the ratepayers. The councillors serve for three years, one-third retiring annually; the aldermen are elected by the Council, and the mayor, who serves for one year, also by the Council. A municipal corporation has generally wider powers than are conferred on the County Council; *e.g.*, the Town Council has the entire management of the police. As to poor law and school board administration in boroughs, see 'Pauperism' and 'Instruction.'

Scotland.—In 1889 a Local Government Act was passed for Scotland, which in its main outlines followed the English Act of the previous year. The powers of local administration in counties formerly exercised by the Commissioners of Supply and Road Trustees were either wholly or in part transferred to the new Councils, which took over their duties and responsibilities in 1890. Municipal bodies exist in the towns of Scotland, as in those of England, but instead of 'aldermen' there are 'bailies,' and instead of a 'mayor' there is a 'provost.' There are in Scotland five kinds of burghs—(1) Burghs of barony; (2) Burghs of regality (no practical distinction between these two); (3) Royal Burghs, representatives of which meet together

annually in Edinburgh, as the 'Convention of Royal Burghs,' for the transaction of business; (4) Parliamentary Burghs which by an Act passed in 1879 are enabled to send representatives to the convention; (5) Police Burghs, in which the local authority are the Police Commissioners.

Ireland.—In the counties local affairs are not in the hands of a popularly elected body. The principal county authority for local government is the grand jury, which is appointed under the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 116. Its powers end with each of the assizes. In Ireland the towns are partly corporate and partly governed by commissioners. There are eleven boroughs with a mayor, aldermen, and councillors, whose powers are regulated by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 108. The ordinary affairs of the borough, such as lighting, watching, and cleansing, are administered by the Council, which has power to levy rates for these purposes. But in the majority of Irish towns, as they have no charter of incorporation, the local affairs are administered by a body of Commissioners, who have powers generally to discharge the usual municipal functions, and are empowered to levy rates to defray the cost of administration.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The population was thus distributed over the various divisions of the United Kingdom at the last census, taken April 5, 1891 :—

Divisions	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total Population on April 5, 1891
England	50,823	14,050,620	14,950,398	27,482,104
Wales	7,363			
Scotland	30,417	1,951,461	2,081,642	4,033,103
Ireland	32,583	2,317,076	2,389,086	4,706,162
Isle of Man	220	—	—	55,598
Channel Islands	75	—	—	92,272
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad	—	—	—	—
Total, United Kingdom	121,481	—	—	37,888,153

The following table gives the population of those divisions at each of the four decennial censuses previous to 1891 :—

Divisions	1851	1861	1871	1881
England	16,921,888	18,954,444	21,495,131	24,613,926
Wales	1,005,721	1,111,780	1,217,135	1,360,513
Scotland	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573
Ireland	6,574,271	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,174,836
Isle of Man	52,387	52,469	54,042	53,558
Channel Islands	90,739	90,978	90,596	87,702
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad	212,194	250,356	216,080	215,374
Total, United Kingdom	27,745,942	29,321,288	31,845,379	35,241,482

The decennial rate of increase or decrease (—) per cent. at each of the last five censuses has been as follows:—

—	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891
England and Wales	12·65	11·93	13·20	14·36	11·65
Scotland	10·25	6·—	9·72	11·18	7·96
Ireland	-19·85	-11·50	-6·65	-4·40	-9·1
The Islands	—	0·22	0·83	2·34	4·7
	2·5	5·7	8·6	10·75	8·17

If Ireland be excluded from the calculation, it will be found that the rate of increase for the remainder of the United Kingdom was very nearly uniform.

The proportion per cent. of the population living in the various divisions of the United Kingdom was as follows at each of the six decennial censuses from 1841 to 1891:—

Divisions	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891
England	55·4	61·0	64·6	67·5	69·8	72·6
Wales	3·4	3·6	3·8	3·8	3·8	4·1
Scotland	9·7	10·4	10·4	10·6	10·6	10·6
Ireland	30·2	23·7	19·8	17·0	14·6	12·4
Isle of Man	·2	·2	·2	·2	·2	·1
Channel Islands	·3	·3	·3	·3	·3	·2
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad ¹	·8	·8	·9	·6	·7	—

The total Celtic-speaking population in the United Kingdom in 1881 was 2,067,359; of these 950,000, or about 70 per cent., of the population of Wales and Monmouthshire speak Cymric, of whom about a third speak Cymric only (according to unofficial estimates, probably too high); 231,594, or 6·20 per cent., of the population of Scotland could speak Gaelic (Erse) (most, if not all, being able also to speak English); and 885,765, or 18·2 per cent., of the population of Ireland could speak Irish Gaelic. In Ireland in 1881, 64,167, or 1·24 per cent. of population, could speak Irish only; in 1871 the number was returned as 103,562, or 1·9 of the population. The figures for Scotland and Ireland are those of the census.

Computed on the basis of the registration of births and deaths, the population of the United Kingdom and its divisions was, exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, as follows, at the end of June, in the ten years from 1882 to 1891:—

¹ Not included in the numbers for 1891.

Year	Total of United Kingdom	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1882	35,207,613	26,334,776	3,771,525	5,101,312
1883	35,445,918	26,626,639	3,800,536	5,018,743
1884	35,717,663	26,921,737	3,829,772	4,966,154
1885	36,007,141	27,220,105	3,859,234	4,927,802
1886	36,303,660	27,521,780	3,888,922	4,892,958
1887	36,586,412	27,826,798	3,918,841	4,840,773
1888	36,865,180	28,135,197	3,948,989	4,780,994
1889	37,160,446	28,447,014	3,979,406	4,734,026
1890	37,464,051	28,762,287	4,009,986	4,691,778
1891	37,803,058	29,081,047	4,040,838	4,681,173

Subjoined is a more detailed statistical account of the population of 1. England and Wales ; 2. Scotland ; 3. Ireland ; and 4. Islands in the British Seas.

1. *England and Wales.*

The population of England and Wales was as follows at the ten enumerations, 1801 to 1891 :—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Density per sq. mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Density per sq. mile
1801 . . .	8,892,536	153	1851 . . .	17,927,609	308
1811 . . .	10,164,256	175	1861 . . .	20,066,224	345
1821 . . .	12,000,236	207	1871 . . .	22,712,266	390
1831 . . .	13,896,797	139	1881 . . .	25,974,439	446
1841 . . .	15,914,148	274	1891 . . .	29,001,018	498

The following table shows the area in square miles, the total population, and the population per square mile in 1881 and 1891, of each of the 52 counties of England and Wales, with the increase or decrease per cent. during the decennial period :—

Counties, or Shires	Area in sq. miles	Total		Pop. per sq. mile, 1881	Pop. per sq. mile, 1891	Increase or de- crease(-) per cent
		1881	1891			
<i>England.</i>						
Bedford . . .	461	149,567	160,729	324	348·6	7·5
Berks . . .	722	218,363	238,446	302	330·2	9·2
Buckingham . . .	746	176,155	185,190	236	248·2	5·1
Cambridge . . .	820	185,706	188,862	226	230·3	1·7
Chester . . .	1,027	644,040	730,052	627	710·8	13·4
Cornwall . . .	1,350	330,686	322,589	244	238·9	2·4
Cumberland . . .	1,515	250,647	266,550	165	175·9	6·3
Derby . . .	1,029	461,746	527,886	448	513·0	14·3
Devon . . .	2,586	603,654	631,767	233	244·3	4·7
Dorset . . .	980	190,969	194,487	194	198·4	1·8
Durham . . .	1,012	867,576	1,016,449	856	1,004·4	17·2
Essex . . .	1,542	576,434	785,399	373	509·3	36·3

Counties, or Shires	Area in sq. miles	Total		Pop. per sq. mile 1881	Pop. per sq. mile 1891	Increase or de- crease - per cent.
		1881	1891			
Gloucester	1,225	572,341	599,974	467	489.7	4.8
Hampshire	1,621	593,465	690,086	366	425.7	16.3
Hereford	833	121,249	115,986	145	139.2	- 4.3
Hertford	633	203,140	220,125	320	347.7	8.4
Huntingdon	359	59,491	57,772	165	160.9	- 2.9
Kent	1,555	977,706	1,142,281	628	734.5	16.8
Lancashire	1,888	3,454,438	3,926,798	1,829	2,079.8	13.7
Leicester	800	321,430	373,693	401	467.1	16.3
Lincoln	2,762	469,919	472,778	170	171.1	0.6
Middlesex	283	2,920,485	3,251,703	10,319	11,490.1	11.3
Monmouth	579	211,172	252,260	364	435.7	19.5
Norfolk	2,119	444,637	456,474	209	215.4	2.7
Northampton	984	272,558	302,184	276	307.1	10.9
Northumberland	2,016	433,711	506,096	215	251.0	16.7
Nottingham	825	391,815	445,599	474	540.1	13.7
Oxford	756	179,559	185,938	237	245.9	3.6
Rutland	148	21,434	20,659	144	139.5	- 3.6
Shropshire	1,320	248,022	236,324	187	179.1	- 4.7
Somerset	1,640	469,109	484,326	286	295.3	3.2
Stafford	1,169	981,009	1,083,273	839	926.5	10.4
Suffolk	1,475	356,893	369,351	241	250.3	3.5
Surrey	758	1,436,899	1,730,871	1,895	2,283.4	20.5
Sussex	1,458	490,505	550,442	336	377.5	12.2
Warwick	885	737,339	805,070	833	909.7	9.2
Westmorland	783	64,191	66,098	81	84.3	3.0
Wiltshire	1,354	258,970	264,969	191	195.6	2.3
Worcester	738	380,283	413,755	515	560.6	8.8
York (<i>E. Riding</i>)	1,173	365,011	399,412	268	340.5	9.4
.. (<i>N. Riding</i>)	2,128	346,317	368,237	162	173.0	6.3
.. (<i>W. Riding</i>)	2,766	2,175,293	2,441,164	805	882.5	12.2
<i>Wales.</i>						
Anglesey	302	51,416	50,079	170	165.8	- 2.6
Brecon	719	57,746	57,031	80	79.3	- 1.2
Cardigan	693	70,270	62,596	101	90.3	- 10.9
Carmarthen	929	124,864	130,574	134	140.5	4.6
Carnarvon	577	119,349	118,225	206	204.9	- 0.9
Denbigh	664	111,957	117,950	168	177.5	5.4
Flint	253	80,441	77,189	318	305.0	- 4.0
Glamorgan	808	511,433	687,147	631	850.4	34.4
Merioneth	601	51,967	49,204	86	81.8	- 5.3
Montgomery	774	65,710	58,003	84	74.9	- 11.7
Pembroke	611	91,824	89,125	150	145.8	- 2.9
Radnor	432	23,528	21,791	54	50.4	- 7.4
Total of England	50,823	24,613,934	27,482,104	484	540.7	11.7
Total of Wales	7,363	1,360,505	1,518,914	184	206.3	11.6
Total of England and Wales	58,186	25,974,439	29,001,018	446	498.4	11.65

The number of inhabited houses in England and Wales in 1891 was 5,460,976; uninhabited, 380,117; building, 38,407; against 4,831,519 inhabited; 386,676 uninhabited; and 46,414 building in 1881.

Assuming that the population of urban sanitary districts is urban, and the population outside such districts rural, the following table shows the distribution of the urban and rural population of England and Wales in 1891, and their percentage of increase during the decennium 1881-1891:—

Population of Districts	No. of Districts	Aggregate pop. of districts, 1891	Percentage of entire pop. 1891	Percentage of increase. 1881-1891
250,000 and upwards .	6	6,375,645	22·0	9·1
100,000—250,000 .	18	2,793,625	9·6	19·1
50,000—100,000 .	38	2,610,976	9·0	22·9
20,000— 50,000 .	120	3,655,025	12·6	22·5
10,000— 20,000 .	176	2,391,076	8·3	18·9
3,000— 10,000 .	453	2,609,141	8·9	9·6
Under 3,000 .	195	367,282	1·3	2·6
Total Urban .	1,006	20,802,770	71·7	15·3
Rural .	—	8,198,248	28·3	3·4
Total Population .	—	29,001,018	100·0	11·65

From these figures it appears that 22 per cent. of the population of England and Wales live in six towns of upwards of 250,000 inhabitants; 31·6 per cent. (in 1881, 29·6 per cent.) in 24 (in 1881, 20) towns of over 100,000 inhabitants; 40·6 per cent. in 62 towns of over 50,000 inhabitants; 53·2 per cent. in 182 towns of over 20,000 inhabitants; and 17,826,347, or 61·5 per cent. in 358 towns of over 10,000 inhabitants. In 1881, 14,626,131, or 56·3 per cent. of the whole population, lived in 303 towns of over 10,000 inhabitants.

In 1891, there were in England and Wales 62 towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants. The following is a list of them with their population in 1881 and 1891, and the increase per cent. during the decennial period:—

Cities and Towns	Enumerated Population		Increase per cent. 1881-91
	1881	1891	
London (registration)	3,815,544	4,211,056	10·4
Liverpool ¹	552,508	517,951	6·3
Manchester ¹	462,303	505,343	9·3
Birmingham	400,774	429,171	7·1
Leeds	309,119	367,506	18·9
Sheffield	284,508	324,243	14·0
Bristol	206,874	221,665	7·1
Bradford ¹	194,495	216,361	11·2
Nottingham	186,575	211,984	13·6
West Ham	128,953	204,902	58·9
Kingston-upon-Hull ¹	165,690	199,991	20·7
Salford	176,235	198,136	12·4
Newcastle-on-Tyne	145,359	186,345	28·2
Portsmouth	127,989	159,255	24·4

Cities and Towns	Enumerated Population		Increase per cent. 1881-91
	1881	1891	
Leicester	122,376	142,051	16.1
Oldham	111,343	131,463	18.1
Sunderland	116,542	130,921	12.3
Cardiff	82,761	128,849	55.7
Blackburn	104,014	120,064	15.4
Brighton	107,546	115,402	7.3
Bolton	105,414	115,002	9.1
Preston ¹	96,537	107,573	11.4
Croydon	78,811	102,697	30.3
Norwich	87,842	100,964	14.9
Birkenhead	84,006	99,184	18.1
Huddersfield ¹	86,502	95,422	10.3
Derby	81,168	94,146	16.0
Swansea ¹	76,430	90,423	18.3
Ystradyfodwg	55,632	88,350	58.8
Burnley ¹	63,339	87,058	37.4
Gateshead	65,803	85,709	30.3
Plymouth	73,794	84,179	14.1
Halifax	73,630	82,864	12.5
Wolverhampton	75,766	82,620	9.0
South Shields	56,875	78,431	37.9
Middlesbrough	55,934	75,516	35.0
Walsall ¹	59,402	71,791	20.9
Rochdale	68,866	71,458	3.8
Tottenham	36,574	71,336	95.0
St. Helens	57,403	71,288	24.2
Stockport	59,553	70,253	18.0
Aston Manor	53,842	68,639	27.5
York ¹	61,789	66,984	8.4
Southampton	60,051	65,325	8.8
Leyton ¹	27,026	63,106	133.5
Willesden	27,613	61,266	121.9
Northampton	51,881	61,016	17.6
Reading ¹	48,861	60,054	23.1
West Bromwich	56,295	59,489	5.7
Merthyr Tydfil	48,769	58,080	18.9
Ipswich	50,546	57,260	13.3
Bury ¹	54,717	57,206	4.5
Wigan	48,194	55,013	14.1
Hanley	48,361	54,846	13.4
Devonport	48,939	54,736	11.8
Newport ¹ (Mon.)	38,469	54,695	42.2
Warrington ¹	42,552	52,742	23.9
Coventry ¹	44,831	52,720	17.6
Hastings	42,258	52,340	23.9
Grimsby ¹	40,010	51,876	29.7
Bath	51,814	51,843	0.1
Barrow-in-Furness ¹	47,259	51,712	9.4
Total	10,294,866	11,759,871	14.2

¹ The areas of these towns were extended in the decennium 1881-91, but in every case the

More than one-fourth of the total urban population, and nearly one-seventh of the total population of England and Wales are concentrated in the metropolis. The limits of the metropolis were defined by the Registrar-General, in the census returns of 1891, as consisting of an 'Inner Ring' and an 'Outer Ring,' the former subdivided into a 'Central Area' and 'Rest of Inner Ring.' The following table gives the results of the censuses in 1881 and 1891 :—

Divisions of the Metropolis	Population		Rates of Increase (+) or Decrease (–) per cent.	
	1881	1891	1871-81	1881-91
Central Area	1,101,994	1,022,529	– 4·6	– 7·2
Rest of 'Inner Ring'	2,713,550	3,188,527	+ 29·3	+ 17·5
Inner or Registration London	3,815,544	4,211,056	+ 17·3	+ 10·4
'Outer Ring'	951,117	1,422,276	+ 50·5	+ 49·5
'Greater London'	4,766,661	5,633,332	+ 22·7	+ 18·2

The night population of the City of London in 1891 was 37,694 (50,652 in 1881) ; the day population in 1891 was 301,384 ; in 1881 it was 261,061.

The following is the division of the population (1881) of England according to occupation :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	450,955	196,120	647,075
Domestic „	258,508	1,545,302	1,803,810
Commercial „	960,661	19,467	980,128
Agricultural „	1,318,344	64,840	1,383,184
Industrial „	4,975,178	1,578,189	6,373,367
Indefinite and non-productive class	4,856,256	9,930,619	14,786,875
Total	12,619,902	13,334,537	25,974,439

2. Scotland.

Scotland has an area of 30,417 square miles, including its islands, 186 in number, with a population (including military in barracks and seamen on board vessels in the harbours), according to the census of 1891, of 4,033,103 souls, giving 132 inhabitants to the square mile.

The following table exhibits the numbers of the population of Scotland at the dates of the several censuses, together with the density per square mile :—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Density per sq. mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Density per sq. mile
1801	1,608,420	54	1851	2,888,742	97
1811	1,805,864	60	1861	3,062,294	100
1821	2,091,521	70	1871	3,360,018	113
1831	2,364,386	79	1881	3,735,573	125
1841	2,620,184	88	1891	4,033,103	132

The country is divided into 33 civil counties, grouped under eight geographical divisions. The following table gives the results of the census, excluding the military in barracks and the seamen on board vessels in the harbours, on April 5, 1891 :—

Divisions and Civil Counties	Area in sq. miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile
		Males	Females	Total	
1. Northern.					
Shetland	957	12,190	16,521	28,711	61·8
Orkney		14,282	16,156	30,438	
Caithness	697	17,463	19,698	37,161	53·3
Sutherland	2,105	10,435	11,505	21,940	10·4
2. North-Western.					
Ross and Cromarty	3,194	36,838	40,913	77,751	24·3
Inverness	4,232	42,666	45,696	88,362	20·9
3. North-Eastern.					
Nairn	197	4,682	5,337	10,019	50·8
Elgin	482	20,358	23,090	43,448	90·1
Banff	614	30,717	33,450	64,167	99·6
Aberdeen	1,966	133,799	147,532	281,331	143·1
Kincardine	385	17,602	18,045	35,647	92·6
4. East-Midland.					
Forfar	880	125,331	152,457	277,788	315·7
Perth	2,588	59,673	66,455	126,128	48·7
Fife	494	89,112	98,208	187,320	379·2
Kinross	78	2,962	3,327	6,289	80·6
Clackmannan	49	13,678	14,755	28,433	580·2
5. West-Midland.					
Stirling	461	63,016	62,588	125,604	272·4
Dumbarton	264	46,935	47,576	94,511	357·9
Argyll	3,270	37,210	38,735	75,945	22·9
Bute	219	8,210	10,198	18,408	84·0
6. South-Western.					
Renfrew	251	138,186	152,604	290,790	1,158·5
Ayr	1,139	110,888	113,334	224,222	196·8
Lanark	889	522,861	522,926	1,045,787	1,176·3

Divisions and Civil Counties	Area in sq. miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile
		Males	Females	Total	
7. South-Eastern.					
Linlithgow	121	27,921	24,868	52,789	436·3
Edinburgh	363	215,494	228,561	444,055	1,223·3
Haddington	271	18,226	19,265	37,491	138·3
Berwick	463	15,434	16,964	32,398	69·9
Peebles	356	6,911	7,849	14,760	41·4
Selkirk	260	12,733	14,616	27,349	105·2
8. Southern.					
Roxburgh	669	24,973	28,753	53,726	80·3
Dumfries	1,071	34,842	39,466	74,308	69·4
Kirkcudbright	911	18,879	21,100	39,979	43·9
Wigtown	490	16,954	19,094	36,048	73·6
Total Scotland .	30,417	1,951,461	2,081,642	4,033,103	132·6

The number of inhabited houses in Scotland in 1891 was 814,444 ; uninhabited, 51,714 ; building, 5,378.

The population in 1891 was distributed as follows among the larger towns, according to parliamentary or police burghs :—

In Towns of	No. of Towns	Inhabitants	Per cent. of Total Population
Over 100,000	4	1,092,218	27·1
Between 50,000 and 100,000	3	197,166	4·9
„ 20,000 and 50,000	8	216,063	5·3
„ 10,000 and 20,000	16	251,436	6·2
Total	31	1,756,883	43·5

According to registration districts, the population of the nine principal towns of Scotland (including shipping) was as follows in 1891 :—

Towns	Population 1891	Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—) 1881-1891	Towns	Population 1891	Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—) 1881-1891
Glasgow and suburbs	792,728	15·56	Greenock	63,498	— 4·97
Edinburgh	261,261	11·46	Leith	69,696	14·55
Dundee	155,640	9·26	Paisley	66,427	19·39
Aberdeen	121,905	16·02	Perth	30,760	3·37
			Kilmarnock	27,959	8·10

The population of Glasgow, exclusive of the landward and suburban population, was 565,714, and the increase (1881-1891) 10·62 per cent.

The total population of these nine towns represented two-fifths of the population of Scotland. In 1881 the total town population was 2,591,129 ; in

1891, 2,898,695, showing an increase of 11·87 per cent. In 1881 the mainland rural population was 1,014,056, and the island rural 130,388 : in 1891, the mainland rural was 1,008,464, and the island rural, 125,944, showing decrease respectively of ·55 and 3·41 per cent.

The following table shows the occupations of the people according to the census of 1881 :—

	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	65,499	30,604	96,103
Domestic „	25,292	151,273	176,565
Commercial „	126,743	5,383	132,126
Agricultural „	215,215	54,322	269,537
Industrial „	675,964	256,689	932,653
Unoccupied and non-productive class	690,762	1,437,827	2,128,589
Total	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573

3. Ireland.

Ireland has an area of 32,531 square miles, or 20,819,982 acres, inhabited, in 1891, by 4,706,162 souls. The following table gives the population of Ireland at different census periods, with the density per square mile :—

Year of Census	Population	Density per sq. mile	Year of Census	Population	Density per sq. mile
1801	5,395,456	166	1851	6,552,385	201
1811	5,937,856	186	1861	5,798,564	178
1821	6,801,827	209	1871	5,412,377	167
1831	7,767,401	239	1881	5,174,836	159
1841	8,175,124	251	1891	4,706,162	144

The subjoined tables give the results of the enumerations in the four provinces of April 3, 1881, and of April 5, 1891, together with the decrease, in numbers and rate per cent., between 1881 and 1891 :—

Provinces	1881	1891	Decrease between 1881 and 1891	
			Number	Rate per cent.
Leinster	1,278,989	1,195,718	83,271	6·5
Munster	1,331,115	1,168,994	162,121	12·2
Ulster	1,743,075	1,617,877	125,198	7·2
Connaught	821,657	723,573	98,084	11·9
Total of Ireland	5,174,836	4,706,162	468,674	9·1

The area and the population of the counties of the four provinces of Ireland at the census of April 5, 1891, are given in the following table :—

Provinces and Counties	Population				Pop. per sq. mile
	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total	
<i>Province of Leinster.</i>					
Carlow County	349	20,459	20,440	40,899	117·2
Dublin „	354	202,066	227,045	429,111	1,212·2
Kildare „	654	38,377	31,611	69,988	107·0
Kilkenny „	796	43,379	43,775	87,154	109·5
King's „	772	33,672	31,736	65,408	84·7
Longford „	421	26,601	25,952	52,553	124·8
Louth „	316	35,125	35,727	70,852	224·2
Meath „	906	38,916	37,700	76,616	84·6
Queen's „	664	32,895	31,744	64,639	97·3
Westmeath „	708	33,864	31,164	65,028	91·8
Wexford „	901	54,773	56,763	111,536	123·8
Wicklow „	781	30,937	30,997	61,934	79·3
Total of Leinster	7,622	591,064	604,654	1,195,718	156·8
<i>Province of Munster.</i>					
Clare County	1,294	62,788	61,071	123,859	95·7
Cork „	2,890	218,596	218,045	436,641	151·1
Kerry „	1,853	90,834	88,085	178,919	96·5
Limerick County	1,064	78,415	80,148	158,563	149·0
Tipperary „	1,659	86,582	86,300	172,882	104·2
Waterford „	721	47,910	50,220	98,130	136·1
Total of Munster	9,481	585,125	583,869	1,168,994	123·3
<i>Province of Ulster.</i>					
Antrim County	1,237	200,285	227,683	427,968	345·9
Armagh „	512	68,258	74,798	143,056	279·4
Cavan „	746	56,635	55,044	111,679	149·7
Donegal „	1,870	91,161	94,050	185,211	99·0
Down „	957	126,108	140,785	266,893	278·8
Fermanagh „	715	37,279	36,758	74,037	103·5
Londonderry County	816	72,894	78,772	151,666	185·8
Monaghan „	500	42,637	43,452	86,089	172·2
Tyrone „	1,260	84,383	86,895	171,278	135·9
Total of Ulster	8,613	779,640	838,237	1,617,877	187·8
<i>Province of Connaught.</i>					
Galway County	2,452	107,957	106,299	214,256	87·4
Leitrim „	619	39,557	38,822	78,379	126·6
Mayo „	2,126	107,118	111,288	218,406	102·7
Roscommon County	949	57,860	56,334	114,194	120·3
Sligo „	721	48,755	49,583	98,338	136·4
Total of Connaught	6,867	361,247	362,326	723,573	105·3
Total of Ireland	32,583	2,317,076	2,389,086	4 706,162	144·4

The number of inhabited houses at the census of 1891 was 872,669, against 914,108 in 1881, and 961,380 in 1871. The decrease in the decennial period 1881-1891 amounted to 4·5 per cent.

Of uninhabited houses, there were 58,257 at the census of 1881, and 65,717 in 1891, representing an increase of 12·8 per cent. in uninhabited houses; in 1881 there were 1,710 houses building; in 1891 there were 2,568.

The population in 1891 was distributed as follows among the larger towns :—

In Towns of	No. of Towns	Inhabitants	Per cent. of Total Population
Over 100,000	2	510,605	10·8
Between 50,000 and 100,000	1	75,070	1·6
„ 20,000 and 50,000	5	143,657	3·0
„ 10,000 and 20,000	9	113,438	2·4
Total	17	842,770	17·9

In Ireland, in 1891, there were only three cities with over 50,000 inhabitants, viz., Dublin, with 254,709, but 361,891 within the metropolitan police district (349,688 in 1881); Belfast, 255,896; Cork, 75,070; Limerick had 37,072 inhabitants; Londonderry, 32,893; Waterford, 21,693.

The population was divided as follows according to occupation in 1881 :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	136,489	62,195	198,684
Domestic „	34,068	392,093	426,161
Commercial „	70,751	1,494	72,245
Agricultural „	902,010	95,946	997,956
Industrial „	428,578	262,931	691,509
Indefinite and non-productive	961,381	1,826,900	2,788,281
Total	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836

4. *Islands in the British Seas.*

The population of the Islands in the British Seas was found to be as follows at the census of April 5, 1891 :—

Islands	Area square miles	Population		Population per sq. mile 1891	Increase per cent.
		1881	1891		
Isle of Man	220	53,558	55,598	252·7	3·8
Channel Islands	Acres				
Jersey	28,717	52,445	54,518	—	4·0
Guernsey, &c.	12,605	35,257	37,754	—	7·0
Total	189,307	141,260	147,870	—	4·7

The following were the numbers of the population of the Islands at each of the four censuses of 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891:—

Islands	1861	1871	1881	1891
Isle of Man	52,469	54,042	53,558	55,598
Jersey	55,613	56,627	52,445	54,518
Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou	29,850	30,685	32,631	35,339
Alderney	4,932	2,738	2,048	1,843
Sark and Brechon . . .	583	546	571	572
Total	143,447	144,638	141,260	147,870

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

England and Wales.

Year	Estimated Population	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1886	27,521,780	903,216	42,700	537,078	195,806
1887	27,826,798	886,017	42,770	530,577	200,175
1888	28,135,197	879,263	40,730	510,690	203,456
1889	28,447,014	885,179	40,627	517,968	213,696
1890	28,762,287	869,937	38,412	562,248	223,028

The proportion of illegitimate births to the total births in 1890 was 4·6 per cent., having gradually diminished from 7 per cent. in 1845; the minimum rate in 1890, 3 per cent. in Essex and Middlesex (extra Metropolitan), and the maximum 7·6 in Shropshire and Cumberland. The percentage for London was 3·8. The births and deaths are exclusive of still-born.

The proportion of male to female children born in England during the last ten years is as 1,038 to 1,000. But as the former suffer from a higher rate of mortality than the latter, the equilibrium between the sexes is restored about the tenth year of life, and is finally changed, by emigration, war, and perilous male occupations, to the extent that there are 1,000 women, of all ages, to 949 men in England.

Scotland.

Year	Estimated Population	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1886	3,949,393	127,927	10,506	73,622	24,469
1887	3,991,499	124,375	10,380	74,500	24,851
1888	4,034,156	123,233	9,991	71,162	25,281
1889	4,077,070	122,770	9,643	73,203	26,318
1890	4,120,547	121,530	9,167	78,978	27,441

The average proportion of illegitimate births in 1890 was 7·5 per cent., the rate varying from 2·7 per cent. in Shetland to 15·7 per cent. in Wigtown.

Ireland.

Year	Estimated Population	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1886	4,889,498	113,927	3,076	87,292	20,594
1887	4,837,352	112,400	3,147	88,711	20,800
1888	4,777,545	109,557	3,124	85,962	20,018
1889	4,730,532	107,782	3,049	82,986	21,478
1890	4,681,173	105,343	—	86,165	20,866

The average proportion of illegitimate births in 1889 was 2·8 per cent., the rate varying from 0·7 in Connaught to 4·4 in Ulster.

2. Emigration and Immigration.

There was very little emigration from the United Kingdom previous to 1815, in which year the number of emigrants was no more than 2,081. It rose gradually from 12,510 in 1816, to 34,987 in 1819. In the five years 1820–24 there emigrated 95,030 individuals; in the next five years, 1825–29, the number was 121,084; in 1830–34 it rose to 381,956; but sank again to 287,358 in 1835–39. Between 1815 and 1852 the total number of emigrants was 3,463,592; between 1853 and 1860 it was 1,582,475, of whom 1,312,683 were of British or Irish origin; between 1861 and 1870 it was 1,967,570, of whom 1,571,829 were of British or Irish origin; 1871–80, 2,228,396, of whom 1,678,919 were British; and the total from 1815 to 1890 was 12,797,688. The total emigration of persons of British or Irish origin only, 1853–1890, was 7,121,966; 4,739,547 went to the United States; of these, 2,019,743 were English, 377,959 Scotch, and 2,341,845 Irish.

The following table exhibits the number of persons, natives and foreigners, emigrating from the United Kingdom to British

North America, the United States, and Australasia, and the total number—the latter figure including the comparatively small number going to other than these three destinations (28,775 in 1891)—in each of the years from 1887 to 1891 :—

Year	To British North America	To the United States	To Australasia	Total
1887	44,406	296,901	35,198	396,494
1888	49,107	293,087	31,725	398,494
1889	38,056	240,395	28,834	342,641
1890	31,897	233,522	21,570	315,980
1891	33,791	252,171	19,714	334,451

The following shows the number of British emigrants to places out of Europe in 1890 and 1891, with the increase or decrease (—):—

Year	English	Scotch	Irish	Total United Kingdom
1890	139,979	20,653	57,484	218,116
1891	137,658	22,211	58,394	218,263
Increase or Decrease	— 2,321	1,558	910	147

The number of persons who left Ireland in 1890 to settle in Great Britain was 4,472. In 1890, 94,515 foreigners, including 15,807 children and infants, emigrated from the United Kingdom.

In the year 1890 there were 155,910 *immigrants*, British and foreign, which, deducted from the total of 315,980 emigrants, left an excess of 160,070 emigrants. As regards persons of British and Irish origin the *immigrants* in 1890 numbered 109,470 which deducted from the total of 218,116 British emigrants, left an excess of 108,646 emigrants of British origin.

Religion.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Its fundamental doctrines and tenets are embodied in the Thirty-nine Articles, agreed upon in Convocation in 1562, and revised and finally settled in 1571. But though the Protestant Episcopal is the State religion, all others are fully tolerated, and civil disabilities do not attach to any class of British subjects.

The Queen is by law the supreme governor of the Church, possessing the right, regulated by the statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics, the form being to send to the dean and chapter of the vacant see the royal licence, or *congé d'élire*, to proceed to the election, accompanied by the Queen's letter naming the person to be elected ; and afterwards the royal assent and confirmation of the appointment is signified under the Great Seal. But this form applies only to the sees of old foundation ; the bishoprics of Manchester, St. Albans, Liverpool, Truro, Newcastle, and Southwell are conferred direct by letters patent from the Crown. The Queen, and the First Lord of the Treasury in her name, also appoints to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown.

There are 2 archbishops and 31 bishops in England. The former are the chiefs of the clergy in their provinces, and have also each his own particular diocese, wherein they exercise episcopal, as in their provinces they exercise archiepiscopal, jurisdiction. Under the bishops are 30 deans, 85 archdeacons, and 613 rural deans. For the management of ecclesiastical affairs, the provinces have each a council, or Convocation, consisting of the bishops, archdeacons, and deans, in person, and of a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy. These councils are summoned by the respective archbishops, in pursuance of the Queen's mandate. When assembled, they must also have the Queen's licence before they can deliberate ; as well as the sanction of the Crown to their resolutions, before they are binding on the clergy ; so that their real power is extremely limited.

The number of civil parishes (districts for which a separate poor rate is or can be made) at the census of 1881 was 14,926. These, however, in many cases, do not coincide with ecclesiastical parishes, which, during the present century, have lost their old importance, the ancient parishes having been cut up in many cases into districts, each of which is virtually an independent parish ecclesiastically. Of such parishes there are about 14,000 ; according to a return of 1882 the Church of England possessed 14,573 registered churches and chapels, in which marriages could be solemnised. Since 1818 the Church Building and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have formed upwards of 3,000 new ecclesiastical districts. Each parish has its church, presided over by an incumbent or minister, who must be in priest's orders, and who is known as rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, according to his relation to the temporalities of his parish. Private persons possess the right of presentation to about 8,500 benefices ; the

patronage of the others belongs mainly to the Queen, the bishops and cathedrals, the Lord Chancellor, and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The total annual income of Church property of all kinds is estimated at about 7,000,000*l.*, most of which is managed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The number of clergy of all grades (including assistant curates) belonging to the Church of England actually doing duty in churches is returned in the census of 1881 at 21,663, and if those who fill other functions be added, the total number is probably about 24,000.

In the theory of English law every Englishman is a member of the Church of England, but it is estimated that the population of England and Wales actually claiming membership with the Established Church was about 13,500,000, leaving about 12,500,000 to other creeds.

On the basis of the marriage registers 71·6 per cent. of the population belonged to the Established Church, 4·4 per cent. to the Roman Catholic Church, and 24·4 to other bodies.

There are many Protestant Dissenting religious bodies, the most prominent being Methodists of various sects, the Independents or Congregationalists, the Baptists, and the English Presbyterians. The Methodist body, subdivided into members of the Old and New Connexion, Primitive and Free Church Methodists, Bible Christians, and various other sects, possess about 15,000 chapels and 800,000 members; the Independents or Congregationalists 4,580 churches and stations, 2,730 ministers, and 360,000 members; the Baptists 3,780 chapels, 1,874 ministers, and 300,000 members, besides in each case the families of members and other adherents. There are altogether 280 religious denominations in Great Britain, the names of which have been given in to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, the total number of registered chapels in 1891 being 27,253. According to the census of 1881 there were 9,734 Protestant Dissenting ministers in England and Wales.

The number of Roman Catholics in England and Wales (1887) is estimated at 1,354,000. There are fifteen dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales, namely, one archbishop and fourteen bishops (besides two bishops auxiliary), as many dioceses, united in the 'Province of Westminster.' In December 1891 there were 1,362 Roman Catholic chapels and stations. The number of officiating Roman Catholic clergy at the same date was 2,573 (1,620 in 1871).

The number of Jews in Great Britain and Ireland was estimated in 1883 at 70,000, of whom 40,000 reside in London.

II. SCOTLAND.

The Church of Scotland (established in 1560 and confirmed in 1688) is organised on the presbyterian system of government, in which the clergy are all equal, none of them having pre-eminence of any kind over another. There is in each parish a parochial tribunal, called a kirk session, consisting of the minister or clergyman, who acts as president or moderator, and of a number of laymen called ruling elders. There are in all 84 presbyteries, meeting frequently throughout the year, and these again are grouped in 16 synods, which meet half-yearly and can be appealed to against the decisions of the presbyteries. The supreme court of the Scottish Church is the General Assembly, which consists of 386 members, partly clerical and partly lay, chosen by the different presbyteries, boroughs, and universities. It meets annually in May (under the presidency of a moderator appointed by the Assembly, the Sovereign being represented by a nobleman known as Lord High Commissioner), sitting for ten days, the matters not decided during this period being left to a Commission.

The number of parishes, old and new (1891), is 1,338, and the number of churches, chapels, and stations, 1,685: the total number of clergy, with and without charges or appointments, exceeds 1,743. The parishioners are allowed, under certain regulations, to choose their own ministers. The entire endowments of the Church from all sources, including the annual value of the manse and glebes, amount to about 350,000*l.* per annum. Since 1845 members of the Church have erected and endowed churches for 371 new parishes, the value, with endowments, being little short of 2,250,000*l.* In 1890 voluntary contributions (independently of over 200,000*l.* derived from the interest of invested contributions, grants from two trusts, and pew rents levied in 450 churches) amounted to 362,653*l.* Exclusive of 'adherents,' the Established Church in 1878 had 515,786 members or communicants. In 1889 the number was 593,393.

The Presbyterians not members of the Established Church of Scotland have the same ecclesiastical organisation as the parent Church. Of these, the largest body is the Free Church, formed from a secession in 1843, with 1,140 ministers, 1,089 churches, 340,000 members or adherents, and claiming as 'population connected with the Free Church, 1,165,000' in 1891. Its income in 1890-91 from all sources at home was 653,694*l.* The aggregate funds raised in Scotland for all purposes during the forty-four years from the Disruption amount to 19,000,000*l.* Next is the United Presbyterian Church, formed from the

amalgamation of several bodies of seceders, one dating as far back as 1741, with 605 ministers, 570 churches, 48 home mission stations, 184,889 members (besides adherents), and an income in 1890 of 381,622*l*. There are also Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Episcopal Church in Scotland, which includes a large portion of the nobility and gentry, has 7 bishops, 268 churches and missions, and 266 clergy, and claims the adherence of about 80,000 of the population.

The Roman Catholics have increased largely of late years, chiefly from the influx of Irish population. The Roman Catholic Church had two archbishops and four bishops in Scotland in 1891, 356 priests, and 338 churches, chapels, and stations. The number of Roman Catholics is estimated at 326,000.

III. IRELAND.

The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is under four archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, and twenty-three bishops. On the death of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese nominate a successor to the vacancy, in whose favour they postulate or petition the Pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the Pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from among this latter number; but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish, which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c., and from the cathedra^ticum, a small contribution paid by incumbents of parishes. The incomes of all classes of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees, but principally from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. In 1891 the Roman Catholic population was returned at 3,549,856, being 10·4 per cent. under the number returned in 1881.

The Church of Ireland (Protestant Episcopal), formerly (1801–1870) in union with the Church of England, ceased to be ‘established by law’ by Act of Parliament (1869) 32 & 33 Vict. cap. 42. It has now (1892) two archbishops, eleven bishops, and 1,700 clergy. It possesses 1,500 churches, 602,000 members, and received in 1890 voluntary contributions amounting to 166,000*l*. Its income previous to disestablishment was 600,000*l*., and its entire capital estimated at 14,000,000*l*. By the Disestablishment Act 7,500,000*l*. were allotted to it by way of commutation (charged with the payment of annuities amounting to 596,000*l*.), and 500,000*l*. in lieu of private endowments. The Church is governed

by a General Synod—bishops, clergy, and laity having the right to vote separately. There are also 23 diocesan synods.

There were in Ireland, at the census of 1891, 446,687 Presbyterians, 55,235 Methodists, 17,017 Independents, 5,111 Baptists, 3,032 Quakers, 1,798 Jews.

Instruction.

The following table proves progress in the diffusion of elementary education, by indicating the percentage of persons in England and Wales who signed by mark in the marriage register during each year specified :—

Year	Males	Females	Year	Males	Females
1843	32.7	49.0	1883	12.6	15.5
1853	30.4	43.9	1888	8.3	9.7
1863	23.8	33.1	1889	7.8	9.0
1873	18.8	25.4	1890	7.2	8.3

In London the proportion of men who signed with marks in 1890 was 4.2 per cent., and of women 5.6. Over most of the South-eastern, South Midland, Eastern, South-western, and West Midland counties the proportion of males who signed with marks was greater than females. In the North Midland and Northern counties and in Wales the preponderance is much in favour of the males. The most illiterate counties for men in 1890 were Monmouth 13.8, Hertfordshire 13.1, North Wales 11.8, Cornwall 10.9, Suffolk 12.0, and Cambridge 11 per cent. In Scotland, the proportion in 1889 was 4.30 per cent. of men and 7.38 of women. In 1857 the proportion was 12.11 per cent. males to 24.66 females. In Kinross-shire all males and all females, and in Peebleshire, Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire all males, signed their names. In all the divisions except the N.W., West Midland, and S.W., the proportion was comparatively low. The two most illiterate counties by this test are Ross, 17.21 per cent. males to 41.23 per cent. females, and Inverness with 13.16 to 25.26. In Ireland the proportion unable to sign the marriage register in 1889 was 21.2 men and 22 women. In 1874 the proportion was 30.1 men and 36.4 women. The proportions varied in the various provinces in 1889, from 17 per cent. of the men and 16 per cent. of the women in Leinster to 31 per cent. of the men and 29 per cent. of the women in Connaught.

The highest education is provided for in Great Britain and

Ireland by a number of universities and detached colleges. With the exception of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, Owens College, the Scotch Universities, and Trinity and Queen's Colleges, Ireland, most of the other institutions have been founded within the last ten years. The following table gives the statistics in most cases for the last term of 1891 :—

—	No. of Col- leges	Teach- ing Staff	Students	—	No. of Col- leges	Teach- ing Staff	Students
ENGLAND AND WALES.				SCOTLAND.			
<i>Universities :¹—</i>				<i>Universities :—</i>			
Oxford	23	86	3,212	Aberdeen	1	35	914
Cambridge	19	116	3,029	Edinburgh	1	103	3,488
Durham	1	13	224	Glasgow	1	64	2,109
<i>Colleges :—</i>				St. Andrews	2	16	189
Aberystwith	1	17	151	<i>College :—</i>			
Bangor	1	21	114	University, Dundee	1	19	158 ¹²
Manchester	1	87	811 ²	IRELAND.			
Newcastle	2	34 ³	505 ³	<i>University :—</i>			
Nottingham	1	40	1,805 ⁴	Dublin	1 ¹³	74	1,193
Sheffield	1	15	220 ⁵	<i>Colleges :—</i>			
Birmingham	1	25	363 ⁶	Queen's, Belfast	1	19	450
Bristol	1	18	372 ⁷	„ Cork	1	17	245
Cardiff	1	28	250 ⁸	„ Galway	1	16	111
Lampeter	1	8	117	Total United Kingdom			
Leeds	1	82	949 ⁹				
Liverpool	1	46	350				
<i>London :—</i>							
University	1	56	966 ¹⁰				
King's	1	120	465 ¹¹				

¹ Owens College, Manchester, University College, Liverpool, and Yorkshire Colleges Leeds, are associated together as the Victoria University. ² Inclusive of 61 women; exclusive of 370 evening students. ³ Including 18 professors and 203 students at College of Medicine; there were besides 815 evening students. ⁴ Including day and evening students. ⁵ Not including university extension lectures. ⁶ In addition there are 274 evening students. ⁷ In addition there are 218 evening students. ⁸ There are also 1,700 students attending evening technical classes. ⁹ Including evening students. ¹⁰ Exclusive of school. ¹¹ Exclusive of school and 1,859 evening students. ¹² Excluding 78 evening students. ¹³ Trinity College.

London University is only an examining body, with power to grant degrees to all candidates who pass its examinations; in 1890-91 it had 51 examiners, and in 1890 4,984 candidates underwent its various examinations. The Royal University of Ireland holds a similar position in Ireland: in 1890 it had 21 examiners; in 1890, out of 2,845 entered for examination, 1,803 passed; 75 women-students matriculated. The Catholic University of Ireland includes, besides University College,

Dublin, seven other Catholic colleges. It grants degrees in theology and philosophy, and sends up its students for other degrees to the examinations of the Royal University.

For medical education, besides the faculties attached to some of the universities and colleges, there are medical schools attached to the hospitals of most of the large towns in England. In a few of the colleges female students are admitted. There are, besides, 4 university colleges for ladies :—Newnham College, Cambridge, with a resident teaching staff of 13, and 44 outside lecturers and 141 students, in 1890 ; Girton College, Cambridge, with 5 resident lecturers and 31 outside lecturers and 115 students in 1891 ; and Lady Margaret and Somerville Halls, Oxford, the former with 38 students and the latter with 48 students in 1891. There is a similar College (Bedford) for ladies in London with 23 lecturers, and another in Edinburgh.

The City and Guilds of London Technical Institute has at its Central and Branch Institutes (4) a teaching staff of 69, with 2,000 students, including 1,500 evening students.

Middle-class education in the United Kingdom is entirely unorganised, and is mainly left to private enterprise ; no complete, trustworthy statistics are available. There are a number of endowed public and grammar schools in England, but over the conduct of these schools Government has no control.

According to a return for Scotland relating to 1890, there were in that year 43 higher class public schools under Government inspection, at which examinations were held for leaving certificates, the number of candidates being 2,528, and the number of papers taken 11,300. For Ireland there is an Intermediate Education Board, with a yearly income, on January 1, 1891, of 34,550*l.*, whose functions are to examine all candidates who present themselves. In 1890, 5,236 pupils (3,943 boys and 1,293 girls) presented themselves for examination, as compared with 6,533 in the previous year, and 6,952 in 1881. In 1881, there were in Ireland about 1,500 superior schools, with about 200,000 pupils.

In connection with the Government Science and Art Department there are, in addition to classes in ordinary schools for science and art education, 2,063 science schools, with 133,821 pupils. The number of art schools and classes in 1890 was 1,182, and the number of students 88,833. The Parliamentary vote for 1891-92 was 530,986*l.*, against 64,675*l.* for 1856-57.

Elementary education is compulsory in the United Kingdom. By the Act of 1870, sufficient school accommodation must be

provided in every district in England and Wales for all the children resident in such district between the ages of five and thirteen, and a similar Act has been applied to Scotland. In 1891, by a fee grant of ten shillings for each child between three and fifteen years of age in average attendance, to be paid, on certain conditions, to managers of public elementary schools willing to receive such aid, education was rendered practically free in England and Wales. If, after a year from the commencement of the Act, the free school accommodation in any district is insufficient, the deficiency must be supplied. In Scotland, in 1889, by a capitation grant, education was made free for the compulsory standards; an age limit (5–14) has now (1891) been introduced. On April 1, 1891, there were in England and Wales 2,287 School Boards, embracing a population of 16,580,279, and 777 School Attendance Committees, embracing a population of 9,394,160.

The following table, compiled from official returns, relating to the Primary Schools, both Board Schools and Voluntary Schools, under inspection in Great Britain, gives a view of the progress of education within the years 1885–1890 :—

Years ended August 31	Number of Schools Inspected	Number of Children who can be Accommodated	Average Number of Children in Attendance
ENGLAND AND WALES			
1885	18,895	4,998,718	3,371,325
1886	19,022	5,145,292	3,438,425
1887	19,154	5,278,992	3,527,381
1888	19,221	5,356,554	3,614,967
1889	19,310	5,440,441	3,682,625
1890	19,419	5,539,285	3,717,917
SCOTLAND			
1885	3,081	660,101	455,655
1886	3,092	691,405	476,890
1887	3,111	677,984	491,735
1888	3,105	687,297	496,239
1889	3,116	706,085	503,100
1890	3,117	723,840	519,738

The number of teachers in the schools of England and Wales in 1890 was 101,227 (including 3,294 studying in training colleges); in those of Scotland 13,805 (including 857 studying in training colleges). The total number of children of legal school age (5–14) in England and Wales in 1890 was 6,124,519; in Scotland (5–14), 841,982. Of the schools in England and Wales, 4,714 were directly under school boards in 1890; 11,922 connected with the National

Society or the Church of England : 551 were Wesleyan, 946 Roman Catholic, 1,365 British, undenominational, and other schools. In Scotland, 2,651 were public schools, 62 were connected with the Church of Scotland, 166 with the Roman Catholic Church, and the rest with other bodies or undenominational : total receiving Government grant, 3,117. In England and Wales in 1891 there were 44 training colleges, with 3,310 students ; and in Scotland 7 colleges, with 859 students.

Elementary education in Ireland is under the superintendence of a body of Commissioners of National Education in Ireland. The following table will show the progress of elementary schools during the past six years : —

Year ended Dec. 31	Schools in Operation	Average Attendance	Year ended Dec. 31	Schools in Operation	Average Attendance
1885	7,936	502,454	1888	8,196	493,883
1886	8,024	490,484	1889	8,251	507,865
1887	8,112	515,388	1890	8,298	489,144

In 1890 there were in Ireland 4 training colleges with 599 students.

Annual grants to primary schools (for examination and attendance of scholars in the case of Great Britain) for the years specified : —

—	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
	£	£	£	£	£
England . . .	3,079,685	3,110,210	3,245,450	3,326,220	3,415,183
Scotland . . .	445,845	474,759	488,686	493,354	522,951
Ireland	886,051	911,792	902,333	902,391	958,063
Gt. Britain (var.)	419,508	426,004	433,748	439,506	454,803
United Kingdom	4,831,089	4,925,765	5,070,217	5,161,471	5,351,000

In addition to the grant these schools derive an income from endowments, school fees, local rates, voluntary subscriptions, and other sources, amounting for England in 1890 to 4,286,154*l.* ; for Scotland to 627,231*l.*, and for Ireland to 126,545*l.*

Justice and Crime.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The principal courts having criminal jurisdiction are the petty sessional courts, the general or quarter sessions, the courts of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, more popularly known as 'assizes,' and the Central Criminal Court. Two or more justices of the peace sitting in a petty sessional court house, the Lord Mayor or any alderman of the City of London, or any metropolitan or borough police magistrate or other stipendiary magistrate sitting in a court house, constitute a petty sessional court. The courts of quarter sessions are held four times a year by the justices of the county. Similar courts can be held at other times, and are then called 'general sessions.' Two justices constitute a court, but usually a larger number attend. Certain boroughs have a court of quarter sessions, with similar jurisdiction to the county justices in quarter sessions assembled, in which the recorder of the borough is the judge. The assize courts are held four times a year in various towns throughout the

country by 'commissioners' nominated by the Crown. These commissioners are generally judges of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, but sometimes Queen's Counsel of good standing are appointed. The trial takes place before a single commissioner. The Central Criminal Court is the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for the City of London and a large surrounding district. The sessions of this court are held at least twelve times a year, and more often if necessary. The Recorder and the Common Sergeant, and, if the number of the prisoners makes it necessary, the judge of the City of London Court, sit on the first two days, after which they are joined by the judges of the High Court on the rota, for whom the more serious cases are reserved. A petty sessional court deals summarily with minor offences. Cases of a more serious nature are usually investigated by a petty sessional court before being tried at the sessions or the assizes. To every sessions, assize, and to every sitting of the Central Criminal Court the sheriff cities 24 of the chief inhabitants of the district, of whom not less than 12 and not more than 23 are sworn and constitute a grand jury. The grand jury examines the bill of indictment against the accused person, hears the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, and if they think a *prima facie* case for trial is made out they endorse the bill 'a true bill.' All criminal trials, except those which come before a court of summary jurisdiction, take place before a judge and a petty jury of twelve men. Except on some highly technical point of procedure there is no appeal in criminal cases. No man can be tried again for the same crime after a petty jury has found him 'not guilty.' On a conviction the judge can, if he think fit, reserve a question of law (but not of fact) for the Court for Crown Cases Reserved. This Court is formed by five or more judges of the High Court, and can reverse, amend, or affirm the judgment. The only other method of securing the revision of a sentence is by the royal prerogative, exercised on the advice of the Home Secretary, by which a sentence can be modified or annulled. Nominally all the judges are appointed by the Queen, but in practice the Lord Chancellor (who is a Cabinet minister, ex-officio president of the House of Lords, and goes out with the ministry) and the Lord Chief Justice are appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and all the other judges on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor.

SCOTLAND.

The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges of the Court of Session, and sits more or less frequently, as the number of cases before it may require, in Edinburgh or in the circuit towns. One judge can, and usually does, try cases, but two or more preside in cases of difficulty or importance. It is the only competent court in cases of treason, murder, robbery, rape, fire-raising, deforcement of messengers, and generally in all cases in which a higher punishment than imprisonment is by statute directed to be inflicted; and it has moreover an inherent jurisdiction to punish all criminal acts, both those already established by common law or statute, and such as have never previously come before the courts and are not within any statute.

The sheriff of each county is the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county which infer only an arbitrary punishment, and if the case is tried with a jury the High Court has no power of review on the merits. Even in cases indicted to the High Court the accused is, under the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act of 1887, regularly asked to plead in the sheriff court, and minor objections to the indictment can be wholly or in part disposed of there. Borough magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases occurring within the burgh or county, and in a number of minor offences under various statutes.

IRELAND.

In Ireland persons charged with crime are first brought before the petty sessions court, which must consist of at least two ordinary justices of the peace, one of whom *may* be a stipendiary—commonly called a resident magistrate. Then if the charge be trifling it may be disposed of, the prisoner, if convicted, having a right of appeal to the quarter sessions or recorder's court according as it is in a borough or in the county), provided he is fined more than twenty shillings or sentenced to a longer imprisonment than one month (Petty Sessions Act, *sec.* 24). If the charge be of a more serious character it must either be dismissed or sent for trial to the quarter sessions or recorder's court, or to the assizes, as in England. There is this difference, however, between quarter sessions in Ireland and in England: in England they are presided over by an unpaid chairman, who need not be a lawyer and who is elected by his fellow justices of the peace for the county; while in Ireland they are presided over by a paid official, who must be a barrister, whose decision on points of law binds the court, who is appointed by the Crown, and who is also judge of the civil bill court of the county, which corresponds to the English county court. The assizes are presided over by one of the common law judges of the High Court of Justice. In the quarter sessions, recorder's court, and assizes the trial is by jury in all cases save appeals from petty sessions. Under the Crimes Act witnesses and persons suspected of crime may be interrogated before a secret court of inquiry; but admissions then made are not evidence against the persons making them. Prisoners may be convicted before two resident magistrates specially appointed to hear cases under the Crimes Act, and in cases where the sentence exceeds a month, convicted persons have a right of appeal to the county chairman at quarter sessions.

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial and convicted, in each of the three kingdoms, was as follows in the five years from 1886 to 1890:—

England and Wales.

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1886	11,763	2,211	13,974	10,686
1887	11,162	2,130	13,292	10,338
1888	11,678	2,072	13,750	10,561
1889	10,192	1,907	12,099	9,348
1890	10,075	1,899	11,974	9,242

Scotland.

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1886	2,062	375	2,437	1,838
1887	1,990	367	2,357	1,843
1888	2,001	351	2,352	1,753
1889	1,822	412	2,234	1,723
1890	1,907	407	2,314	1,928

Ireland.

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1886	2,601	427	3,028	1,619
1887	2,309	385	2,694	1,411
1888	1,821	367	2,188	1,220
1889	1,801	380	2,181	1,225
1890	1,728	333	2,061	1,193

The following table shows the strength of the police force in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland :—

Year	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Year	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1880	31,488	3,484	12,579	1888	37,296	3,986	13,934
1886	36,477	3,824	13,957	1889	37,957	4,041	13,951
1887	36,912	3,892	13,977	1890	39,221	4,103	13,921

Pauperism.

There is a Poor Law, under a variety of statutes, applicable to the Three Kingdoms, by which paupers, under certain conditions, are to be relieved in their own houses or lodged in workhouses or poor-houses built for the purpose. The law is administered by the Local Government Board, through Boards of Guardians elected for the purpose. For the administration of the law the country is divided into a number of unions or parishes. The funds are obtained in the different parishes or unions by means of a poor-rate levied on the occupiers of property of all kinds, determined by the local authorities accordingly.

The following table shows the total amount expended in relief of the poor for the five years (ended March 25 for England and Ireland, and May 14 for Scotland) 1886-90 :—

Year	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.
	£	£	£	£
1886	8,296,230	894,077	1,289,024	10,479,331
1887	8,176,768	899,135	1,376,010	10,451,913
1888	8,440,821	887,867	1,390,994	10,719,682
1889	8,366,477	882,836	1,446,171	10,695,484
1890	8,434,345	874,389	1,409,280	10,718,014

The number of paupers, exclusive of vagrants and 'casual poor' in receipt of relief in the several unions and parishes of England and Wales was as follows, on January 1, for the five years from 1887 to 1891 :—

January 1	Number of Unions and Parishes	Adult Able-bodied Paupers	All other Paupers	Total
1887	647	110,229	707,060	817,289
1888	647	112,533	712,976	825,509
1889	647	104,817	705,315	810,132
1890	647	97,745	689,800	787,545
1891	648	98,794	676,111	774,905

The number of registered paupers and their dependents, exclusive of casual poor, who were in receipt of relief in parishes of Scotland during the five years from 1886 to 1890, on May 14 in each year, is shown in the subjoined table :—

Year	Number of Parishes	Paupers	Dependents	Total
1886	886	58,898	33,915	92,813
1887	886	58,683	33,388	92,071
1888	886	58,479	33,514	91,993
1889	886	58,232	32,686	90,918
1890	886	57,426	31,180	88,606

The subjoined table gives the number of indoor and outdoor paupers, and the total—including others in blind and deaf and dumb asylums—in receipt of relief in unions in Ireland at the close of the first week in January in each of the five years 1887 to 1891 :—

Year (January)	Indoor Paupers	Outdoor Paupers	Total including Asylums
1887	47,390	65,015	113,241
1888	48,236	64,834	113,947
1889	46,364	62,760	109,957
1890	44,653	62,213	107,774
1891	42,601	63,426	106,972

Finance.

1. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following tables show the total amounts of the estimated and actual Imperial revenue and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31, 1880, and the five years 1887-88 to 1890-91 inclusive :—

Year ended March 31	REVENUE ¹		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual Receipts into the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1880	81,161,000	79,344,098	- 1,816,902
1887	89,869,000	90,772,758	+ 903,758
1888	88,135,000	89,802,254	+ 1,667,254
1889	86,827,000	88,472,812	+ 1,645,812
1890	86,150,000	89,304,316	+ 3,154,316
1891	87,610,000	89,489,112	+ 1,879,112

Year ended March 31	EXPENDITURE ¹		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual Pay- ments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Budget
	£	£	£
1880	84,105,871	82,184,797	- 1,921,074
1887	90,869,282	89,996,752	- 872,530
1888	88,036,259	87,423,645	- 612,614
1889	87,024,061	87,683,830 ²	+ 659,769
1890	85,966,827	86,083,314	+ 116,487
1891	87,377,000	87,732,855	+ 355,855

¹ By the system now adopted, these items exclude Army and Navy 'Extra Receipts' and the contributions by India for 'Military Charges.'

² Inclusive of special expenditure, amounting to £2,009,958 incurred in connection with the conversion of debt.

The following table (derived from the two preceding) shows the differences (surplus or deficit) between revenue and expenditure in 1880 and the last five years:—

Year	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	Year	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
	£		£
1880	- 2,840,699	1889	+ 788,982
1887	+ 776,006	1890	+ 3,221,002
1888	+ 2,378,609	1891	+ 1,756,257

The imperial revenue is derived mainly from taxation (under the six heads specified in the following table), which in 1890-91 produced 73,578,000*l.*, or nearly five-sixths of the whole. The remaining sixth is subdivided into five heads as below.

		Year ending March 31, 1891.		Budget Estimate 1891-92
Sources of REVENUE		Net Receipts		Exchequer ¹ Receipts
		£	£	£
i. Customs—				
	Tobacco	9,536,234		
	Tea	3,418,562		
	Rum	2,420,630		
	Brandy	1,408,103		
	Other spirits	869,537		
	Wine	1,318,162		
	Currants	118,334		
	Coffee	182,006		
	Raisins	156,893		
	Other articles	325,446		
		19,753,907	19,480,000	19,700,000
ii. Excise—				
	Spirits	15,474,288		
	Beer	9,781,397		
	Licence duties	3,590,187		
	Railways	324,117		
	Other sources	8,479		
		29,178,468	24,788,000	25,300,000
iii. Stamps (excluding Fee Stamps, &c.)—				
	Probate duty	4,827,337		
	Legacy duty	2,626,016		
	Deeds	2,661,724		
	Receipts	1,111,630		
	Succession duty	1,209,227		
	Estate duty—			
	Personalty	1,125,620		
	Realty	68,758		
	Bills of exchange	754,693		
	Patent medicine	225,701		
	Licences, &c.	162,729		
	Marine insurance	147,948		
	Other sources	906,117		
		15,827,498	13,460,000	13,450,000
iv. Land Tax	—	1,025,764	1,030,000	1,030,000
v. House Duty	—	1,526,763	1,570,000	1,450,000
vi. Income and Property Tax	—	13,143,932	13,250,000	13,750,000
Total Produce of Taxes	—	80,456,332	73,578,000	74,680,000
vii. Post Office	—	9,843,269	9,880,000	10,120,000
viii. Telegraph service	—	2,394,579	2,380,000	2,480,000
ix. Crown Lands	—	428,616	430,000	430,000

That is, revenue actually received at the Exchequer up to March 31.

Sources of REVENUE	Year ending March 31, 1891			Budget Estimate 1891-92
	Net Receipts		Exchequer ¹ Receipts	
	£	£	£	£
x. Interest on Purchase-money of Suez Canal Shares, &c.	—	241,935	241,935	220,000
xi. Miscellaneous—				
Fee Stamps	809,860			
Revenue Departments	129,684			
Civil Departments	1,588,679			
Bank of England	163,754			
Post Office Savings Banks	36,050			
Various	251,150			
		2,979,177	2,979,177	2,500,000
Total non-tax Revenue.	—	15,887,576	15,911,112	15,750,000
Total Revenue	—	96,343,908	89,489,112	90,430,000

The national expenditure falls under three categories : (1) the Consolidated Fund Charges, 28,703,000*l.*, mainly bestowed on the National Debt ; (2) the Army and Navy, 31,685,000*l.* ; and (3) the Civil Services, including expense of collection of the revenue 27,345,000*l.*, for 1890-91.

Branches of EXPENDITURE	Year ending March 31, 1891		Budget Estimate 1891-92
	£	£	£
i. National Debt Services :—			
Interest of Funded Debt	15,998,486		
Terminable Annuities	6,549,871		
Interest of Unfunded Debt	988,089		
Management of Debt	191,912		
New Sinking Fund	1,271,642		
		25,000,000	25,000,000
ii. Suez Canal Exchequer Bonds	200,000		
Cape Railway Exchequer Bonds	7,000		
		207,000	200,000
iii. Naval Defence Fund		1,428,571	1,430,000
iv. Other Consolidated Fund Services :—			
Civil List	410,000		
Annuities and Pensions	349,833		
Salaries and Allowances	88,377		
Courts of Justice, Salaries	501,473		

Branches of EXPENDITURE	Year ending March 31, 1891		Budget Estimate 1891-92
	£	£	£
Miscellaneous :	492,789		
		1,842,532	1,665,000
Total Consolidated Fund Services		28,478,103	28,295,000
v. Army	17,550,023		
vi. Ordnance Factories	10,000		
		17,560,023	17,545,000
vii. Navy	—	14,125,358	14,215,000
viii. Civil Services	—	16,040,131	16,641,000
ix. Customs and Inland Revenue	—	2,643,447	2,694,000
x. Post Office	—	5,682,562	5,924,000
xi. Telegraph Service	—	2,272,000	2,422,000
xii. Packet Service	—	706,230	708,000
Total Supply Services	—	59,029,751	60,149,000
Additional expenditure :—			
Barrack construction	—	225,000	500,000
Education	—	—	920,000
Gold coinage	—	—	400,000
Total Additional Expenditure	—	225,000	1,820,000
Total Expenditure	—	87,732,855	90,264,000
Surplus Income	—	1,756,258	166,000

The estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1892, have for comparison been embodied with the two preceding general tables. Some of the original estimates have, however, been increased by subsequent supplementary votes.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BUDGET.

Army.—The net cost of the British army, according to the estimates for 1891-92, is 17,545,300*l.* Including appropriations in aid, amounting to 2,844,207*l.*, the gross estimate was 20,389,507*l.* The following table shows the net estimates for 1891-2, as compared with those for 1890-91 :—

ARMY ESTIMATES.

I. EFFECTIVE SERVICES :—	1890-91	1891-92
<i>Regular forces and army reserve :</i>	£	£
General staff and regimental pay, &c.	5,012,210	5,017,686
Chaplains' department	57,676	58,034
Staff of military prisons, &c.	28,530	28,180
Army reserve	492,300	528,800
<i>Medical Establishments</i>	294,200	292,800

	1890-91 £	1891-92 £
<i>Auxiliary forces :</i>		
Militia	540,070	540,000
Yeomanry cavalry	74,460	74,400
Volunteer corps	940,470	761,000
<i>Commissariat :</i>		
Transport and remounts	646,900	631,700
Provisions, forage, &c.	2,642,804	2,605,000
Clothing	820,600	820,600
Warlike and other stores	2,049,604	1,847,100
<i>Works, buildings, &c. with superintending</i>	665,200	716,700
<i>Various :</i>		
Military education	112,500	112,500
Miscellaneous services	99,596	160,900
War Office	258,080	257,900
Total effective services	14,735,200	14,453,300

II. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES :—

<i>Officers, &c. :</i>		
Rewards for distinguished services	10,120	11,130
Half pay	77,480	75,530
Retired pay and gratuities	1,276,363	1,275,400
Widows' pensions and allowances	133,465	133,763
Pensions for wounds	12,467	13,330
Retired allowances, auxiliary forces	43,039	41,947
<i>Non-commissioned officers and men, &c. :</i>		
In-pensions	30,700	31,657
Out-pensions	1,336,000	1,340,600
Rewards for distinguished services	7,680	6,185
Widows' pensions, &c.	2,286	2,358
Superannuation allowances, &c.	162,600	160,100
Total non-effective services	3,092,200	3,092,000
Total effective and non-effective services	17,827,400	17,545,300
Net decrease, 1891-92	—	282,100

Navy.—The net cost of the Navy, according to the estimates for 1891-92, is 14,215,100*l.* Including appropriations in aid, amounting to 995,520*l.*, the gross estimate was 15,210,620*l.* The following table shows the net estimates for 1891-92, as compared with those for 1890-91 :—

	1890-91	1891-92
	£	£
I. EFFECTIVE SERVICES.		
Wages of Officers and Seamen and Royal Marines	3,312,500	3,404,000
Victualling and Clothing	1,103,200	1,145,800
Medical Establishments	125,200	122,700
Martial Law	11,900	11,700
Educational Services	71,800	75,500
Scientific Services	57,900	61,300
Royal Naval Reserves	152,100	153,100
Shipbuilding, Repairs, &c.	4,630,000	4,875,300
Naval Armaments	1,463,500	1,528,700
Works, Buildings, &c.	445,800	417,600
Miscellaneous Services	133,400	140,400
Admiralty Office	220,500	221,100
Total effective services	11,727,800	12,157,200
II. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.		
Half-pay, Reserved, and Retired Pay	793,500	779,200
Naval Pensions, &c.	933,400	924,700
Civil Pensions, &c.	330,700	319,200
Total non-effective services	2,057,600	2,023,100
III. EXTRA COLONIAL ESTIMATE.		
Additional Annuity, for service in Australasian waters	1,200	34,800
Grand total	13,786,600	14,215,100
Net Increase, 1891-92		428,500

Civil Service.—The following is an abstract of the Civil Service estimates for 1891-92, showing the more important items of expenditure:—

I. Public Works and Buildings		£	Reformatories, Great Brit.	295,894
	2,088,712		Other expenses	159,270
II. Salaries, &c., Civil Departments:			Scotland:—	
U. K. and England	1,934,946		Courts of Justice	59,854
Scotland	83,677		Law Charges	62,279
Ireland	278,538		Prisons	92,700
			Other expenses	46,424
			Ireland:—	
Total	2,297,161		Supreme Court of Judicature	117,132
			Land Commission	98,182
			County Court Officers, &c.	119,686
III. Law and Justice:			Police and Constabulary	1,480,784
U. K. and England:—			Prisons	133,121
Sup. Court of Judicature	386,681		Reformatories, &c.	113,010
County Courts	431,100		Other expenses	84,637
Police Courts	74,633			
Prisons, Eng. and Col.	638,490		Total	4,393,877

IV. *Education, Science and Art:*

United Kingdom and England:—		£
Public Education	3,919,132	
Science and Art Dept.	530,986	
British Museum	155,000	
National Galleries	16,606	
London University	15,305	
Other expenses	96,796	
Scotland:—		
Public Education	637,067	
National Gallery	3,300	
Ireland:—		
Public Education	866,539	
National Gallery	2,501	
Queen's Colleges, &c.	5,758	
Total	6,248,990	

V. *Foreign and Colonial Services:*

	£
Diplomatic and Consular	407,857
Colonial	169,616
Other services	73,880
Total	651,353

VI. *Non-Effective and Charitable Services* . 646,024VII. *Miscellaneous* . 189,912

Grand Total 1891-92 . 16,516,029

Grand Total 1890-91 . 15,901,513

Net increase 1891-92 . 614,516

In addition to the ordinary expenditure above given, there were issues to meet expenditure under the Imperial Defence Act, 1888, and the Naval Defence Act, 1889, 1,719,000*l.*; advances for purchase of bullion, and also under Imperial Defence Act, 1888, 1,306,834*l.*; issues for redemption of debt, 51,873,522*l.*; temporary advances repaid, 5,600,000*l.* The Exchequer receipts beyond the ordinary income included repayment of advances charged on Consolidated Fund, 1,705,055*l.*; money raised by creation of debt, 48,283,000*l.*; and temporary advances received, 6,600,000*l.*; receipts under the Imperial Defence Act, 1888, and Naval Defence Act, 1889, 3,305,681*l.* The balance in the Exchequer on March 31, 1891, was 6,370,897*l.*, the total receipts into and issues out of the Exchequer in 1890-91 amounted to—Receipts, 154,603,109*l.* (including 5,220,261*l.*, the balance from the previous year); and Issues 148,232,212*l.*, exclusive of the balance in the Exchequer.

II. TAXATION.

The revenue derived from the most important of direct taxes, that upon incomes, was as follows since 1882:—

Year ending March 31	Tax per £	Annual Ex- chequer Receipt	Year ending March 31	Tax per £	Annual Ex- chequer Receipt
		£			£
1882	5 <i>d.</i>	9,945,000	1887	8 <i>d.</i>	15,900,000
1883	6½ <i>d.</i>	11,900,000	1888	7 <i>d.</i>	14,440,000
1884	5 <i>d.</i>	10,718,000	1889	6 <i>d.</i>	12,700,000
1885	6 <i>d.</i>	12,000,000	1890	6 <i>d.</i>	12,770,000
1886	8 <i>d.</i>	15,160,000	1891	6 <i>d.</i>	13,250,000

The gross amount of the annual value of property and profits assessed to the income tax in the year ended April 5, 1890, in the United Kingdom, was 669,358,613*l.*; in 1871 it was 465,478,688*l.* Of the amount for 1890 the share of England was 572,128,525*l.*; of Scotland, 60,030,510*l.*; of Ireland, 37,199,578*l.*

The real property so assessed was distributed as follows :—

Assessed to Income Tax		1887	1888	1889	1890
Land		£	£	£	£
	England	45,375,763	44,471,842	42,274,444	41,795,594
	Scotland	7,099,580	6,824,100	6,539,762	6,416,507
	Ireland	9,957,806	9,957,580	9,940,928	9,941,799
Total		62,433,149	61,253,522	58,755,134	58,153,900
Houses					
	England	117,183,226	118,523,832	120,513,633	121,907,494
	Scotland	12,614,842	12,715,904	12,906,606	13,026,736
	Ireland	3,467,098	3,499,934	3,502,665	3,557,392
Total		133,265,166	134,739,670	136,922,904	138,491,622

¹ Since 1877 only incomes of and above 150*l.* are charged, with an abatement of 120*l.* on those under 400*l.*

The annual value of the mines, railways, and ironworks assessed to the income tax was as follows in 1890 :—

	Mines	Railways	Ironworks
	£	£	£
England	6,365,959	34,957,594	1,372,088
Scotland	1,075,793	4,211,581	261,910
Ireland	10,138	1,431,107	—
Total	7,451,890	40,600,282	1,633,998

The annual value of canals was assessed at 3,218,821*l.* : of gasworks, 5,402,345*l.* : of quarries, 875,927*l.* : of waterworks, salt springs, and alum works, 3,880,018*l.*

The following statement from a Return on Financial Relations (England, Scotland, and Ireland) shows the amount contributed in taxes by each of the three parts of the United Kingdom, and from imperial sources in 1890-91 :—

	From Imperial Sources	By England	By Scotland	By Ireland	By United Kingdom
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	—	15,221,672	1,963,584	2,294,744	19,480,000
Excise	—	17,921,724	3,643,836	3,222,440	24,788,000
Stamps	190,000	11,525,584	1,162,944	581,472	13,460,000
Land Tax	—	995,392	34,608	—	1,030,000
House Duty	—	1,476,899	93,101	—	1,570,000
Income Tax	150,000	11,256,925	1,281,275	561,800	13,250,000
Total from Taxes	340,000	58,398,196	8,179,348	6,660,456	73,578,000
Percentage.	—	79·74	11·17	9·09	100·00
Per head	—	£2 0 3½	£2 0 6½	£1 8 3½	£1 18 1½

The following table shows the net receipts of duties collected in the year ending March 31, 1891, for local authorities by Imperial officers assigned to the three divisions of the Kingdom as prescribed by various Acts of Parliament between 1888 and 1890, and the payments made to Local Taxation accounts in the same year :—

—	Additional Beer & Spirit Duty	Licences	Moiety of Pro- bate Duty	Total
	£	£	£	£
Net receipts	1,300,471	3,359,737	2,413,668	7,073,876
Payments :				
England	991,673	3,024,419	1,931,521	5,947,613
Scotland	130,854	310,000	260,084	700,938
Ireland	113,065	—	212,796	325,861
Total Payments	1,235,592	3,334,419	2,404,401	6,974,412

III. NATIONAL DEBT.

The expenditure on account of National Debt is now nearly six times the amount paid in 1775, at the beginning of the War of Independence of the United States. The total charge for interest and management was then only a little over $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling; but at the end of the war it had risen to $9\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The twenty-two years' warfare with France, from 1793 to 1815, added 23 millions sterling to the annual charge of the debt, making it over $32\frac{1}{2}$ millions, decreased by slightly more than a million in 1817, in the year of consolidation of the English and Irish exchequer. Since this date, the capital of the debt has on the whole been steadily decreasing, excepting for the years of the Russian war. The annual charge for interest, &c., after increasing to nearly 30 millions in 1883, is now less than in 1857, at the close of that war, by 2,603,448*l*.

The following table exhibits the growth of the debt from its origin to the year 1891 at various periods :—

Periods	Principal	Annual Charge
	£	£
National Debt at the Revolution in 1688	664,263	39,855
Increase during William III.'s reign	12,102,962	1,175,469

Periods	Principal	Annual Change
	£	£
Debt at the Accession of Queen Anne, in 1702	12,767,225	1,215,321
Increase during the War of the Spanish Succession	23,408,235	1,847,811
At the accession of George I., 1714	36,175,460	3,063,135
Increase during his reign	16,675,337	(-) 323,507
At the accession of George II., 1727	52,850,797	2,739,628
Decrease during 12 years' peace, ending 1739	6,236,914	708,744
At the commencement of the Spanish War, 1739	46,613,883	2,030,884
Increase during the war	29,198,249	1,134,881
At the end of the Spanish War, 1748	75,812,132	3,165,765
Decrease during 8 years' peace	1,237,107	412,199
At the commencement of the Seven Years War, 1756	74,575,025	2,753,566
Increase during the war	58,141,024	2,279,167
At the Peace of Paris, 1763	132,716,049	5,032,733
Decrease during 12 years' peace	5,873,238	329,214
At the commencement of the American War, 1775	126,842,811	4,703,519
Increase during the war	116,220,334	4,837,737
At the end of the American War, 1784	243,063,145	9,541,256
Decrease during the peace	3,399,724	109,077
At the commencement of the French War, 1792	239,663,421	9,432,179
Increase during the war	297,989,587	10,836,372
At the Peace of Amiens, 1802	537,653,008	20,268,551
Increase during war with Napoleon	323,386,041	12,377,067
At the Peace of Paris, 1815	861,039,049	32,645,618
Decrease during 40 years	91,956,500	4,930,415
At commencement of Crimean War, 1854	769,082,549	27,715,203
Increase during the war	39,026,173	834,836
Debt in 1857	808,108,722	28,550,039
Decrease since the Crimean War	124,037,763	3,343,039
Debt on March 31, 1891	684,070,959	25,207,000

The following statement shows the total amount of the Gross and Net Liabilities of the State on March 31, 1891.

	£	£
Funded Debt	379,472,082	
Estimated Capital of Terminable Annuities	68,458,798	
Unfunded Debt	36,140,079	
		684,070,959
Other Capital Liabilities :		
Russian Dutch Loan	519,940	
Savings Banks and Friendly Societies. De-		
ficiency on November 20, 1890	565,339	
Imperial Defence Act, 1888	797,780	
		1,883,059
Total Gross Liabilities.		685,954,018
Sundry Assets		5,272,437
Total Net Liabilities		680,681,581
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and		
Ireland		6,370,897

The whole of the debt amounts to only 14,712,346*l.* more than the gross annual value of property and profits assessed to income tax, is less than half of the estimated national income, and 64,873,156*l.* less than the total value of British imports and exports for 1890. It is about 18*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per head of the present population, and the annual charge is 13*s.* 4*d.* per head.

IV. LOCAL TAXATION.

The total amount annually raised by local taxation was as follows in the three divisions of the United Kingdom in the year 1888-89:—

	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
Local Taxes :	£	£	£	£
Direct, levied by rates, and gas and water undertakings	34,340,559	3,498,608	2,912,099	40,751,266
Indirect, levied by tolls, dues, &c.	5,639,603	1,116,458	430,035	7,186,096
Total.	39,980,162	4,615,066	3,342,134	47,937,362
Other receipts :				
Rents, interest, &c.	1,546,518	245,621	89,737	1,881,876
Sales of property	670,312	46,186	—	716,498
Government contribu-				
tions	4,543,972	825,040	119,333	5,488,345
Loans	6,499,654	1,501,032	705,354	8,706,040
Miscellaneous	2,176,040	401,703	218,613	2,796,356
Total.	15,436,496	3,019,582	1,133,537	19,589,615
Total receipts	55,416,658	7,634,648	4,475,671	67,526,977

In the previous year the total receipts were 67,114,401*l.*, and in 1867-68 they were only 36,496,000*l.* The rates levied in 1888-89 by the Urban Sanitary Authorities, in England and Wales alone, amounted to 7,631,043*l.*; the poor rates in England amounted to 8,355,973*l.*; the School Board rates in England amounted to 2,631,344*l.* The expenditure for the same year was, in England and Wales, 54,741,275*l.*; in Scotland, 7,371,537*l.*; in Ireland, 4,477,104*l.*; total for the United Kingdom, 66,589,916*l.* against 67,451,735*l.* in the previous year. The total expenditure in connection with the relief of the poor in the kingdom was 10,315,672*l.*, police, sanitary, and other public works absorbed 32,582,947*l.*, and School Boards, 6,774,896*l.*

Defence.

I. ARMY.

The maintenance of a standing army in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is prohibited by the Bill of Rights of 1690. From that time to the present, the number of troops as well as the cost of the different branches of the service in detail, have been sanctioned by an annual vote of the House of Commons. The Secretary of State for War frames the 'Army Estimates,' which are submitted in 'votes' for the approval of the House of Commons.

Parliament exercises another important means of control over the army, viz., by passing at the commencement of every session an Act called the 'Army (Annual) Bill,' investing the Crown with large powers to make regulations for the good government of the army, and to frame the Articles of War, which form the military code.

According to the army estimates laid before the House of Commons in the session of 1891, the regular army of the United Kingdom—exclusive of India—during the year ending March 31, 1892, is to consist of 7,453 commissioned officers, 993 warrant officers, 15,886 sergeants, 3,684 drummers, trumpeters, &c., and 125,680 rank and file, a total of 153,696 men of all ranks, being a total increase of 213 over the previous year. This force is to be composed of the following staff, regiments, and miscellaneous establishments:—

Branches of the Military Service	Officers	Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, &c.	Rank and File
GENERAL AND DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.			
General staff	317	283	3
Army accountants	209	451	40
Chaplains' department	86	—	—
Medical department	622	—	—
Veterinary department	67	6	1
Total staff	1,301	740	44
REGIMENTS.			
Cavalry, including Life and Horse Guards	555	1,369	11,392
Royal Horse Artillery	71	146	1,694
Royal Artillery	770	1,673	18,635
Royal Engineers	578	1,165	5,301
Infantry, including Foot Guards	2,790	6,643	78,463
Colonial Corps	171	360	4,704
Departmental corps	123	839	2,653
Army Service Corps	237	857	2,660
Total regiments	5,295	13,052	125,502
Staff of Yeomanry, Militia, and Volunteers	628	6,292	10
MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.			
Instruction in gunnery and musketry	27	84	81
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich	19	22	5
Royal Military College, Sandhurst	28	24	18
Staff College	6	3	1
Regimental schools	14	186	—
Other establishments	135	160	19
Total miscellaneous	229	479	124
Total regular army	7,453	20,563	125,680

The total number of horses for this establishment on January 1, 1891, was 14,531.

For total cost of the British army, with details of the expenditure, see under *Finance*.

The following table exhibits, after official returns, the number of officers, rank and file, maintained for service in the United Kingdom at decennial periods since the year 1800 up to 1870, and during the last two years, on the 1st of January in every year:—

Year	Cavalry	Artillery	Engineers	Infantry and Special Corps	Total
1890	14,003	6,935	421	49,386	70,745
1810	20,495	16,814	974	74,325	112,518
1820	9,900	4,046	371	46,799	61,116
1830	8,036	4,037	682	35,339	48,094
1840	7,190	4,118	544	38,624	50,476
1850	8,108	7,353	1,201	50,415	67,077
1860	11,389	14,045	1,707	62,366	89,507
1870	10,910	14,469	2,890	56,092	84,361
1890	12,470	17,584	5,370	68,682	104,116
1891	12,434	17,533	5,350	69,274	104,591

The following is the official return of the number and distribution of the effectives of the British army (exclusive of staff of auxiliary forces) in the beginning of 1891 :—

—	Officers and Men	Horses and Mules	Field Guns
England	73,286	9,773	226
Scotland	4,143	312	4
Ireland	27,162	3,219	52
Total home . . .	104,591	13,304	282
Egypt	3,240	253	—
The Colonies . . .	28,669	616	—
India	72,196	11,345	318
On passage	1,803	—	—
Total abroad . . .	105,908	12,214	318
General total . . .	210,499	25,518	600

There are, besides, four classes of reserve, or auxiliary forces—namely, the Militia, the Yeomanry Cavalry, the Volunteer corps, and the Army Reserve force. The following is the official return of the number of men in the regimental establishments of the various forces, with the effectives, for 1891-92 :—

	Establishments all Ranks, 1891-92	Effectives by latest Returns
Regular Forces at Home and in Colonies	143,849	136,913
Army Reserve, 1st Class	71,800	59,280
" " 2nd "	910	953
Militia	141,488	114,032
Yeomanry	14,086	10,830
Volunteers	262,613	221,048
Total Home and Colonial	634,746	543,056
Regular Forces on Indian Establishments	72,496	73,586
Total	707,242	616,642

The following table shows the number of men in the British Army serving in India during the years noted, according to Budget estimates :—

Years	Soldiers in India	Years	Soldiers in India
1886-87	68,196	1889-90	72,424
1887-88	71,691	1890-91	72,429
1888-89	72,345	1891-92	72,496

The number of men enrolled in the Volunteer corps of Great Britain has increased from 119,146 in 1860, 193,893 (1870), 206,537 (1880), to 262,613 in 1891.

Under various laws of army organisation, Great Britain and Ireland are partitioned into 14 military districts. For the infantry there are 102 sub- or regimental districts, commanded by line colonels; for the artillery there are 12 sub-districts, commanded by artillery colonels; and for the cavalry there are two districts, commanded by cavalry colonels. The brigade of an infantry sub-district, consists, as a rule, of two line battalions, two militia battalions, the brigade dépôt, rifle volunteer corps, and infantry of the army reserve. Of the two line battalions one is generally abroad and the second at one of the home stations. An artillery sub-district contains, in addition to the royal artillery, the militia artillery and that of the volunteers and of the army reserve; and a cavalry colonel similarly has command, not merely over the cavalry regiments within his district, but over the yeomanry, volunteers, and reserve cavalry.

The General Annual Return gives as follows the numbers of non-commissioned officers and men, natives of each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, composing the army on January 1, 1891:—English, 152,018; Scotch, 16,412; Irish, 27,786; born in India and the colonies, 5,330; foreigners, 100; and 470 not reported.

The establishments for military educational purposes comprise the Council of Military Education, Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Royal Military and Staff College at Sandhurst, Royal Military Asylum and Normal School at Chelsea, Royal Hibernian Military School at Dublin, Department for Instruction of Artillery Officers, Military Medical School, and a varying number of Garrison Schools and Libraries. In the army estimates for 1891-92, the sum provided for military education is 177,411*l*. (including the appropriation in aid). The two principal educational establishments for officers are the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and the Royal Military and Staff Colleges at Sandhurst. In the army estimates of 1891-92 the cost of the Woolwich Academy was set down at 36,236*l*., and of the Sandhurst Colleges at 51,860*l*.

II. NAVY.

The government of the navy, vested originally in a Lord High Admiral, has since the reign of Queen Anne—with the exception of a short period, April 1827 to September 1828—been carried on by a Board, known as the Board of Admiralty, which consists of seven members, namely, the First Lord, who is always a member of the Cabinet, and six assistant commissioners. The First Lord has supreme authority, and all questions of importance are left to his decision. The Senior Naval Lord directs the movements of the fleet, and is responsible for its discipline. The Second Naval Lord is responsible for the manning and officering of the fleet and the reserve forces. The Junior Naval Lord deals with the victualling of the fleets, and with the transport department. The Parliamentary Civil Lord controls the civil establishments. The Third Naval Lord, or Controller of the Navy, and the Civil Lord, deal with questions affecting the matériel and armament of the fleet. The Parliamentary and Financial Secretary is answerable for purchases of stores, and all questions in which expenditure of any kind is involved.

The navy of the United Kingdom is a perpetual establishment, and the statutes and orders by which it is governed have been permanently fixed with great precision by the Legislature. For the army, the first vote sanctions the *number* of men to be maintained; the second, the charge for their pay and maintenance. For the navy, no vote is taken for the number of men; the first vote is for the *wages* of the stated number of men and boys to be maintained; and though the result may be the same, this distinction exists both in practice and principle. For details of the navy expenditure see under *Finance*.

The number of seamen and marines provided for the naval service in the estimates for 1891-92, and also for the previous year, was as follows :—

	1890-91	1891-92
For the Fleet (including Indian troop ships) :		
Officers and seamen	43,449	44,734
Boys (including 1,050 under training)	6,244	7,149
Marines afloat and on shore	13,882	13,879
For the Coast Guard	4,200	4,200
Officers for various services	1,025	1,038
Total all ranks	68,800	71,000

Included in the number of 44,734 seamen of the fleet, were 14 flag officers, and 2,690 commissioned officers, on active service. Provision was also made for 21,445 officers and men of the Royal Navy Reserves, 3,010 seamen and Marine Pensioner Reserves, and 2,000 Naval Artillery Volunteers. Including 93 officers on salary, the total of officers and men voted was 97,584.

The number of vessels in commission is shown in the subjoined return for 1890 and 1891 :—

Class of Ships	In Commission		More or less on November 1, 1891.	
	Nov. 1, 1890	Nov. 1, 1891	More	Less
<i>Steam Ships.</i>				
ARMOUR-PLATED SHIPS :				
Battle ships, 1st class	16	17	1	—
„ 2nd class	9	8	—	1
„ 3rd class	3	3	—	—
Coast defence ships	1	2	1	—
Cruisers, 1st class	9	10	1	—
	38	40	3	1
UNARMoured SHIPS :				
Cruisers, 2nd and 3rd class	38	41	3	—
Torpedo ram	1	1	—	—
Sloops	17	15	—	2
Gun vessels	8	7	—	1
Gunboats	54	54	—	—
Special service vessels	17	17	—	—
Despatch vessels	2	2	—	—
Troop ships and troop store ships	7	7	—	—
Indian troop ships	4	4	—	—
Royal yachts	4	4	—	—
Surveying vessels	8	8	—	—
Torpedo boats	12	15	3	—
Other ships	7	9	2	—
	179	184	8	3

Class of Ships	In Commission		More or less on November 1, 1891.	
	Nov. 1, 1890	Nov. 1, 1891	More	Less
<i>Sailing Vessels.</i>				
Training brigs	6	6	—	—
Miscellaneous vessels	2	2	—	—
Coast-guard tenders (late revenue cruisers)	18	18	—	—
	26	26	—	—
<i>Stationary Ships.</i>				
Flag, receiving, steam reserve, and store ships	15	15	—	—
Training and drill ships	20	20	—	—
	35	35	—	—
Total in commission	278	285	11	4

The following table shows, according to official returns, the actual strength of the British Navy in 1889, and also the standard which it is proposed to reach by 1894 :—

Class of Ships	Effective Ships Afloat, January 1, 1889.			Proposed Standard in 1894	
	Number	Tonnage	Cost	Number	Tonnage
<i>Armoured.</i>					
Battle ships, 1st class	17	165,330	£ 10,162,985	30	333,950
„ 2nd class	15	97,010	4,499,213	17	115,010
„ others	6	55,660	2,496,358	6	55,660
Coast defence ships	12 ¹	37,230	1,596,475	12	37,230
Cruisers, 1st class	12	76,650	4,074,225	12	76,650
„ 2nd class	—	—	—	—	—
„ others	—	—	—	—	—
Total armoured	62	431,880	22,829,256	77	618,500
<i>Protected.</i>					
Cruisers, 1st class	—	—	—	11	84,150
„ 2nd class	10	39,000	1,904,757	51	169,625
„ 3rd class	18	36,900	1,975,489	24	46,880
„ others	—	—	—	—	—
Torpedo dépôt ships	—	—	—	1	6,620
Torpedo ram	1	2,640	226,305	1	2,640
Total protected	29	78,540	4,106,551	88	309,915

¹ Exclusive of *Cerberus*.

Class of Ships	Effective Ships Afloat, January 1, 1889.			Proposed Standard in 1894	
	Number	Tonnage	Cost	Number	Tonnage
<i>Unprotected.</i>			£		
Cruisers, 2nd class	10	40,470	2,049,644	10	40,470
Corvettes	1	1,970	86,899	1	1,970
Sloops	17	17,870	960,391	19	20,210
Gun vessels	8	6,302	331,200	8	6,302
Torpedo cruisers	10	17,320	884,859	10	17,320
Torpedo gunboats	4	2,125	151,822	31	21,970
Gunboats	62	24,326	1,212,413	71	31,571
Torpedo boats, 1st class	80	4,178	1,092,093	86	4,538
„ 2nd class	51	612	189,973	61	732
Despatch vessels	2	3,350	167,178	2	3,350
Torpedo depôt ship	1	6,400	126,517	1	6,400
Special service ships	14	9,419	402,061	14	9,419
Miscellaneous	22	34,382	1,044,862	22	34,382
Total unprotected	282	168,724	8,699,912	336	198,634
Total	373	679,144	35,635,719	501	1,127,049

The total cost of the addition is calculated at 22,669,000*l.*, while the completion of the ships building will cost 1,546,000*l.* Effective ships are understood to comprise all ships afloat except those now under construction, and others which will probably be removed from the Navy List as obsolete before 1894.

There are 25 vessels of the Cunard, P. and O. Company, Inman, and White Star Lines, which are held at the disposition of the Admiralty as 'Reserved Merchant Cruisers.'

The vessels on foreign service were thus distributed in 1891 :—

Mediterranean and Red Sea	30	Australia	15
Channel Squadron	8	South-east coast of America	4
North America and West Indies	11	Particular Service	10
East Indies	9	Surveying Service	7
China	20	Training Squadron	4
Cape of Good Hope and West Africa	14	Total at foreign stations	140
Pacific	8		

The following is a tabulated list of the efficient ironclads, exclusive of the *Magdala* and the *Abyssinia*, which are stationed at Bombay, and the *Cerberus* at Melbourne. The *Wivern* is stationed at Hong Kong, the *Scorpion*, *Viper*, and *Vixen* at Bermuda. Only the number of the large guns is given. Those ironclads

marked * are not effective unless repaired ; *a* denotes sea-going armour-clads, *b* coast-defence vessels, and *c* armoured cruisers ; I. = iron, S. = steel, W. = wood.

Names of Armoured Ships	Material	Launched	Side Armour Thickness ; Inches	Guns Number and Weight	Indicated Horse-power	Displacement, or Tonnage	Knots per Hour
<i>Turret Ships.</i>							
<i>a</i> Inflexible . . .	I.	1876	16 to 24	4 80-ton	8,010	11,880	13·8
<i>a</i> Dreadnought . . .	I.	1876	11 to 14	4 38-ton	8,210	10,820	14·2
<i>a</i> Devastation . . .	I.	1871	10 to 12	4 35-ton	6,650	9,330	13·8
<i>a</i> Thunderer . . .	I.	1872	10 to 12	4 25- and 38-ton	6,270	9,330	14·0
<i>a</i> Colossus . . .	S.	1882	14 to 18	4 44-ton ; 5 5-ton	7,500	9,150	15·4
<i>a</i> Edinburgh . . .	S.	1882	steel-faced	4 44-ton ; 5 5-ton	7,500	9,150	15·4
<i>a</i> Sans Pareil . . .	S.	1887	18	2 111-ton ; 1 29-ton	12,000	10,400	16·7
<i>a</i> Victoria . . .	S.	1897	18	12 5-ton	12,000	10,400	17·2
<i>a</i> Trafalgar . . .	S.	1887	20	4 67-ton ; 8 40 cwt.	12,000	11,940	16·5
<i>a</i> Nile . . .	S.	1888	20	4 67-ton ; 8 40 cwt.	12,000	11,940	16·5
<i>a</i> Agamemnon . . .	I.	1879	15 to 18	4 38-ton ; 2 4-ton	6,360	8,510	13·0
<i>a</i> Ajax . . .	I.	1880	15 to 18	4 38-ton ; 2 4-ton	6,440	8,510	13·0
<i>a</i> Conqueror . . .	S.	1881	11 to 12	2 44-ton ; 4 4½-ton	6,000	6,200	15·5
<i>a</i> Hero . . .	S.	1885	steel-faced	2 44-ton ; 4 4½-ton	6,000	6,200	15·5
<i>a</i> Rupert . . .	I.	1872	9 to 12	2 18-ton ; 2 4½-ton	4,630	5,440	13·6
<i>a</i> Hotspur . . .	I.	1870	8 to 11	2 25-ton ; 2 4-ton	3,060	4,010	12·6
<i>a</i> Neptune . . .	I.&W.	1874	9 to 12	4 38-ton ; 2 12-ton	8,000	9,810	14·2
<i>a</i> Monarch . . .	I.	1868	6 to 7	4 25-ton ; 2 12-ton ; and 1 6½-ton	7,840	8,320	14·9
<i>b</i> Glatton . . .	I.	1871	10 to 12	2 25-ton	2,870	4,910	12·1
<i>b</i> Cyclops . . .	I.	1871	6 to 9	1 660	3,480	10·7	
<i>b</i> Gorgon . . .	I.	1871	6 to 9	1 670	3,480	11·0	
<i>b</i> Hecate . . .	I.	1871	6 to 9	4 18-ton	1,750	3,480	10·6
<i>b</i> Hydra . . .	I.	1871	6 to 9	4 18-ton	1,470	3,480	10·9
<i>b</i> Prince Albert . . .	I.	1864	4½	4 12-ton	2,130	3,880	11·3
<i>b</i> Scorpion . . .	I.	1863	4½	4 12-ton	1,450	2,750	10·5
<i>b</i> Wivern . . .	I.	1863	4½	4 12-ton	1,450	2,750	10·1
<i>Barbette Ships.</i>							
<i>a</i> Collingwood . . .	S.	1882		4 44-ton ; 6 4½-ton	9,570	9,150	16·4
<i>a</i> Rodney . . .	S.	1884		4 68-ton ; 6 5-ton	11,160	9,700	16·7
<i>a</i> Howe . . .	S.	1885	18	4 66-ton ; 6 5-ton	11,500	9,700	16·7
<i>a</i> Camperdown . . .	S.	1885	steel-faced	4 66-ton ; 6 5-ton	11,500	10,000	17·1
<i>a</i> Benbow . . .	S.	1885		2 111-ton ; 10 5-ton	11,500	10,000	16·7
<i>a</i> Anson . . .	S.	1886		4 66-ton ; 6 4½-ton	11,500	10,000	16·7
<i>a</i> Téméraire . . .	I.&W.	1876	8 to 11	4 25-ton ; 4 18-ton	7,520	8,540	14·6
<i>a</i> Empress of India . . .	S.	1891	18 to 14	4 67-ton	13,000	14,150	17·5
<i>a</i> Royal Sovereign . . .	S.	1891	18 to 14	4 67-ton	13,000	14,150	17·5
<i>Central Battery.</i>							
<i>a</i> Belleisle . . .	I.	1876	6 to 12	4 25-ton	3,200	4,870	13·6
<i>a</i> Orion . . .	I.	1879	7 to 12	4 25-ton	4,040	4,870	12·8
<i>a</i> Superb . . .	I.	1875	7 to 12	16 18-ton	6,580	9,170	14·0
<i>a</i> Hercules . . .	I.	1868	6 to 9	8 18-ton ; 2 12-ton ; and 4 6½-ton	6,750	8,680	13·6
<i>a</i> Alexandra . . .	I.	1875	6 to 12	2 25-ton ; 10 18-ton	8,610	9,490	15·0
<i>a</i> Penelope . . .	I.	1867	5 to 6	8 9-ton ; 3 40-pdrs.	4,700	4,470	12·7
<i>a</i> Audacious . . .	I.&W.	1869	6 to 8	10 12-ton	4,830	6,010	13·2
<i>a</i> Invincible . . .	I.	1869	6 to 8	10 12-ton ; 4 64-pdrs.	4,930	6,010	13·8
<i>a</i> Iron Duke . . .	I.	1870	6 to 8	10 12-ton ; 4 36-cwt.	3,520	6,010	12·5
<i>a</i> Swiftsure . . .	I.&W.	1870	6 to 8	10 12-ton	4,910	6,910	13·7
<i>a</i> Triumph . . .	I.&W.	1870	6 to 8	10 12-ton ; 4 36-cwt.	5,110	6,640	13·5
<i>b</i> Vixen . . .	I.	1865	4½	2 6½-ton ; 2 24-pdrs.	740	1,230	8·0
<i>b</i> Viper . . .	I.&W.	1865	4½	2 6½-ton ; 2 24-pdrs.	700	1,230	9·6

Names of Armoured Ships	Material	Launched	Side Armour Thickness; Inches	Guns Number and Weight	Indicated Horse-power	Displacement, or Tonnage	Knots per Hour
<i>Broadside Ships.</i>							
<i>a</i> Bellerophon	I.	1885	6	10 13-ton; 4 4½-ton	6,520	7,550	14·2
<i>*a</i> Black Prince	I.	1881	4½	4 9-ton; 22 6½-ton; 2 4½-ton	5,770	9,210	13·6
<i>*a</i> Achilles	I.	1863	4½	14 12-ton; 2 6½-ton	5,720	9,820	13·2
<i>*a</i> Minotaur	I.	1863	5½	17 12-ton	6,700	10,690	13·2
<i>a</i> Agincourt	I.	1885	5½	17 12-ton	6,870	10,690	14·8
<i>a</i> Northumberland	I.	1866	5½	7 12-ton; 20 9-ton	6,560	10,780	14·1
<i>Armed Cruisers.</i>							
<i>c</i> Impérieuse	S.&W.	1883	10	4 24-ton; 6 4½-ton	10,180	7,390	16·7
<i>c</i> Warspite	S.&W.	1884	steel-faced	4 22-ton; 6 4½-ton	10,000	7,390	16·7
<i>c</i> Nelson	I.&W.	1876	6 to 9	4 18-ton; 8 12-ton	6,640	7,630	14·0
<i>c</i> Northampton	I.&W.	1876	6 to 9	4 18-ton; 8 12-ton	6,070	7,630	13·2
<i>c</i> Shannon	I.&W.	1875	6 to 9	2 18-ton; 7 12-ton	3,370	5,390	12·3
Australia	S.	1887					18·5
Galatea	S.	1887					18·5
Narcissus	S.	1887					18·5
Orlando	S.	1887	10	2 22-ton; 10 5-ton	8,500	5,000	18·5
Undaunted	S.	1886					18·5
Immortalité	S.	1887					18·5
Aurora	S.	1886					18·5
<i>Torpedo Ram.</i>							
Polyphemus	S.	1881	3 (steel)	(quick-firing and machine guns only)	5,500	2,610	17·8

The requirements aimed at in the construction of the larger ironclads were to carry the heaviest possible guns and armour, to be very manageable, and to have room for a large supply of coal. The principal completed warship of this class, the *Inflexible*, built at Portsmouth dockyard, is 320 feet in length, and 75 feet in breadth, with a total weight of armour 3,275 tons. The power and strength of the ship is concentrated in its central part, which forms a citadel 15 ft. 7 in. high, of which about 9 ft. is above and 6 ft. 6 in. below the water; it is 75 feet broad and 110 feet long, and encloses within its rectangular walls the engines and boilers, the base of the turrets, and the hydraulic loading gear. Its walls are 41 inches thick, and consist of armour-plates, the total thickness of which varies from 16 inches to 24 inches, with strong teak backing. The central part of this armoured castle is filled by the two turrets, 9 feet high, with an internal diameter of 28 feet, placed to the right and left, each holding two 80-ton guns, capable of firing 1,700 lbs. shot, with a charge of 450 lbs. powder. The *Dreadnought*, the *Devastation*, and the *Thunderer* have two independent screws and two sets of engines, and carry 1,200 to 1,600 tons of coal, or sufficient to take them over distances of from 3,500 to 6,000 miles at 10 knots. The *Colossus* and the *Edinburgh* differ from the preceding ones in being built entirely of steel, instead of iron. They are sister ships, 325 feet in length, and 68 feet in extreme breadth, and have two submerged ends on which are raised unarmoured structures, which complete the form of the vessel and provide space for the crews of 400 officers and men, stores, and fuel. The six barbette ships, *Collingwood*, *Rodney*, *Howe*, *Camperdown*, *Benbow*, and *Anson*, resemble the *Colossus* in form under water, but, excepting the *Collingwood*, they are more heavily armed and have higher speeds. A main feature is the multiplicity of water-tight com-

partments. Besides the large guns given in the table, the *Rodney* has 12 6-pounder and 7 3-pounder quick-firing shell guns, 6 Nordenfeldt guns, and she will carry 12 Whitehead torpedoes.

The *Agamemnon* and *Ajax* are exact imitations of the *Inflexible*. The *Belleisle* and the *Orion* were purchased in March, 1878, by the British Government, having been constructed in the Thames, by order of Turkey. The *Conqueror*, the *Rupert*, and the *Hotspar* are ram ships, and the *Hero* is a sister ship to the *Conqueror*. In the *Rupert*, the *Conqueror*, and the *Hotspar* the ramming power is made the principal object. The ram, in these iron-clads, has its sharp point about eight feet below the water-line, and about 12 feet in advance of the upright portion of the stem. The *Polyphemus* may be described as simply a steel tube, deeply immersed, the convex deck rising about 4 feet 6 inches above the water-line. She carries no masts and sails, nor any heavy guns, her whole power being concentrated in a powerful ram bow, 8 feet long, and, in it, a large 'torpedo tube,' which will enable Whitehead torpedoes to be ejected right ahead of the ship.

The *Monarch* and *Scorpion* are the only full-rigged turret-ships of the ironclad navy. The *Monarch* has 10-inch armour over the turret portholes, and 8-inch over the rest of each of the two turrets. The *Neptune*, formerly full-rigged, is larger, more heavily armed, and better protected than the *Monarch*. The *Impérieuse* and *Warspite* are swift armoured cruisers, with barquette armaments. The *Téméraire* embodies in its construction both the barquette and broadside principle.

The *Cyclops*, the *Gorgon*, the *Hecate*, and the *Hydra* have each two turrets, with two 18-ton guns in each turret; these ships, and the *Glatton*, which has only one turret, are only intended for coast or harbour defence.

In 1890 there were launched 7 deck-protected cruisers, of 28,480 tons total displacement, and 8 partial deck-protected cruisers, of 27,600 tons total displacement, besides 1 torpedo vessel and 2 unprotected coast defence ships. In 1891 there were launched 2 steel armour-clad barquette ships, each of 14,150 tons displacement, 3 deck-protected cruisers of 22,400 tons total displacement, and 8 partial deck-protected cruisers, of 28,400 tons total displacement. In 1891 there were building 7 sea-going armour-clads of 91,750 tons total displacement, 5 deck-protected cruisers of 37,800 tons total displacement, 8 partial deck-protected cruisers of 31,246 tons total displacement, 8 gun and torpedo vessels, and 10 second-class torpedo boats.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The soil of the United Kingdom is in fewer hands than that of any other country of Europe. A series of official returns, published in the years 1875 and 1876, stated the number of owners of land in Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of the metropolis, as follows:—

—	Number of Owners below an acre	Number of Owners above an acre	Total Number of Owners
England and Wales exclusive of London	703,289	269,547	972,836
Scotland	113,005	19,225	132,230
Ireland	36,114	32,614	68,728
Great Britain and Ireland . .	852,408	321,386	1,173,794

The total number of acres accounted for in the returns numbered 72,119,882, being 5,515,364 acres less than the whole area of Great Britain and Ireland. Excluded from the ownership survey were, besides the metropolis, and the lands of all owners possessed of less than an acre, likewise all common and waste lands. (For additional details see the YEAR-Book, 1884, pp. 247, 248.)

The following table shows the distribution of the surface in each section of Great Britain in percentages of the total acreage of each section :—

—	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Average
Cultivable and pasture area	77	60	25	72	58·5
Woods, coppice, &c. . .	4·8	3·5	4·5	1·6	3·6
Mountain, heath, water, &c.	18·2	36·5	70·5	26·4	37·9
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Total area (in 1,000 acres)	32,527	4,712	19,085	20,820	77,144

The following table shows the distribution of the cultivable area :—

—	1874	1888	1889	1890	1891
<i>Great Britain :</i>	Aeres	Aeres	Aeres	Aeres	Aeres
Corn crops	9,431,490	8,187,758	8,075,172	8,033,133	7,924,823
Green crops	3,581,276	3,471,861	3,299,647	3,297,528	3,297,569
Flax	9,394	2,208	2,375	2,455	1,801
Hops	65,805	58,494	57,724	53,961	56,148
Bare fallow, &c. . . .	660,206	456,858	513,320	508,119	429,040
Clver and ma- ture grasses	4,340,742	4,724,299	4,877,298	4,808,819	4,716,582
Permanent pas- ture	13,178,412	15,740,197	15,865,863	16,017,492	16,433,850

—	1874	1888	1889	1890	1891
<i>Great Britain—</i> <i>cont.</i>					
Live stock :—	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses . . .	1,311,739	1,420,350	1,421,389	1,432,620	1,488,403
Cattle . . .	6,125,491	6,129,375	6,139,555	6,508,632	6,852,821
Sheep . . .	30,313,941	25,257,149	25,632,020	27,272,459	28,732,538
Pigs . . .	2,422,832	2,404,344	2,510,803	2,773,609	2,888,773
<i>Ireland</i>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops . .	1,901,508	1,570,878	1,535,102	1,514,607	1,492,329
Green crops . .	1,353,362	1,254,069	1,219,549	1,214,396	1,190,943
Flax . . .	106,886	113,586	113,817	96,871	74,672
Bare fallow, &c.	12,187	15,689	17,103	15,538	21,786
Clover, grasses, pasture, &c. .	12,378,244	12,128,030	12,181,370	12,304,265	12,348,921
Live stock :—	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses . . .	468,089	507,201	515,188	523,384	592,861
Cattle . . .	4,118,113	4,009,241	4,093,944	4,240,753	4,448,477
Sheep . . .	4,437,613	3,626,780	3,789,629	4,323,805	4,722,391
Pigs . . .	1,096,494	1,397,800	1,380,548	1,570,279	1,367,776

The following table shows the area (in acres) under each of the heavy corn and green crops in the years named :—

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips
<i>Great Britain</i>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1874	3,630,300	2,287,987	2,596,384	559,044	310,547	520,430	2,133,336
1888	2,564,257	2,085,561	2,882,252	339,056	241,058	590,160	1,944,178
1889	2,449,354	2,121,530	2,888,704	321,220	224,936	579,222	1,920,641
1890	2,386,336	2,111,178	2,902,998	358,413	219,382	529,661	1,947,598
1891	2,307,277	2,112,798	2,899,129	354,702	204,277	532,794	1,918,595
<i>Ireland</i>							
1874	188,711	212,230	1,480,186	9,646	1,756	892,421	333,487
1888	99,426	171,195	1,280,503	5,089	732	804,508	294,293
1889	91,131	186,543	1,237,135	3,862	667	787,152	297,818
1890	93,208	182,218	1,220,341	3,714	655	789,801	295,361
1891	81,394	178,299	1,214,475	4,142	589	753,060	300,201

The following table shows the total produce of each of the principal crops in Great Britain and Ireland in thousands of bushels and tons for the years named :—

Description of Crops	Great Britain				Ireland			
	1887	1888	1889	1890	1887	1888	1889	1890
	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.
Wheat	74,322	71,939	73,202	73,354	1,902	2,553	2,680	2,639
Barley and Bere . . .	65,300	68,482	67,426	73,933	4,647	6,063	7,277	6,860
Oats	107,283	107,344	113,441	120,188	43,506	50,631	50,637	51,107
Beans	8,339	9,725	9,249	11,697	133	119	125	162
Peas	5,607	5,845	5,906	6,294	15	16	15	19
	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons
Potatoes	3,564	3,059	3,587	2,812	3,569	2,523	2,847	1,810
Turnips and Swedes . .	19,747	24,674	28,097	27,747	2,719	3,326	3,909	4,256

The following table shows the estimated average yield per acre of the principal crops :—

Description of Crops	Great Britain				Ireland			
	1887	1888	1889	1890	1887	1888	1889	1890
	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.
Wheat	32·07	28·05	29·89	30·74	28·31	25·79	29·87	28·58
Barley and Bere . . .	31·32	32·84	31·78	35·02	28·61	35·39	39·07	37·60
Oats	34·74	37·24	39·27	41·40	33·08	39·53	40·87	41·86
Beans	22·49	28·68	28·81	32·65	21·08	23·47	34·05	43·61
Peas	24·43	24·21	26·28	—	23·14	22·11	22·46	—
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Potatoes	6·37	5·18	6·19	28·71	4·48	3·14	3·62	29·30
Turnips and Swedes . .	10·01	12·69	14·63	5·31	9·06	11·31	13·12	2·32

For the quantities of cereals and live stock imported, see under *Commerce*.

The following table shows the distribution of live stock among the different parts of the United Kingdom in 1891 :—

—	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom 1
Horses .	1,143,050	150,186	195,167	528,576	2,026,170
Cattle .	4,870,215	759,309	1,223,297	4,448,477	11,343,986
Sheep .	17,874,722	3,233,936	7,623,900	4,722,391	33,533,988
Pigs .	2,461,185	270,082	157,506	1,367,776	4,272,764

1 Including the Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

The following table shows the number of holdings or farms of various sizes in each of the three kingdoms in June, 1885 (latest return) :—

Number of Agricultural Holdings in each Class					Proportional Number per Cent. of Holdings			
Classification of Holdings	Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain	Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	%	%	%
From $\frac{1}{4}$ acre to 1 acre	21,069	11,082	1,360	23,512	5.08	1.80	1.69	4.23
" 1 acre to 5 acres	103,229	11,044	21,468	135,736	24.88	18.35	26.59	24.42
" 5 " 20 "	109,285	17,389	22,132	148,806	26.34	28.89	27.42	26.77
" 20 " 50 "	61,146	12,326	10,677	84,149	14.74	20.48	13.23	15.14
" 50 " 100 "	44,893	10,044	9,778	64,715	10.82	16.69	12.11	11.64
" 100 " 300 "	59,180	7,844	12,549	79,573	14.26	13.03	15.55	14.31
" 300 " 500 "	11,452	389	2,034	13,875	2.76	0.05	2.52	2.50
" 500 " 1,000 "	4,131	63	682	4,876	0.99	0.10	0.78	0.87
" 1,000 "	565	8	90	663	0.13	0.01	0.11	0.12
Total . . .	414,950	60,190	80,715	555,855	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Acreage of Agricultural Holdings in each Class					Average size of Holdings			
Classification of Holdings	England	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain	Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britn.
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
From $\frac{1}{4}$ acre to 1 ac.	9,988	530	677	11,195	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
" 1 ac. to 5 acs.	286,526	34,532	68,619	389,677	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
" 5 " 20 "	1,219,663	200,169	236,995	1,656,827	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
" 20 " 50 "	2,042,370	420,482	361,675	2,824,527	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 50 " 100 "	3,285,350	735,671	725,499	4,746,520	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 100 " 300 "	10,235,983	1,233,374	2,139,133	13,608,490	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	170 $\frac{1}{2}$	171 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 300 " 500 "	4,328,722	143,623	768,823	5,241,168	378	369 $\frac{1}{2}$	378	377 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 500 " 1,000 "	2,697,794	39,793	409,641	3,147,228	653	631 $\frac{1}{2}$	648 $\frac{1}{2}$	652 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1,000 "	735,138	10,373	137,104	882,615	1,301 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,296 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,523 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,381 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total . . .	24,891,539	2,818,547	4,848,166	32,558,252	60	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	58 $\frac{1}{2}$

A return made in 1890 gives statistics of holdings from $\frac{1}{4}$ acre to 50 acres, but does not deal with those of 50 acres and upwards. The figures in the following table which relate to 1889 allow of a partial comparison with the return of 1885 :—

Small Holdings not exceeding 50 Acres (1889)					Proportional Number per Cent. of Holdings in each Class			
Classification of Holdings	Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain	Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	%	%	%
From $\frac{1}{4}$ acre to 1 acre	25,680	1,672	1,300	28,652	8.33	3.74	2.31	7.00
" 1 acre to 5 acres	109,528	12,298	22,359	144,185	35.52	27.54	39.66	35.22
" 5 " 20 "	111,039	18,211	22,122	151,372	30.00	40.78	37.94	36.97
" 20 " 50 "	62,131	12,480	10,602	85,213	20.15	27.94	21.46	20.81
Total . . .	308,378	44,661	56,383	409,422	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In the same return obtained for the Board of Agriculture it is stated that the number of allotments under one acre detached from cottages in Great Britain in 1889 was 455,005, and that the total number of separate instances in which *petite culture* in one form or another exists in Great Britain is estimated to be 1,300,000.

The following table shows the number of holdings, by classes, for each county and province of Ireland, in 1889 and 1890, and the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

Provinces		Number and Classification of Holdings				
		Not exceeding 1 acre	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 acres
Leinster	{ 1889	16,286	17,501	25,429	22,310	15,409
	{ 1890	16,603	17,372	25,461	22,323	15,401
Munster	{ 1889	12,705	10,872	18,775	24,287	22,161
	{ 1890	13,372	10,635	18,913	24,133	21,966
Ulster	{ 1889	15,508	20,819	65,877	54,559	24,551
	{ 1890	15,558	20,303	65,424	54,252	24,797
Connaught	{ 1889	5,430	12,398	46,480	33,940	11,281
	{ 1890	5,276	12,457	45,965	33,507	11,522
Total of Ireland	{ 1889	49,929	61,590	156,561	135,096	73,402
	{ 1890	50,809	60,767	155,763	134,215	73,686
Increase or decrease in 1890		{ Increase 880	{ Decrease 823	{ Decrease 798	{ Decrease 881	{ Increase 284

Provinces		Above 50 and not exceeding 100 acres	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 acres	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 acres	Above 500 acres	Total
Leinster	{ 1889	13,876	6,887	2,806	400	120,904
	{ 1890	13,886	6,917	2,803	396	121,162
Munster	{ 1889	22,165	9,198	2,817	385	123,365
	{ 1890	22,281	9,264	2,822	384	123,770
Ulster	{ 1889	14,214	3,659	1,043	274	200,504
	{ 1890	14,115	3,677	1,030	269	199,425
Connaught	{ 1889	6,265	3,181	1,701	526	121,202
	{ 1890	6,289	3,167	1,718	545	120,446
Total of Ireland	{ 1889	56,520	22,925	8,367	1,585	565,975
	{ 1890	56,571	22,025	8,373	1,594	564,803
Increase or decrease in 1890		{ Increase 51	{ Decrease 900	{ Increase 6	{ Increase 9	{ Decrease 1,172

In 1886 the total number of occupiers was 521,465; in 1890 it was 524,210.

II. FISHERIES.

From an official report on the sea-fisheries we tabulate the following results for 1890:—

	Excluding Shell-Fish		Value including Shell-Fish
	Weight (tons)	Value on Landing	
		£	£
England	305,032	4,368,552	4,742,612
Scotland	268,106	1,559,612	1,627,461
Ireland	39,931	362,804	373,849
Total	613,069	6,290,968	6,743,922

These figures are exclusive of salmon caught and landed in Scotland and Ireland, but it is estimated that the value of the salmon caught and landed in Scotland in 1890 was 222,000*l.*, in Ireland 399,000*l.*

Of the 305,032 tons landed in England, 208,962 tons (value 3,434,000*l.*) were landed on the east coast.

The number of men employed in the British fisheries is 124,787, of whom 55,148 are Scotch and 41,815 English; registered boats, 27,151. The total value of fish (produce of the United Kingdom) exported in 1889 was 1,766,639*l.*, besides 476,902*l.* re-exported, while the value of that imported was 2,588,623*l.*

The following table shows the quantity of fish (in tons) conveyed inland by railway from the ports of the United Kingdom in each of the years from 1886 to 1890:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
England and Wales	256,002	264,343	264,964	286,058	283,344
Scotland	83,089	86,498	83,670	91,271	93,680
Ireland	7,524	7,279	6,580	7,997	6,363
Total	346,615	358,120	355,214	385,326	383,387

III. MINING AND METALS.

The total quantities raised, and value of the coal and iron ore of the United Kingdom, were as follows in 1878 and the last five years:—

Year	Coal		Iron Ore	
	Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
1878	132,654,887	46,429,210	15,726,370	5,609,507
1886	157,518,482	38,145,930	14,110,013	3,513,525
1887	162,119,812	39,092,830	13,098,041	3,235,355
1888	169,935,219	42,971,276	14,590,713	3,501,317
1889	176,916,724	56,175,426	14,546,105	3,848,268
1890	181,614,288	74,953,997	13,780,767	3,926,445

The following tables give a general summary of the mineral produce of the United Kingdom for 1890. The first table relates to the metallic minerals :—

Metallic Minerals	Minerals raised	Values	Metals contained in the Ores.	Values of Metals
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Iron ore . . .	13,780,767	3,926,445	4,848,748	14,808,884
Lead ore . . .	45,651	406,164	33,590	449,826
Tin ore . . .	14,911	782,492	9,602	937,760
Copper ore . . .	12,136	27,801	936	57,650
Zinc ore . . .	22,041	109,890	8,582	203,358
Bog iron ore . .	14,512	7,256	—	—
Copper precipitate .	345	4,670	—	—
Silver . . .	—	—	Ounces	
Gold ore . . .	575	434	291,724	58,040
Iron pyrites . .	16,018	7,666	206	675
Antimony . . .	—	200	—	—
			—	565
Value of chief metallic minerals .		5,273,018	—	—
Total value of metals, from British ores				16,516,758

The following table relates to the non-metallic minerals :—

—	Tons	Value	—	Tons	Value
		£			£
Coal . . .	181,614,288	74,953,997	Gypsum . .	140,293	57,991
Stone . . .	—	8,708,691	Arsenic ore,		
Slates and			&c. . .	12,490	65,141
slabs . .	434,352	1,027,235	Barytes . .	25,353	29,684
Clays . . .	3,308,214	899,166	Other mine-		
Salt . . .	2,146,849	1,100,014	erals . . .	—	39,423
Oil shale . .	2,212,250	608,369			
Phosphate					
of lime . .	18,000	29,500	Total non-metallic		
			minerals . .		87,519,211
			Total mineral produce		92,794,481

This shows an increase of 9,318,481*l.* over 1889 in the value of the total mineral produce, and of 2,169,912*l.* in that of metallic produce.

The following table shows the British coal produce for 1890, arranged in districts :—

District	Tons of Coal	District	Tons of Coal
Durham, N. and S. .	30,265,241	Derbyshire . . .	10,455,974
Scotland . . .	24,278,589	Northumberland .	9,446,035
Yorkshire . . .	22,338,886	Monmouthshire .	6,895,410
Lancashire . . .	22,123,522	Nottinghamshire .	6,861,976
Glamorgan . . .	21,426,415	Smaller coal-fields	13,646,344
Staffordshire . .	13,773,629	Ireland . . .	102,267
Total, United Kingdom		181,614,288	

The total production in 1889 was 176,916,724 tons.

The total number of persons employed in coal-mines in the United Kingdom in 1890 was 613,233.

The following table shows the progress of the exports of coal, coke, and patent fuel at intervals since 1851 :—

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£		Tons	£
1851	3,347,607	1,280,341	1881	19,587,063	8,785,950
1861	7,934,832	3,652,164	1889	28,956,445	14,781,990
1871	12,747,989	6,246,133	1890	30,142,839	19,020,269

Of the coal exports of 1890 the largest amount, 4,953,793 tons, valued at 2,888,261*l.*, went to France ; the next largest amount, 3,642,883 tons, valued at 2,095,267*l.*, to Italy ; 3,311,021 tons, valued at 1,855,270*l.*, to Germany ; and about a million and a half tons each to Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, and Egypt.

The following are the principal ports for exporting coal, with the number of tons shipped in 1890 :—

	Tons		Tons
Cardiff	9,424,042	Hull	993,515
Newcastle . . .	4,563,534	Swansea	966,632
Newport	1,982,133	Grangemouth . .	896,164
N. Shields . . .	1,945,870	Glasgow	767,195
Sunderland . . .	1,532,235	Grimsby	662,357
Kirkcaldy	1,270,682	Liverpool	579,015

The following table shows the production in thousands of tons of various forms of iron and steel in the United Kingdom in the years named, with the imports of iron ore and manufactured iron and steel :—

Year	Pig-iron	Manufd. Iron	Bessemer Steel	Open-hearth Steel	Iron Ore Imports	Bar Iron Imports	Manf. Iron Imports
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1868	4,970	—	110	—	114	65	16
1878	6,300	—	807	175 ¹	1,174	102	105
1886	6,870	1,616	1,570	694	2,876	106	177
1887	7,442	1,701	2,064	981	3,762	112	199
1888	7,998	2,031	2,012	1,292	3,562	113	227
1889	8,322	2,254	2,140	1,429	4,031	111	231
1890	7,904	1,923	2,015	1,564	4,472	93	223

1 1879.

The total consumption of pig-iron in the United Kingdom was in 1888, 7,052,433 tons; in 1889, 7,692,230; and in 1890, 7,294,684 tons. The average number of furnaces in blast in 1888 was 425; in 1889, 445; in 1890, 414. The number of puddling furnaces for the manufacture of puddled bar iron in operation in 1883 was 4,651; in 1888, 3,008; in 1889, 3,346; in 1890, 3,015.

The number of Bessemer steel converters at work in 1880 was 79; in 1886, 78; in 1887 and 1888, 87; in 1889, 83; in 1890, 82. The number of open-hearth steel furnaces at work in 1880 was 99; in 1886, 187; in 1887, 222; in 1888, 230; in 1889, 247; in 1890, 252.

The following table shows the quantities of the leading un-manufactured metals and minerals imported, in tons:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Iron ore . . .	2,878,469	3,765,788	3,562,071	4,031,265	4,471,790
Copper ore . .	152,415	169,511	230,319	250,567	215,935
Lead . . .	107,862	114,493	132,880	145,203	158,649
Tin . . .	24,076	25,918	28,049	30,092	27,038

Of the iron ore imported, 4,028,672 tons, valued at 3,129,656*l.*, came from Spain.

IV. TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The quantity of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom has been as follows:—

In 1815 . . .	99,000,000 lbs.	In 1850 . . .	663,577,000 lbs.
„ 1820 . . .	152,000,000 „	„ 1860 . . .	1,390,939,000 „
„ 1825 . . .	229,000,000 „	„ 1870 . . .	1,338,306,000 „
„ 1830 . . .	264,000,000 „	„ 1880 . . .	1,628,664,576 „
„ 1840 . . .	592,000,000 „	„ 1890 . . .	1,793,495,200 „

The subjoined table gives the total cotton imports, exports, and the home consumption in the last five years :—

Year	Total Imports of Cotton	Total Exports of Cotton	Retained for Home Consumption
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1886	1,715,044,800	197,858,080	1,517,186,720
1887	1,791,437,312	292,615,008	1,498,822,304
1888	1,731,755,088	274,839,152	1,456,915,936
1889	1,937,462,240	277,602,304	1,659,859,936
1890	1,793,495,200	214,641,840	1,578,853,360

The subjoined table exhibits the total quantities of wool—sheep, lamb, and alpaca—imported, exported, and retained for home consumption in 1874 and during the last five years :—

Year	Total Imports of Wool	Total Exports of Wool	Retained for Home Consumption
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1874	344,470,897	144,294,663	200,166,234
1886	596,470,995	312,006,380	284,464,615
1887	577,924,661	319,202,968	258,721,693
1888	639,267,975	339,075,483	300,192,492
1889	700,903,057	363,647,360	337,255,697
1890	633,028,131	340,712,303	292,315,828

Of the total quantity imported in 1890, 418,771,604 lbs. came from Australasia.

The following tabular statement gives a summary of the statistics of textile factories in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom in 1890 :—

	Number of Factories	Total Number of Spindles	Number of Power Looms	Children working Half Time		Males under 18 Years working Full Time	Females above 13 Years working Full Time	Males above 18 Years	Total Number Employed		
				Males	Females				Males	Females	Total
England and Wales	6,180	50,211,216	722,406	35,166	38,653	72,517	461,751	250,165	357,848	500,404	858,252
Scotland	747	2,413,735	71,471	2,915	3,862	10,532	104,343	32,939	46,386	108,205	154,591
Ireland	263	1,016,111	28,612	2,477	3,426	5,647	44,514	15,724	23,848	47,940	71,788
Total of the United Kingdom	7,190	53,641,062	822,489	40,558	45,941	86,968	610,608	298,828	423,082	656,549	1,084,631

With regard to the material manufactured, the factories were distributed as follows:—cotton 2,538, wool 1,793, shoddy 125, worsted 753, flax 375, hemp 105, jute 116, hair 42, cocoanut fibre 24, silk 623, lace 403, hosiery 257, elastic 54.

Of the spindles, 48,409,733 were spinning or throwing spindles and 5,321,329 doubling spindles.

Of the total number of persons employed there were 40,558 male, 45,941 female children, working half time. There were 88,696 males between thirteen and eighteen years of age, and 610,608 females over thirteen.

Comparing the return of 1890 with that of 1885, we find a decrease in the number of factories of 275, but an increase in the number of spindles of 560,950, and an increase of power-looms of 48,785. There is an increase in the whole number of persons employed of 49,720.

The following information is furnished by Mr. Thomas Ellison, of Liverpool:—

A century ago the value of cotton, woollen, and linen yarns and piece-goods produced in Great Britain and Ireland was about 22,000,000*l.*—say, woollen 17,000,000*l.*, linen 4,000,000*l.*, and cotton 1,000,000*l.* Of recent years the value has been about 170,000,000*l.*—say, cotton 100,000,000*l.*, woollen 50,000,000*l.*, and linen 20,000,000*l.* The total amount of capital employed is about 200,000,000*l.*, and at least 5,000,000 people—men, women, and children—are dependent upon these industries for their livelihood. Moreover, one-half of the value of British and Irish products exported consists of textiles. The progress made by each branch is shown in the sub-joined statement of the weight of raw material used and the value of yarns and goods exported:—

Average Periods of Three Years	Weight consumed in Millions of lbs.				Value of Products exported in Thousands of £'s			
	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Total	Cotton	Woollen	Linen	Total
1798-1800	41·8	109·6	108·6	260·0	5·088	6·846	1·010	12·944
1829-1831	243·2	149·4	193·8	586·4	18·077	4·967	2·138	25·182
1859-1861	1,022·5	260·4	212·0	1,494·9	49·000	15·041	6·119	70·060
1888-1890	1,572·0	540·0	271·0	238·3	72·307	24·739	6·036	103·087

The following table gives the principal variations in the movements since 1860, showing the influence of the cotton famine incidental to the American war, and displaying the gradual return to the ante-war position. Figures in millions of lbs., yards, and pounds sterling.

—	1860	1868	1877	1883	1888	1890
<i>Cotton.</i>	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Imported	1,391	1,329	1,355	1,734	1,732	1,793
Exported	250	323	169	249	271	215
Retained for consumption .	1,141	1,006	1,186	1,485	1,461	1,578
Actual consumption . . .	1,083	996	1,237	1,498	1,529	1,656

	1860	1868	1877	1883	1888	1890
	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
<i>Wool.</i>						
Sheep, lamb, &c., imported .	148	253	410	495	639	633
From sheepskins imported .	3	9	15	14	18	23
Produced at home .	145	166	152	129	134	138
Goats' hair imported .	3	7	8	13	22	16
Woollen rags imported .	13	36	75	81	71	78
Total . . .	312	471	660	732	884	888
Foreign wool exported .	31	105	187	277	339	341
Domestic wool exported .	11	10	10	19	24	20
Total . . .	42	115	197	296	363	361
Retained for consumption .	270	356	463	436	521	527
Actual consumption .	270	356	435	455	528	500
	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
<i>Flax and Tow.</i>						
Imported . . .	164	209	259	185	214	214
Produced at home .	53	56	49	47	46	40
Total . . .	217	265	308	232	260	254
Exported . . .	6	6	3	7	9	15
Retained for consumption .	211	259	305	225	251	239
Actual consumption .	211	259	305	230	325	240
	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.
<i>Piece-Goods Exported.</i>						
Cotton . . .	2,776	1,977	3,838	4,539	5,038	5,125
Woollen . . .	191	269	261	256	271	261
Linen . . .	144	210	178	162	177	184
Total . . .	3,111	2,456	4,277	4,957	5,486	5,570
	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
<i>Yarn Exported.</i>						
Cotton . . .	197	171	228	265	256	258
Woollen . . .	26	43	27	33	43	41
Linen . . .	31	33	19	18	15	15
Total . . .	254	247	274	316	314	314
	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £
<i>Value all Kinds Exported.</i>						
Cotton . . .	52·0	67·7	69·2	76·4	72·0	74·4
Woollen . . .	15·7	25·8	21·0	21·6	24·0	24·5
Linen . . .	6·6	9·4	7·1	6·5	6·4	6·1
Total . . .	74·3	102·9	97·3	104·5	102·4	105·0

Commerce.

The United Kingdom is a free trading country, the only imports on which customs duties are levied being chicory, cocoa, coffee, dried fruits, plate, spirits, tea, tobacco, and wine—spirits, tobacco, tea, and wine yielding the bulk of the entire levies. In 1890 duty was levied on goods of the value of 29,671,692*l.* out of a total of 420,691,997*l.* imports, or about 7 per cent. of the total imports.

The declared value of the imports and exports of merchandise of the United Kingdom was as follows during the ten years from 1881 to 1890:—

Year	Total Imports	Exports of British Produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce	Total Imports and Exports
	£	£	£	£
1881	397,022,489	234,022,678	63,060,097	694,105,264
1882	413,019,608	241,467,162	65,193,552	719,680,322
1883	426,891,579	239,799,473	65,637,597	732,328,649
1884	390,018,569	233,025,242	62,942,341	685,986,152
1885	370,967,955	213,081,779	58,359,194	642,408,928
1886	349,863,472	212,725,200	56,234,263	618,822,935
1887	362,227,564	221,913,910	59,348,975	643,490,449
1888	387,635,743	234,534,912	64,042,629	686,213,284
1889	427,637,595	248,935,195	66,657,484	743,230,274
1890	420,691,997	263,530,585	64,721,533	748,944,115

The following table exhibits the average share, per head of population of the United Kingdom, in the imports, the exports of British produce, and the total, during the ten years 1881 to 1890:—

Year	Imports			Exports of British Produce			Total Imports and Exports		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1881	11	7	4	6	14	0	19	7	5
1882	11	14	1	6	16	10	20	7	10
1883	11	19	9	6	14	8	20	11	3
1884	10	16	11	6	9	7	19	1	6
1885	10	4	3	5	17	3	17	13	7
1886	9	10	4	5	15	8	16	16	8
1887	9	15	2	5	19	3	17	6	4
1888	10	7	1	6	4	11	18	6	2
1889	11	6	1	6	11	2	19	2	6
1890	11	0	2	6	17	10	19	11	9

The share of each¹ division of the United Kingdom in the trade of the country is shown in the following table in thousands of pounds (sterling) :—

—		1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
		£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
England and Wales	Imports .	315,140	324,182	349,182	382,547	376,427
	Exports .	193,368 ¹	201,760 ¹	212,150 ¹	224,925 ¹	237,464 ¹
		55,380 ²	68,456 ²	63,140 ²	65,655 ²	63,845 ²
Total . . .		563,888	594,698	624,672	673,127	677,736
Scotland	Imports .	27,920	20,771	31,221	36,771	35,165
	Exports .	18,248 ¹	18,849 ¹	20,821 ¹	22,310 ¹	24,750 ¹
		844 ²	875 ²	833 ²	989 ²	864 ²
Total . . .		47,012	40,495	52,925	60,070	60,779
Ireland	Imports .	6,802	7,974	7,232	8,319	9,100
	Exports .	816 ¹	804 ¹	871 ¹	813 ¹	316 ¹
		9 ²	17 ²	19 ²	13 ²	12 ²
Total . . .		7,627	8,795	8,122	9,145	9,428

¹ British.

² Foreign.

Thus it will be seen that of the total trade, 90½ per cent. falls to the share of England and Wales ; 8 per cent. to Scotland ; 1½ per cent. to Ireland.

The following table gives the total value of the imports of foreign and colonial merchandise, and of the exports of British produce and manufactures from and to foreign countries and British possessions in the years 1889 and 1890 :—

Countries	Imports		Exports of British and Irish Produce 1889	Exports of British and Irish Produce 1890
	1889	1890		
British Possessions :	£	£	£	£
India	36,199,204	32,668,797	31,047,892	33,641,001
Australasia	26,804,592	29,350,844	22,879,290	23,006,004
British North America	12,191,370	12,444,489	8,141,586	7,225,911
South Africa	6,117,850	6,095,612	8,998,975	9,128,164

Countries	Imports		Exports of British and Irish Produce 1889	Exports of British and Irish Produce 1890
	1889	1890		
	£	£	£	£
Straits Settlements . . .	5,417,034	5,187,801	2,402,474	2,883,244
Hong Kong . . .	1,129,190	1,225,064	2,181,718	2,528,212
British West Indies . . .	2,161,151	1,806,390	2,196,927	2,624,472
Ceylon . . .	2,822,357	3,411,209	786,409	921,615
British Guiana . . .	1,219,356	907,897	822,013	896,363
Channel Islands . . .	968,668	958,175	646,237	726,785
West Africa . . .	929,495	1,076,666	798,306	869,030
Malta . . .	138,962	117,595	904,515	1,024,392
Mauritius . . .	421,537	264,900	301,472	320,326
All other Possessions.	745,305	645,775	1,171,176	1,574,864
Total British Posses- sions . . .	97,266,071	96,161,214	83,278,990	87,370,383
Foreign Countries :				
United States . . .	95,461,475	97,283,349	30,293,942	32,068,128
France . . .	45,780,277	44,828,148	14,682,677	16,567,927
Germany . . .	27,104,832	26,073,331	18,478,136	19,293,626
Holland . . .	26,679,216	25,900,924	9,724,757	10,121,160
Belgium . . .	17,674,877	17,383,776	7,229,418	7,638,712
Russia . . .	27,154,490	23,750,868	5,332,258	5,751,601
Spain . . .	11,558,857	12,508,533	4,237,990	4,999,705
China . . .	6,115,591	4,830,850	5,038,895	6,608,982
Brazil . . .	5,070,628	4,350,675	6,232,320	7,458,628
Italy . . .	3,230,131	3,093,918	7,156,557	7,757,862
Egypt . . .	8,620,602	8,368,851	2,949,720	3,381,830
Sweden . . .	9,207,047	8,473,656	2,773,215	3,061,976
Turkey . . .	5,265,373	4,816,883	6,167,494	6,772,061
Argentine Republic . . .	2,016,182	4,129,802	10,682,934	8,416,112
Denmark . . .	7,845,877	7,753,389	2,368,284	2,539,467
Portugal . . .	3,105,076	2,942,194	2,511,240	2,157,784
Roumania . . .	3,204,776	4,447,159	1,259,631	1,270,271
Chile and Bolivia . . .	3,264,573	3,473,848	2,934,190	3,130,072
Japan . . .	977,606	1,024,993	3,888,188	4,081,793
Norway . . .	3,497,513	3,432,689	1,729,272	1,915,808
Java . . .	2,233,744	1,223,035	1,525,243	1,469,206
Greece . . .	1,864,297	1,962,798	854,368	1,157,572
Foreign West Africa . . .	1,030,484	1,093,255	1,445,330	1,602,314
Austria . . .	2,286,834	1,728,337	1,038,758	1,283,209
Peru . . .	1,293,977	1,053,604	958,312	1,123,395
Central America . . .	1,181,708	1,320,305	997,471	987,168
Uruguay . . .	450,531	341,208	2,408,401	2,043,106
Spanish West Indies . . .	104,487	127,873	1,819,387	1,876,756

Countries	Imports		Exports of British and Irish Produce 1889	Exports of British and Irish Produce 1890
	1889	1890		
	£	£	£	£
Mexico	465,994	542,979	1,512,756	1,906,317
Philippine Islands . .	2,331,786	1,647,708	1,542,629	998,412
Colombia	245,290	304,261	1,159,049	1,144,246
Venezuela	284,666	308,550	785,424	828,978
Algeria	658,082	890,612	287,066	329,876
Morocco	956,019	668,034	572,219	638,387
Ecuador	72,430	72,843	266,176	290,743
Hayti, St. Domingo . .	47,123	89,593	249,624	528,357
Tunis and Tripoli . .	395,401	531,293	106,780	170,483
East Africa	163,560	492,995	277,037	376,785
Persia	169,751	104,475	309,334	362,669
Siam	290,566	193,146	70,299	75,802
Bulgaria	242,100	138,282	81,400	83,678
Madagascar	83,618	98,833	82,667	84,733
Cochin China and Tonquin	124,900	79,348	20,544	36,295
All other Countries . .	559,182	650,078	1,533,089	1,653,702
Total Foreign Coun- tries	330,371,524	324,530,783	165,656,205	176,160,202
Grand Total	427,637,595	420,691,997	248,935,195	263,530,585

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of gold and silver bullion and specie in the five years 1887 to 1891 :—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1887	9,955,326	9,323,614	7,819,438	7,807,404
1888	15,787,588	14,944,143	6,213,940	7,615,428
1889	17,686,174	14,454,318	9,185,400	10,666,312
1890	23,568,049	14,306,688	10,385,659	10,863,384
1891	30,275,420	24,228,425	9,316,200	13,114,589

The following is a summary of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom for the years ended December 31, 1890, and 1891. The figures are those of the preliminary reports :—

Imports	1890	1891	Exports of British Produce	1890	1891
	£	£		£	£
1. Animals, living (for food)	11,216,333	9,246,398	1. Animals, living	870,661	672,337
2. (a) Articles of food and drink duty free	136,422,110	148,510,208	2. Articles of food and drink	11,235,061	10,687,139
(b) Articles of food and drink dutiable	26,216,864	27,004,982	3. Raw materials	21,538,385	21,342,327
Tobacco, dutiable	3,542,949	3,415,400	4. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured, viz.:		
3. Metals	23,710,901	23,040,124	(a) Yarns and textile fabrics	112,458,178	106,017,948
4. Chemicals, dye-stuffs and tanning substances	8,190,389	7,314,337	(b) Metals and articles manufactured therefrom		
5. Oils	6,991,653	7,339,994	(except machinery)	45,251,434	39,230,009
6. Raw materials for textile manufactures	85,239,289	89,215,655	(c) Machinery and mill work	16,413,424	15,820,316
7. Raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures	41,626,155	40,035,435	(d) Apparel and articles of personal use	11,285,202	11,330,947
8. Manufactured articles	63,218,167	65,082,129	(e) Chemicals, and chemical and medicinal preparations	8,948,391	8,882,059
9. (a) Miscellaneous articles	14,007,676	14,935,548	(f) All other articles, either manufactured or partly manufactured	34,541,171	32,193,728
(b) Parcel post	503,209	561,069	(g) Parcel post	1,000,593	1,095,463
Total imports	420,885,695	435,691,279	Total British produce	263,542,500	247,272,273
			Foreign and Colonial produce	64,349,091	61,796,593
			Total exports	327,891,591	309,068,866

The imports of wheat (excluding flour), in quarters (1 quarter = 8 bushels) have been as follows in the years indicated :—

Year	Quarters	Year	Quarters	Year	Quarters
1870	7,131,100	1880	12,752,800	1890	12,094,836
1875	11,971,500	1885	14,192,000	1891	13,262,592

The following exhibits the quantities of the leading food imports enumerated at the dates noted :—

Articles	1889	1890	1891
Cereals and flour . . . Cwts.	149,339,769	154,335,075	150,075,176
Potatoes	1,864,426	1,940,100	3,192,836
Rice	6,585,779	5,957,555	6,200,820
Bacon and hams	4,484,108	5,000,016	4,715,012
Fish	2,014,255	2,293,439	2,363,703
Refined sugar	8,978,260	9,977,375	11,322,121
Raw sugar	17,550,147	15,717,486	16,217,388
Tea Lbs.	221,147,661	221,654,371	240,333,327
Butter Cwts.	1,927,842	2,027,717	2,135,607
Margarine	1,241,690	1,079,996	1,235,430
Cheese	1,907,999	2,144,074	2,041,317
Beef	1,648,220	2,129,319	2,168,089
Preserved meat	641,705	734,811	776,961
Fresh mutton	1,225,058	1,656,419	1,662,994
Sheep and lambs . . (number)	677,958	358,458	344,504
Cattle	555,222	536,515	440,503
Eggs (great hundreds)	9,432,503	10,291,246	10,681,137
Spirits Gallons	10,541,777	12,655,513	12,221,389
Wine	15,934,934	16,194,428	16,782,038

In 1891 the United Kingdom imported 3,653,060 quarters of wheat from her own possessions, and the remainder from foreign countries. The eight great wheat sources, in order, are (1891):—

United States	4,838,991 quarters	Chile	423,975 quarters
Russia	2,910,581 "	Australasia	417,134 "
India	2,601,157 "	Turkey	301,980 "
Canada	634,768 "	Roumania	217,666 "

The quantity of flour imported in 1891 was 3,349,600 quarters, of which 2,740,607 quarters came from the United States.

The following table shows the quantities of tea imported into the United Kingdom from different countries at different periods in thousands of pounds:—

Country	1878	1888	1889	1890	Proportion from each Country			
					1878	1888	1889	1890
	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Holland	3,145	2,299	2,490	1,602	1·54	1·03	1·12	·72
China, Hong Kong	165,656	103,951	82,718	73,689	80·85	46·67	37·24	32·97
India	35,423	89,896	95,403	101,770	17·29	40·36	42·95	45·53
Ceylon	1	22,510	32,673	42,491	—	10·10	14·71	19·01
Other countries	647	4,102	8,863	3,941	·52	1·84	3·98	1·77
Total	204,872	222,758	222,147	223,495	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The subjoined tables exhibit the value of the great articles of commerce imported for consumption and home produce exported in each of the years 1889, 1890, and 1891:—

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Principal Articles Imported	1889	1890	1891
	£	£	£
Grain and flour	51,185,651	53,484,584	61,571,504
Cotton, raw	45,642,028	42,756,575	46,080,719
Wool, sheep and lambs	28,614,737	26,930,764	27,856,556
Dead meat	18,257,443	20,622,824	20,148,874
Sugar, raw and refined	22,453,841	18,075,607	19,855,750
Butter and margarine	13,899,697	13,682,089	15,149,384
Wood and timber	19,829,244	17,127,861	14,829,571
Silk manufactures	11,789,139	11,318,883	11,017,157
Flax, hemp, and jute	11,960,215	10,723,910	10,116,591
Tea	9,987,967	9,919,666	10,775,345
Woollen manufactures	9,384,218	8,955,604	9,275,179
Animals	10,264,459	11,216,311	9,246,398
Oils	7,122,998	6,991,653	7,339,394
Chemicals, dye stuffs, &c.	8,635,378	8,190,389	7,314,337
Seeds	7,889,642	7,395,611	7,165,293
Fruits	6,184,863	7,287,566	6,910,305
Leather	6,673,844	6,376,430	6,632,442
Wine	5,905,473	5,890,867	5,995,133
Cheese	4,490,970	4,975,134	4,815,369
Metals—			
Copper, ore, &c.	4,234,619	3,910,968	4,059,528
„ part wrought, &c.	2,120,564	2,857,824	2,372,950
Iron ore	3,024,605	3,596,056	2,453,407
„ in bars	1,033,974	925,318	751,587
„ manufactures	2,490,499	2,681,597	3,274,801
Lead	1,875,287	2,099,046	2,187,674
Tin	2,797,274	2,547,416	2,565,072
Zinc and its manufac- tures	1,491,678	1,728,525	2,843,124
Eggs	3,127,590	3,428,806	3,520,918
Coffee	4,319,372	4,004,490	3,442,736
Tobacco	3,890,484	3,508,423	3,415,400

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT (HOME PRODUCE).

Principal Articles Exported	1889	1890	1891
	£	£	£
Cotton manufactures	58,793,448	62,089,442	60,249,759
Cotton yarn	11,711,749	12,341,307	12,189,945
Total of cotton	70,505,197	74,430,749	72,439,704

Principal Articles Exported	1889	1890	1891
	£	£	£
Woollen manufactures	21,324,892	20,418,482	18,451,931
Woollen and worsted yarn . . .	4,341,514	4,086,458	3,910,288
Total of woollen and worsted	25,666,406	24,504,940	22,362,219
Linen manufactures	5,777,465	5,710,168	5,031,666
„ yarn	849,263	866,393	895,212
Jute manufactures	2,730,344	2,625,835	2,552,170
„ yarn	409,651	386,405	342,075
Apparel and slops	4,978,513	5,035,697	5,150,212
Metals :			
Iron, pig and puddled	2,988,324	3,493,563	2,209,609
„ bar, angle, bolt, and rod . .	1,624,576	1,658,800	1,461,174
„ railroad, of all sorts	5,330,858	5,981,689	3,844,925
„ wire	832,229	1,083,175	1,143,476
„ tinned plates	6,030,005	6,361,477	7,172,256
„ hoops and plates	4,133,667	3,840,142	3,560,476
„ cast and wrought, of all sorts	5,431,422	5,965,573	4,805,881
„ old, for re-manufacture . . .	432,175	502,223	354,763
Steel, wrought and unwrought .	2,338,873	2,673,690	2,322,224
Total of iron and steel . . .	29,142,129	31,565,337	26,874,784
Hardwares and cutlery	2,989,188	2,764,446	2,525,542
Copper	3,286,810	4,551,554	3,851,129
Machinery	15,273,910	16,410,661	15,820,316
Coals, cinders, fuel, &c. . . .	14,781,990	19,020,269	18,894,729
Chemicals	7,932,921	8,965,849	8,882,059

The following table shows the quantity of the principal food imports retained for home consumption per head of population in 1869, 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889 :—

Articles	1869	1886	1887	1888	1889
Bacon and hams	2·68 lbs.	11·95 lbs.	11·29 lbs.	10·25 lbs.	12·46 lbs.
Butter	4·52 „	7·17 „	8·14 „	8·16 „	9·08 „
Cheese	3·52 „	5·14 „	5·39 „	5·56 „	5·47 „
Eggs	14·38 no.	28·12 no.	29·37 no.	30·00 no.	29·85 no.
Corn and flour	155·85 lbs.	185·76 lbs.	220·75 lbs.	220·14 lbs.	215·28 lbs.
Sugar	42·56 „	65·96 „	73·20 „	70·04 „	75·88 „
Tea	3·63 „	4·87 „	4·95 „	4·95 „	4·91 „
Rice	—	10·75 „	7·69 „	9·78 „	10·56 „

The total value of goods transhipped for transit was, in 1886 10,706,065*l.*; 1887, 9,992,778*l.*; 1888, 10,938,495*l.*; 1889 10,181,012*l.*; 1890, 9,772,227*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The number and tonnage of registered sailing and steam (exclusive of river steamers) vessels of the United Kingdom engaged in the home trade—the expression ‘home trade’ signifying the coasts of the United Kingdom, or ‘ports between the limits of the river Elbe and Brest’—with the men employed thereon—exclusive of masters—was as follows in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890 :—

Year	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men	Number	Tons	Men
1886	9,626	646,679	32,696	1,667	310,444	17,968
1887	9,572	633,602	32,165	1,740	304,538	18,631
1888	9,199	597,145	¹ 39,505	1,760	289,852	¹ 20,540
1889	8,985	571,438	¹ 38,314	1,841	289,245	¹ 21,015
1890	8,894	575,147	¹ 37,618	2,004	325,082	¹ 22,850

The number of sailing vessels engaged partly in the home and partly in the foreign trade was as follows in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890 :—

Year	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men	Number	Tons	Men
1886	448	59,436	2,129	235	110,091	3,248
1887	405	51,129	1,845	226	103,622	3,485
1888	428	55,495	¹ 2,420	248	105,712	¹ 3,287
1889	500	66,619	¹ 2,856	260	118,407	¹ 4,092
1890	381	50,991	¹ 2,219	250	133,563	¹ 4,386

The number and tonnage of registered sailing and steam vessels engaged in the foreign trade alone, with the men employed—exclusive of masters—was as follows during the five years 1886 to 1890 :—

Year	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men	Number	Tons	Men
1886	2,923	2,526,117	50,590	3,018	3,491,330	97,602
1887	2,717	2,429,699	47,432	3,063	3,601,164	99,183
1888	2,665	2,401,419	¹ 48,669	3,284	3,902,265	¹ 108,700
1889	2,484	2,338,289	¹ 46,595	3,484	4,257,156	¹ 117,391
1890	2,295	2,267,434	¹ 44,381	3,601	4,563,119	¹ 124,654

¹ Including masters.

A summary of the total shipping of the United Kingdom, sailing and steam, engaged in the home and foreign trade, during the ten years from 1881 to 1890 is given in the following table:—

Year	Number of Vessels	Tons	Men	Year	Number of Vessels	Tons	Men
1881	19,311	6,490,953	12,903	1886	17,917	7,144,097	204,470
1882	18,966	6,715,030	15,937	1887	17,723	7,123,754	202,543
1883	18,912	7,026,062	200,727	1888	17,584	7,351,888	223,673
1884	18,744	7,083,944	199,654	1889	17,554	7,641,154	230,263
1885	18,791	7,209,163	198,781	1890	17,425	7,915,336	236,108

The following table shows the total number and tonnage of vessels registered as belonging to the United Kingdom (and Channel Islands) at the end of each year:—

—	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1886	16,179	3,397,197	6,653	3,965,302	22,832	7,362,499
1887	15,473	3,249,907	6,663	4,085,275	22,136	7,335,182
1888	15,025	3,114,509	6,871	4,349,658	21,896	7,464,167
1889	14,640	3,041,278	7,139	4,717,730	21,779	7,759,008
1890	14,181	2,936,021	7,410	5,042,517	21,591	7,978,538

Of the men employed at the last date, 27,227 were foreigners. The total number of vessels belonging to the British Empire in 1890 was 36,214 of 9,688,088 tons.

The number and tonnage of vessels built and first registered in the United Kingdom, from 1886 to 1890 was as follows:—

Year	Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1886	363	138,362	308	154,638	671	293,000
1887	258	81,279	322	225,440	580	306,719
1888	269	75,696	465	407,445	734	483,141
1889	277	117,481	582	554,024	859	671,505
1890	277	123,224	581	528,789	858	652,013

The following is the tonnage of sailing and steam vessels that entered the ports of the United Kingdom in the years 1886 to 1890:—

Year	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.
1886	22,741	8,294	31,035	23,337	8,468	31,805	46,078	16,763	62,841
1887	23,646	8,531	32,177	24,303	8,681	32,984	47,949	17,212	65,161
1888	24,949	9,003	33,952	25,445	9,120	34,566	50,395	18,124	68,519
1889	25,945	9,578	35,524	26,524	9,841	36,365	52,469	19,420	71,889
1890	26,777	10,057	36,835	27,195	10,253	37,448	53,973	20,310	74,283

The total number of vessels that entered in the foreign trade in 1890 was 62,835 (24,058 foreign), and cleared, 63,176 (24,327 foreign).

The following is the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared with cargoes only :—

Year	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.
1886	18,221	6,462	24,683	22,065	7,042	29,107	40,286	13,504	53,790
1887	19,311	6,688	25,999	23,115	7,055	30,170	42,426	13,744	56,170
1888	20,116	6,961	27,077	24,127	7,537	31,664	44,242	14,499	58,741
1889	21,077	7,440	28,517	24,766	8,282	33,048	45,843	15,723	61,566
1890	21,139	7,839	28,979	25,267	8,590	33,857	46,406	16,430	62,836

Of the foreign tonnage for 1890 entered and cleared in British ports, total 20,310,757 :—

Norway had	5,000,801	Sweden had	1,575,812	Belgium had	873,109
Germany „	4,392,955	Holland „	1,900,891	Russia „	551,123
France „	1,686,974	Spain „	1,276,060	U.S. (Am.) „	291,933
Denmark „	1,854,002	Italy „	444,187	Austria „	117,831

The total tonnage entered and cleared, excluding those coastwise, was as follows at the ports named in 1890 :—

London .	13,480,767	Newport .	2,236,990	Leith . .	1,333,064
Liverpool .	10,941,801	Southampton	1,701,485	Harwich . .	1,104,749
Cardiff . .	8,815,210	Sunderland	1,682,125	Hartlepool .	828,742
Newcastle .	5,481,458	Dover . .	1,557,570	Bristol . .	778,151
Hull . . .	3,653,134	Middlesbro' .	1,457,529	Dublin . .	327,765
N. & S. Shields	2,929,856	Swansea . .	1,423,859	Belfast . .	330,179
Glasgow . .	2,819,362	Grimsby . .	1,352,678		

The total number of vessels that entered coastwise in 1890 was 307,240, of 47,738,612 tons ; and cleared, 276,270 vessels, of 42,317,876 tons. The total number of vessels that entered the ports of the Kingdom in 1890 was 370,075, of 84,574,324 tons ; and cleared, 339,446, of 79,766,033 tons.

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

The following table shows the total length of British railways open at the end of the years given, and the average yearly increase in miles :—

Year	Line Open	Av. Yearly Increase	Year	Line Open	Av. Yearly Increase
	Miles	Miles		Miles	Miles
1850	6,621	265	1880	17,933	240
1860	10,433	381	1889	19,943	223
1870	15,537	510	1890	20,073	214

Of the total length of lines open January 1, 1891, there belonged to England and Wales 14,119 miles, to Scotland 3,162 miles, and to Ireland 2,792 miles.

The following table gives the length of lines open, the capital paid up, the number of passengers conveyed, and the traffic receipts of all the railways of the United Kingdom in 1878, and each of the last five years :—

Year at the end of each year	Length of lines open	Total Capital paid up (shares and loans) at the end of each year	Number of Passengers conveyed (exclusive of season-ticket holders)	Receipts		Total, including Miscellaneous
				From Passengers	From Goods Traffic	
	Miles	£	No.	£	£	£
1878	17,333	698,545,154	565,024,455	26,889,614	33,564,761	62,862,674
1886	19,332	828,344,254	725,584,390	30,244,938	36,370,439	69,591,953
1887	19,578	845,971,654	733,678,531	30,573,287	37,341,299	70,943,376
1888	19,812	864,695,963	742,499,164	30,984,090	38,755,780	72,894,665
1889	19,943	876,595,166	775,183,073	32,630,724	41,086,333	77,025,017
1890	20,073	897,472,026	817,744,046	34,327,965	42,220,382	79,948,702

Of the total capital in 1890 the English railways had 740,033,907*l.*, Scottish 120,139,597*l.*, and Irish 37,298,522*l.* In the division of the receipts of 1889, England and Wales took 68,272,908*l.*, Scotland 8,550,457*l.*, and Ireland 3,125,337*l.* The working expenditure amounted to 43,188,556*l.* on all the railways, being 54 per cent. of the total receipts.

On June 30, 1890, there were in the United Kingdom 948 miles of street and road tramways opened, from which, during the year 1889-90, 3,214,743*l.* had been received, and upon which

2,402,800*l.* had been expended. This left a balance of receipts of 811,943*l.* Total paid up capital 13,502,000*l.* The total number of passengers who travelled during the year on the tramways was 526,369,328.

II. CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS.

The following table shows, for 1888 (the latest date available), the length, traffic, revenue, and expenditure of the canals and navigations in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, which do not, and of those which do, belong to railway companies:—

—	Length	Traffic	Revenue	Expenditure
	Miles	Tons	£	£
Canals not belonging to railways:—				
England and Wales .	2,026	27,715,875	1,439,343	861,068
Scotland	69	69,744	12,011	16,086
Ireland	513	489,194	89,369	71,541
United Kingdom .	2,608	28,274,813	1,540,723	948,695
Canals belonging to railways:—				
England and Wales .	1,024	6,609,304	437,080	335,503
Scotland	84	1,386,617	57,178	26,599
Ireland	96	30,386	6,495	4,456
United Kingdom .	1,204	8,026,307	500,753	366,558
Total	3,813	36,301,120	2,041,476	1,315,25

The paid-up capital (from all sources) of the canals, &c., not belonging to railway companies was, in 1888:—in England and Wales 20,959,820*l.*; in Scotland 1,254,047*l.*; in Ireland 2,071,308*l.*; total 24,285,175*l.*

III. POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The number of post-offices in the United Kingdom at the end of March, 1891, was 18,806; there were besides 21,837 road and pillar letter-boxes. The staff of officers then forming part of the Post Office department was 63,868 (including 8,877 females), besides about 54,000 persons (16,000 females) who do not hold permanent positions.

The following tabular statement gives the number of letters, in millions, delivered in each of the three divisions of the United

Kingdom, and the average number for each individual of the population, in 1879 and the last five years :—

Year ending March 31	Number of Letters delivered (in Millions)				Number of Letters per head of the Population			
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions				
1879	922	99	76	1,097	37	27	14	32
1887	1,240	129	91	1,460	45	33	19	40
1888	1,287	132	93	1,512	46	34	19	41
1889	1,326½	136	95½	1,558	47	34	20	42
1890	1,413	140	96½	1,650	50	35	20	44
1891	1,462½	143	99¾	1,705½	51	36	21	45

The following are the statistics of post-cards, book-packets, newspapers, and parcels delivered in 1890-91, showing increase per cent. on the previous year :—

—	England & Wales	Increase	Scotland	Increase or Decrease	Ireland	Increase	United Kingdom	Increase
	Millions		Millions		Millions		Millions	
Post-cards .	195·0	5·7	24·0	4·8	10·7	9·2	229·7	5·8
Book-packets	411·9	8·9	44·6	5·9	24·7	14·3	481·2	8·9
Newspapers.	127·9	0·9	16·6	0·6 ¹	16·6	3·7	161·0	1·0
Parcels .	38·2	8·1	4·8	7·7	3·1	7·8	46·2	8·0

¹ Decrease.

The number and value of money orders issued by the Post Office in 1880 (ending March 31) and during the last five years were as follows :—

—	Inland Orders		Total ¹	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		£		£
1880	16,774,354	24,776,331	17,807,573	26,371,020
1887	99,62,562	22,962,708	10,813,054	25,354,601
1888	9,552,777	22,881,676	10,744,493	26,334,126
1889	9,228,183	22,957,649	10,507,717	26,618,052
1890	9,027,750	23,333,417	10,374,144	27,165,905
1891	8,864,483	23,897,767	10,260,852	27,867,887

¹ Including colonial and foreign orders.

The inland orders in 1890 were as follows :—

—	Number	Value	Number per cent. of Population
		£	
England . . .	7,268,248	20,044,082	24·9
Scotland . . .	1,045,048	2,546,719	26·4
Ireland . . .	551,187	1,306,966	12·0
Total, U.K.	8,864,483	23,897,767	23·5

The number and value of ' postal orders ' were as follows :—

Year ending March 31	Number	Amount
		£
1887	31,608,711	12,958,940
1888	36,386,147	14,696,370
1889	40,282,321	16,112,079
1890	44,712,548	17,737,802
1891	48,841,765	19,178,367

The postal revenue and expenditure (exclusive of telegraphs) in 1880 and the last four years (ending March 31) have been as follows :—

—	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross revenue .	8,471,198	8,705,337	9,102,776	9,474,774	9,851,078
Working expenses	5,880,141	5,933,820	6,062,902	6,266,263	6,687,089
Net revenue .	2,591,057	2,771,517	3,039,874	3,208,511	3,163,989

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 5, 1870 ; in April, 1891, there were 31,824 miles of line and 194,312 miles of wire (including 17,211 miles of private wires, but excluding railway companies' wires).

The telegraph revenue (gross and net) was as follows for the years (ending March 31) indicated :—

—	1876	1888	1889	1890	1891
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross revenue	1,276,662	1,959,406	2,094,048	2,325,715	2,416,691
Working expenses	1,031,524	1,928,159	1,949,096	2,179,921	2,266,356
Net revenue	245,138	31,247	124,952	145,794	150,335

As there is an annual interest of about 300,000*l.* on capital to pay, there is really a deficit on the telegraphs.

The following table gives the number of telegraphic messages forwarded from postal telegraph stations in 1879 and in each of the last five years 1887-91 :—

Year ending March 31	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
1879	20,422,918	2,477,003	1,559,854	24,459,775
1887	42,320,185	5,106,774	2,816,680	50,243,639
1888	44,925,270	5,430,624	3,047,531	53,403,425
1889	48,532,669	5,991,223	3,241,455	57,765,347
1890	52,416,779	6,545,654	3,420,966	62,403,399
1891	55,658,088	7,077,388	3,673,735	66,409,211

The total number of public telegraph offices was 7,627 in 1890-91, including 1,715 railway offices.

The telegraph department has 28 telephone exchanges open in various country towns, with 1,370 subscribers. There are now over 46 miles of pneumatic tubing in London, connecting the Central Office with others.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the value of the money coined at the Royal Mint in the years named, and of the imports and exports of British gold and silver coin :—

Year	Gold Money coined	Silver Money coined	Bronze Money coined	Gold Coin		Silver Coin	
				Imported	Exported	Imported	Exported
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1878	4,150,052	613,998	17,024	6,566,001	3,544,882	151,139	184,494
1886	—	417,384	51,669	5,860,515	6,754,374	116,565	166,276
1887	1,907,686	861,498	45,173	4,430,706	2,374,528	123,142	299,734
1888	2,032,900	756,378	39,499	7,146,226	10,215,123	106,568	378,288
1889	7,500,700	2,224,926	67,573	6,511,295	10,389,699	147,635	528,581
1890	7,680,156	1,712,161	89,450	9,242,787	8,256,129	84,186	506,996

There is no State bank in the United Kingdom, but the Bank of England, the Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of Ireland have royal charters, and the first and the last lend money to the Government. The following are some statistics of the Bank of England for December of the years stated :—

Year	Notes in Reserve	Liabilities			Assets		
		Notes in Circulation	Deposits	Total	Securities	Bullion	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1878	8,914	30,282	30,324	60,606	38,326	25,501	63,827
1886	10,288	24,692	27,038	51,730	33,895	19,930	53,825
1887	11,832	24,210	26,930	51,140	32,508	20,238	52,746
1888	9,990	24,405	29,281	53,686	35,978	19,455	55,433
1889	11,068	24,460	29,837	54,297	36,301	19,712	56,013
1890	15,904	24,732	35,414	60,146	39,168	21,820	60,989

The following are some statistics of the joint-stock banks (including the national banks) of England, Scotland, and Ireland for October of the years stated :—

—	1887	1888	1889	1890 ¹	1891 ¹
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
England and Wales :—					
Deposits	339,100	352,000	380,800	352,100	408,477
Cash in hand and at call	90,430	92,299	100,582	97,410	107,421
Reserve Notes in Bank of England	12,721	12,555	14,449	8,643	14,079
Scotland :—					
Deposits	81,020	82,403	85,023	88,264	91,610
Notes	5,670	5,682	5,845	6,207	6,467
Cash and at call	16,740	19,077	19,846	21,412	21,427
Ireland :—					
Deposits	34,160	35,183	37,186	37,843	38,520
Notes	5,400	5,607	6,199	6,664	6,642
Cash and at call	7,060	7,795	8,816	9,903	9,086

¹ May.

There were in May, 1891, 105 joint-stock banks, making returns in England and Wales, with 2,175 branches; 4 in the Isle of Man and Channel Islands with 12 branches; 10 in Scotland, 975 branches; and 9 in Ireland, 456 branches. There were 30 offices in London of colonial joint-stock banks, with 1,742 branches; and 18 of foreign banks, with 103 branches. There were besides 248 private banks in England and Wales.

The following are some statistics of the joint-stock banks, mainly for May, 1891 :—

—	English	Scotch	Irish	Colonial	Foreign
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Subscribed capital . . .	196,918	28,885	24,974	41,774	30,205
Paid-up do.	55,870	9,025	7,059	25,007	18,470
Market value of do. . .	167,910	23,275	18,393	50,031	27,523
Reserve fund, dividend, &c.	29,748	5,703	3,315	12,893	7,713
Notes in circulation . .	26,327	6,467	6,642	9,149	2,893
Deposit and current ac- counts	408,478	91,610	38,520	183,242	67,010
Total liabilities ¹ . . .	546,795	117,874	56,131	271,278	132,841
Cash in hand and at call .	107,420	21,427	9,086	41,332	20,789
Investments	108,472	29,349	17,114	14,873	7,946
Discounts, advances, &c. .	302,688	60,103	28,791	207,121	100,967
Total assets ¹	546,795	117,874	56,132	271,278	132,841

¹ Including other items besides those preceding.

The following are statistics of the post-office savings-banks for the years stated :—

—	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom ¹
	£	£	£	£
1886 { Received . . .	15,463,426	384,935	1,018,031	16,866,442
Paid	12,636,813	299,952	753,178	13,689,943
Capital	47,116,488	1,054,774	2,703,075	50,874,337
1887 { Received . . .	16,305,994	414,104	1,059,908	17,780,006
Paid	13,524,074	326,253	829,951	14,680,278
Capital	49,898,408	1,142,625	2,933,032	53,974,065
1888 { Received . . .	18,743,829	450,057	1,191,178	20,385,064
Paid	14,572,033	340,214	890,488	15,802,735
Capital	54,070,204	1,252,468	3,233,722	58,556,394
1889 { Received . . .	19,572,041	500,607	1,184,845	21,257,493
Paid	15,494,852	375,869	943,546	16,814,267
Capital	58,147,393	1,377,206	3,475,021	62,999,620
1890 { Received . . .	20,769,803	558,307	1,215,937	22,544,047
Paid	16,495,202	436,429	977,229	17,909,860
Capital	62,421,994	1,499,084	3,713,729	67,635,807

¹ Including Islands in the British Seas.

The following are statistics of trustees' savings-banks :—

—		England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom ¹
		£	£	£	£	£
1886	(Received .	7,041,721	187,851	2,397,689	401,422	10,028,683
	Interest					
	credited }	939,996	24,748	215,458	51,354	1,231,556
	Paid .	7,712,729	361,392	2,256,758	441,274	10,772,153
1887	(Capital .	35,531,195	951,690	8,331,221	2,029,889	46,843,995
	(Received .	6,871,807	122,814	2,472,590	409,350	9,876,561
	Interest					
	credited }	949,142	24,308	224,576	52,242	1,250,268
1888	(Paid .	7,756,255	183,641	2,340,033	428,673	10,708,602
	(Capital .	35,595,889	915,171	8,688,354	2,062,808	47,262,222
	(Received .	6,685,941	117,933	2,584,183	408,250	9,796,307
	Interest					
1889	credited }	944,355	23,713	236,238	52,432	1,256,738
	(Paid .	8,827,566	166,554	2,440,034	476,425	11,910,579
	(Capital .	34,398,619	890,263	9,068,741	2,047,065	46,404,688
	(Received .	6,359,557	112,453	2,678,340	407,581	9,557,931
1890	Interest					
	credited }	823,470	21,281	221,705	48,249	1,114,705
	(Paid .	8,765,323	151,071	2,596,041	437,069	11,949,504
	(Capital .	32,816,323	872,921	9,372,745	2,065,862	45,127,820
1890	(Received .	6,234,996	124,055	2,824,391	380,965	9,564,407
	Interest					
	credited }	788,333	20,976	227,242	48,174	1,084,725
	(Paid .	8,607,201	165,502	2,870,407	483,290	12,126,400
1890	(Capital .	31,232,451	852,455	9,553,971	2,011,675	43,650,552

¹ Including Channel Islands.

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II. INDIA, THE COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

In the following pages the various sections of the British Empire outside the United Kingdom are arranged in alphabetical order under the divisions of the world to which they belong:

1. Europe; 2. Asia; 3. Africa; 4. America; 5. Australasia and Oceania.

The Colonies proper form three classes:—(1) *The Crown Colonies*, which are entirely controlled by the home government; (2) those possessing *Representative Institutions*, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the home government retains the control of public officers; and (3) those possessing *Responsible Government*, in which the home government has no control over any public officer, though the Crown appoints the Governor and still retains a veto on legislation.

The total expenditure of the Mother Country in connection with the Colonies (exclusive of India) amounts to about 2 millions sterling annually, mainly for military and naval purposes.

According to the Army Estimates for the year 1891-92, the total effective strength of the British forces in the colonies, exclusive of India, was 32,650 men, rank and file. The number of troops in the various colonies having British garrisons was as follows:—Malta, 8,809 men; Gibraltar, 5,214; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 3,317; Ceylon, 1,465; Bermuda, 2,234; Windward and Leeward Islands, 1,337; Canada (Halifax), 1,494; Hong Kong, 2,998; Jamaica, 1,571; Straits Settlements, 1,558; Mauritius, 880; West Coast of Africa, 953; Cyprus, 554; St Helena, 155; and the Bahamas, 111 men; besides 72,496 in India and 3,431 in Egypt.

The contributions from colonial revenues in aid of military expenditure for 1891-92 are estimated to amount to 252,250*l.*, as follows:—Natal, 4,000*l.*; Mauritius, 30,750*l.*; Hong Kong, 40,000*l.*; Straits Settlements, 100,000*l.*; Ceylon, 72,500*l.*; Malta, 5,000*l.* India contributes 750,000*l.* to the Army Estimates.

EUROPE.

GIBRALTAR.

Governor.—General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B.; salary, 125,000 pesetas (5,000*l.*). *Colonial Secretary.*—Cavendish Boyle, C.M.G.

The Rock of Gibraltar is a Crown colony, situated in 36° 6' N. latitude and 5° 21' W. longitude, in the Province of Andalusia, in Spain, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean.

The Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, exercises all the functions of government and legislation.

Area, $1\frac{9}{16}$ square mile; greatest elevation, 1,439 feet. Population (1891), 25,755, including garrison of 5,896 men. Settled population mostly descendants of Genoese settlers.

Average births per 1,000 of civil population, 26·8. Deaths per 1,000 of civil population, 22·1.

Religion of fixed population mostly Roman Catholic; one Protestant cathedral and three Roman Catholic churches; annual subsidy to each communion, 500*l.*

Several private English schools; elementary schools, 14 (6 Roman Catholic). Pupils, 2,555 in 1890. Government grant, 1,484*l.*

One magistrate's court and a supreme court.

Chief sources of revenue:—Port dues, rent of Crown estate, excise, post-office, &c. Branches of expenditure:—Government civil establishments, administration of justice, public works, &c. Contribution by Home Government, *nil*. Industries unimportant.

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	52,123	55,517	59,262	63,674	62,461
Expenditure	50,389	52,695	53,061	57,594	59,043

Military expenditure by Imperial Government, 243,806*l.*

Government savings-bank, with 2,299 depositors and 123,701*l.* deposits (1891).

Gibraltar is a coaling station and port of call of great importance. In 1890 the total tonnage of vessels entered was 5,756,461, of which 4,777,088 was British.

Three miles of internal telegraph under military management. Postal communication daily with England. Branch post-offices at Tangier, Larache, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador, and Tetuan.

There is cable communication with the Continent, the Mediterranean, Eastern ports, and England, *via* Post Office and Eastern Telegraph Company's lines.

The legal currency is that of Spain (the peseta = 1 franc; 25 pesetas = 1*l.*), but British coins are accepted in commercial transactions.

MALTA.

Governor.—General Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, K.C.M.G. (salary 5,000*l.*).

An island in the Mediterranean, 58 miles from Sicily, with an excellent harbour. Malta is 17 miles long : area, 95 miles : and the neighbouring island, Gozo, 20 miles : total area (with Comino), 119 square miles. Population estimated for 1890 at 165,662 (English 2,274, foreigners 1,149). Local military, viz. : Royal Malta Artillery, 390, and Royal Malta Militia, 1,115. Chief town and port, Valetta. Education—90 public schools, with 11,226 pupils in 1890 ; Government grant, 18,163*l.* There are a university, 1 lyceum, and 2 secondary schools. In 1890, 6,509 persons were committed to prison.

The government is to some extent representative. The Governor is assisted by an executive council and a council of government, according to the Constitution of 1887, of 6 official and 14 elected. Both these councils are presided over by the Governor. Those elected members having the confidence of the majority are members of the Government as unofficial members of the executive.

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	223,753	219,185	240,146	251,175	261,254
Expenditure . .	271,407	239,187	212,313	229,703	266,900

Estimated revenue (1891), 251,297*l.*, and expenditure, 244,133*l.*

Chief sources of revenue, 1890 : Customs, 160,162*l.* ; land, 14,819*l.* ; rents, 24,567*l.* ; postage, 10,452*l.* ; interest, 19,479*l.* ; licences, 4,153*l.* Branches of expenditure : Establishments, 97,476*l.* ; services, &c., 169,424*l.* Contribution from Home Government, *nil.* Public debt, 79,168*l.* Savings-bank with, for 1890, 5,694 depositors, deposits 467,347*l.*

Chief products : cotton, potatoes, oranges, figs, honey, and corn. Manufactures : cotton, filigree, lucifer-matches. Chief industry, farming ; (in 1890) horses, 6,978 ; cattle, 8,134 ; sheep, 10,930.

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	12,108,187	10,265,652	26,763,123	24,287,112	23,679,221
Exports . . .	11,413,567	9,536,053	25,955,948	23,627,082	22,144,067

The trade is mainly transit—Imports (1890) : grain, 22,555,586*l.* ; pulse, 605,612*l.* ; wine, 133,806*l.* ; cattle, 153,541*l.* ; beer, 93,936*l.* ; oil, 57,552*l.* Exports : grain, 21,527,805*l.* ; pulse, 583,690*l.* British imports, 134,148*l.*, exports, 3,981,885*l.*

Vessels entered (1890), 4,993, tonnage 4,574,468.

„ cleared „ 5,009, „ 4,587,626.

Of the total entered and cleared 7,581 were British.

Railway, 7½ miles ; telegraph, 65 miles. The Post-office traffic in 1890 was :—

Received	572,549 Letters.	30,125 Postcards.	597,356 Newspapers
Despatched	708,247 „	27,932 „	163,435 „

ASIA.

ADEN AND PERIM.

ADEN is a volcanic peninsula on the Arabian coast, about 100 miles east of Bab-el-Mandeb. It forms an important coaling-station on the highway to the East, and is being strongly fortified. The settlement includes Little Aden, a peninsula very similar to Aden itself, and the settlement and town of Shaikh Othmán on the mainland with the villages of Imad, Hiswa, and Bir Jabir. It also includes the island of Perim at the entrance to the Red Sea, and is subject to the Bombay Government. The Government is administered by a Political Resident, who is also commander of the troops. The only Government revenue is from duty on liquor, arms, opium, and salt; local taxes go to the Municipality.

Area 70 square miles, of Perim 5 square miles. Population, in 1891, 41,910 against 34,860 in 1881. Imports (1889-90), by sea, 30,776,516 rupees; by land, 2,688,773 rupees; treasure, 3,217,759 rupees. Exports (1889-90), by sea, 25,274,678 rupees; by land, 1,492,032 rupees; treasure, 3,729,941 rupees. Tonnage entered and cleared (mainly passenger steamers), 2,487,300. No public debt.

Chief exports: Coffee, gums, hides and skins, piece goods, tobacco. Chief imports: Cotton twist, piece goods, grain, hides and skins, tobacco. Aden itself is non-productive, and the trade is a purely transshipment one, except that from the interior of Arabia.

The **Somali Coast Protectorate**, opposite Aden, administered by a Political Agent and Consul subordinate to Aden, and extending from Ras Jibuti E. long. 43° 15' to Bender Ghazi, W. of Cape Guardafui. Area, 30,000 square miles; population 240,000. The natives are Somali Mohammedans. Gross revenue (1889), 209,890 rupees. Expenditure, 176,530 rupees. The chief port is Berbera (population, 30,000), due south of Aden, whence cattle and excellent sheep are obtained in great numbers, and from which port also are exported the majority of the gums, hides, ostrich feathers, coffee, &c. Other ports are Bulhar, Zaila, and Karam. Exports, 1888-89, 7,839,740 rupees, as compared with 6,271,760 rupees in 1887-88. The first three ports are fortified.

The island of **Socotra** off the coast of Africa, and the **Kuria Muria** islands off the coast of Arabia, are also attached to Aden. Area of former, 1,382 square miles. Population, 10,000. It was attached to Great Britain by treaty with the Sultan in 1876, and formally annexed in 1886. Chief products, aloes; sheep, cattle, and goats are plentiful. The Kuria Muria Islands, five in number, were ceded by the Sultan of Muscat for the purpose of landing the Red Sea cable. The group is leased for the purpose of guano collection.

BAHREIN ISLANDS.

Group of islands in the Persian Gulf, 20 miles off the coast of El Hasa, in Arabia. Bahrein, the largest, is 27 miles long by 10 wide. Moharek, on the north of Bahrein, 5 miles long, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide. There are about half-a-dozen others, mere rocks. Manameh, the commercial capital, extends 10 miles along the shore; 8,000 inhabitants. The population is Mohammedan of the Sunni and Shiite sects. The seat of government is Moharek on the island of that name; population about 8,000. There are about 50 villages in the islands.

The chief belongs to the royal house of El Kalifah; the present head and sovereign of Bahrein is Sheikh Esau, who owes the possession of his throne entirely to British protection, which was instituted in 1867. Sheikh Esau

was again formally placed under British protection in 1870, when his rivals were deported to India.

The great industry is pearl fishery, in which 400 boats, of from 8 to 20 men each, are engaged. The trade of the Bahrein Islands for 1890 was as follows: Exports, 5,789,330 rupees— including pearls, 3,876,000 rupees: grain and pulse, 305,500 rupees: coffee, 159,500 rupees: dates, 142,700 rupees: specie, 547,500 rupees. Imports, 5,431,220 rupees— including grain and pulse, 1,072,500 rupees: pearls, 1,235,000 rupees: cotton goods, 324,000 rupees: dates, 152,000 rupees: specie, 1,198,000 rupees. Of the total exports in 1890, 3,478,500 rupees were to British India and colonies, 1,817,510 to Turkey: of the imports, 3,456,990 rupees came from British India and colonies, 1,042,700 rupees from Turkey. In 1890, 763 vessels of 58,987 tons entered, and 696 of 57,831 tons cleared, the ports of Bahrein.

Political Resident. Major A. C. Talbot, C.I.E.

Brunei. See NORTH BORNEO.

BORNEO (BRITISH).

British North Borneo.—*Governor.*—Charles Vandeleur Creagh: salary, 9,000 dollars. Acting Governor, Leicester Paul Beaufort. Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., is Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.

The territory of British North Borneo is a territory occupying the northern part of the island of Borneo, and situated nearly midway between Hong Kong and Port Darwin in Australia. The interior is mountainous, one point being 13,700 feet high, but most of the surface is jungle.

Area, 31,106 square miles, with a coast-line of over 900 miles. Population, 175,000, consisting mainly of Mohammedan settlers on the coast and aboriginal tribes inland, with some Chinese traders and artisans. Chief town, Sandakan, on the east coast.

The territory is under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Company, being held under grants from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu. The cession was confirmed by Royal Charter in 1881, and the territory is administered by a Governor in Borneo and a Board of Directors in London, appointed under the Charter. On May 12, 1888, the Government proclaimed a formal protectorate over the State of North Borneo. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole district is divided into nine provinces.

In 1889 the colony of Labuan was placed under the government of the British North Borneo Company.

About 1,000,000 acres have been alienated by the Government on leases of 999 years for tobacco planting, pepper, coffee, and other jungle products. There are 17 estates planting tobacco.

The laws are based on the Indian penal, criminal, and civil procedure codes, and local proclamations and ordinances. There is an Imaun's Court for Mohammedan law.

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue proper . . .	127,781	142,687	158,462	251,602	379,587
Land sales . . .	12,034	14,507	80,000	256,183	219,651
Expenditure . . .	218,061	202,220	185,922	290,189	464,385
Exports . . .	524,724	535,267	540,000	761,433	901,290
Imports . . .	849,115	959,624	950,000	1,799,620	2,018,289

The expenditure in salaries in the colony is over 100,000 dollars.

No public debt.

Sources of revenue : Opium, spirit farms, birds'-nests, court fees, stamp duty, licences, import duties, royalties, land sales, &c.

Most of the trade is carried on through Singapore with Great Britain and the colonies.

The chief products are timber, sago, rice, gums, coffee, pepper, gambier, gutta-percha, tapioca, sweet potatoes, and tobacco, which is being planted on a large scale. Coal and gold have been found. The exports comprise mostly jungle and sea produce, wax, birds'-nests (edible), coco-nuts, gutta-percha, sago, tobacco, rattans, india-rubber, seed pearls, bêche-de-mer, &c. A flourishing timber trade is stated to have been opened with China. Exports of leaf tobacco, 1886, 72,688 lbs. ; 1887, 30,800 lbs. ; 1888, 81,664 lbs. ; 1889, 168,112 lbs., and estimated crop for 1890, 1,876,000 lbs.

The Government issues its own copper coinage (cents and half-cents) ; also notes of one, five, ten, and twenty-five dollars to the extent of 100,000 dollars. Accounts are kept in U.S.A. currency.

Shipping entered, 1890, 67,147 tons ; cleared, 63,312 tons ; of which nearly all was British.

Native military force of 350 men under European officers.

There are two Missions, one Protestant and the other Roman Catholic ; and the Protestant community has a church and school at Sandakan, with a branch at Kudat.

Brunei and Sarawak.—In 1888 the neighbouring territories on the north-west coast of Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, were placed under British protection. The area of Brunei, which is under a Sultan, is about 3,000 square miles, and its products are of the same character as those of British North Borneo. The district of Limbang in Brunei was annexed by Sarawak in 1890.

Sarawak has an area of about 45,000 square miles, with a population of about 300,000. It was acquired by the late Sir James Brooke in 1840, and he governed it as rajah. He was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., in 1868. Its produce resembles that of North Borneo ; coal exists in large quantities, as well as gold, silver, and other metals. The revenue for 1889 was 400,900 dollars, and expenditure 353,260 dollars ; imports, 1889, 2,289,475 dollars, exports 2,430,540 dollars. There is a trained military force of 250 men, besides a police force.

See 'Handbook to British North Borneo,' London, 1890.

Perim. See ADEN, *supra*.

CEYLON.

Constitution and Government.

THE island of Ceylon was first settled in 1505 by the Portuguese, who established colonies in the west and south, which were taken from them about the middle of the next century by the Dutch. In 1795-96 the British Government took possession of the foreign settlements in the island, which were annexed to the Presidency of Madras ; but in 1798 Ceylon was erected into a separate colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native

Government of the interior, and the whole island fell under British rule.

The present form of government (representative) of Ceylon was established by Letters Patent of April 1831, and supplementary orders of March 1833. According to the terms of this Constitution, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members—viz. the Officer commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and the Auditor-General; and a Legislative Council of 17 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and eight unofficial members, representative of different races and classes in the community.

Governor—Hon. Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, K.C.M.G.; President of Nevis, 1877; Chief Civil Commissioner Seychelles, 1879; Governor of West African Settlements, 1881; Governor of Trinidad, 1884; Governor of Natal, 1885–89. Appointed to Ceylon, March 12, 1890.

The Governor has a salary of 80,000 rupees, and the Colonial Secretary, 24,000 rupees.

For purposes of general administration, the island is divided into nine provinces, presided over by Government Agents, who, with their assistants and subordinate headmen, are the channel of communication between the Government and the natives. There are three municipalities and thirteen local boards mainly for sanitary purposes.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of the provinces of Ceylon as constituted at the censuses of 1881 and 1891 respectively:—

Provinces.	Area : English square miles	Population. 1881	Population. 1891	Population per sq. mile. 1891
Central	2,304	639,361	472,609	205
Uva	3,725		159,889	43
North Central	4,047	66,146	74,606	18
Western	1,371	897,329	764,007	557
Sabaragamuwa	2,085		258,414	124
North-Western	3,024	293,327	319,774	106
Southern	1,980	433,520	489,667	257
Eastern	3,657	127,555	149,610	41
Northern	3,171	302,500	319,663	101
	25,364	2,759,738	3,008,239	118

The military population (1,658 in 1881) is included in the numbers for 1891.

The province of Uva was formed out of the Central Province in 1886, and that of Sabaragamuwa out of the Western Province in 1889.

Of the total population enumerated at the census of 1881, there were 4,836 Europeans; 17,866 Eurasians and Burghers; 1,846,614 Singhalese; 687,248 Tamils; 184,542 Moormen (descendants of Arabs); 8,895 Malays; 2,228 Veddahs; 7,489 others. Of the Europeans, 4,074 were British.

The census returns stated 644,284 persons, or about one-fourth of the population, to be engaged in agriculture; 158,812 in industry; 62,332 in commerce; 656,757 in domestic service; 33,302 professional; the remainder being indefinite and non-productive.

The Registrar-General gives the number of persons married to one thousand persons living in 1890 as 11·2, the number of births as 32·14 per 1,000, and of deaths as 23·2. The highest death-rate was in the districts of Mullaittivu and Vavenniya, being 39 per 1,000 per annum. The lowest death-rate was registered in Colombo, viz. 14·8 per 1,000. The highest birth-rate for the year was in the district of Anuradhapura, viz. 52·7 per 1,000.

The immigration returns, dealing almost entirely with agricultural labourers employed on the tea and coffee plantations, and not including the very large number of traders and domestic servants, give, in 1890, 84,106 arrivals as against 45,756 departures; the numbers being in 1889, 82,587 arrivals against 55,805 departures. The figures from 1870 to 1887 inclusive give 1,440,463 arrivals as against 1,262,833 departures.

The principal towns, with population according to the census of 1891 are:—Colombo, 126,926; Kandy, 20,252; Galle, 33,505; Trincomalee, 11,411; Jaffna, 43,092.

Religion.

The principal religious creeds were returned as follows at the census of 1881:—Buddhists, 1,698,070; Hindoos, 493,630; Mohammedans, 197,775; Christians, 147,977.

Instruction.

Education has made considerable strides in Ceylon since it has been organised under a separate Government department with a director of public instruction and a staff of inspectors, as will be seen from the following table:—

—	Expenditure by Government.	Government Schools		Grant in Aid Schools		Unaided Schools	
		No. of Schools	Scholars	No. of Schools	Scholars	No. of Schools	Scholars
1872	Rs. 267,577	200	10,852	402	25,443	365	9,435
1889	Rs. 470,292	440	39,026	938	69,483	2,590	29,785
1890	Rs. 474,387	436	40,290	984	73,698	2,617	32,464

There were thus in 1890, 146,452 scholars receiving regular instruction, or a proportion of a little more than 1 in 20 of the population according to the census of 1891. The Government expenditure is now chiefly devoted towards vernacular education, which is unable to support itself, while English education has obtained such a hold upon the people that it is becoming gradually self-supporting. The only Government high English school is now the Royal College; but other high English schools receive grants in aid. The

Government also gives a scholarship of 150*l.* a year for four years to enable promising students to proceed to an English university. The Cambridge local examinations, and the examinations of the London University are held annually in Ceylon by arrangement. There is an agricultural school and ten branch agricultural schools, and there are ten industrial schools and orphanages.

Justice and Crime.

The basis of the law is the Roman-Dutch law, modified by colonial ordinances. The criminal law has been codified on the principle of the Indian Penal Code. Justice is administered by the Supreme Courts, the police courts and courts of requests, and the district courts, intermediate between the latter and the Supreme Court. There are also village councils which deal with petty offences. The number of summary convictions in 1890 was 28,467. The number of convictions before the District Court was 589, and the number of convictions in the Supreme Court 422.

Pauperism.

The number of paupers in 1886 was 1,888 : but the statistics are uncertain, as there is no poor law, though a few old persons receive a charitable allowance from the Government varying from Rs. 1 to Rs. 12.50 each per mensem.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the years 1886-90, were as follows :

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rupees	Rupees
1886	12,682,548	13,013,067
1887	13,441,688	13,313,038
1888	15,468,812	14,630,121
1889	15,299,877	14,906,281
1890	16,228,769	15,316,224

The ruling rate of exchange in 1886 was 1*s.* 7*d.* the rupee, in 1887 exchange oscillated between 1*s.* 5*d.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* the rupee, and in 1890-91 it was 16.50 pence.

The principal sources of revenue are (1890) : the customs, 3,866,927 Rs. : the revenue derived from land, which includes sales of Crown land and the tithe on grain, 1,136,674 Rs. : licences, which in effect means the revenue from spirituous liquor, 1,879,517 Rs. : stamps, 1,228,191 Rs. : the proceeds of the sale of Government timber and Government salt, 1,263,166 Rs. ; and port and harbour dues, 622,629 Rs. The receipts from the Government railway were in 1890 3,842,358 Rs.

The principal items of expenditure are (1890) : civil and judicial establishments, 2,951,248 Rs. : establishments other than civil or judicial 1,904,188 Rs. : contribution towards military expenditure (including cost of volunteer force) 779,288 Rs. (of this 600,000 Rs. is paid to the Imperial

Government); pensions and retired allowances, 665,433 Rs.; interest on loans, &c., 775,819 Rs. In 1890 1,890,092 Rs. out of the general revenue was spent on public works, inclusive of 335,010 Rs. from the same source expended on irrigation.

On December 31, 1890, the public debt of the colony amounted to 2,492,484*l.* and 345,301 Rs.; it has been incurred entirely for public works, including 191 miles of railway, the Colombo breakwater, and the Colombo waterworks.

In 1890 the total local revenue amounted to 1,931,595 Rs.

Defence.

The harbour of Trincomalee on the east coast of Ceylon is the headquarters of the British fleet in East Indian waters. It is fortified, and the fortifications are being strengthened, at the cost of the Imperial Government. The harbour of Colombo on the west coast is also to be protected, the colony bearing the cost of the erection of earthworks, and the Imperial Government supplying the armament. Ceylon has no naval forces of its own. The amount expended by the colony for the Colombo defence works in 1890 was 48,000 Rs., in addition to the figures mentioned below.

The British troops in Ceylon are under the command of a major-general, and comprise a regiment of British infantry, artillery, and engineers, the total strength being 1,306; there is a volunteer force numbering 805 of all ranks. The colony pays 600,000 Rs. per annum to the Imperial Government as the cost of the garrison. The cost of the Local Volunteer Corps was 69,403 Rs. in 1890.

Production and Industry.

The estimated area of the colony is 16,233,000 acres: 1,944,215 acres being under cultivation. Of this, 660,669 acres were (1890) under rice and other grains, 66,530 under coffee, 235,794 under tea, 39,587 under cinchona, 649,869 under coco nuts, 40,336 under cinnamon, 9,515 under tobacco, and 15,896 under cocoa. The live stock of the island in 1890 consisted of 4,337 horses, 996,365 horned cattle, 80,726 sheep, and 119,892 goats. Plumbago is a valuable mining product, and in 1890 there were 713 plumbago mines.

Commerce.

The declared value of the total imports and exports of the colony, including bullion and specie, was as follows in each of the five years 1886 to 1890:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	Rs.	Rs.
1886	47,855,785	34,899,802
1887	50,312,136	40,018,869
1888	58,524,990	39,383,135
1889	60,695,135	46,924,505
1890	63,091,938	51,127,339

The principal articles of export from Ceylon in 1890 were—coffee, valued at 5,741,838 Rs.; cinchona, 1,053,497 Rs.; tea,

22,899,759 Rs. : plumbago, 3,925,776 Rs. : coco-nut products, 7,832,475 Rs. : areca nuts, 1,051,083 Rs.

The principal articles of import were—cotton goods valued at 5,592,545 Rs. ; salt-fish, 1,734,957 Rs. ; rice, paddy, &c., 23,225,538 Rs. ; coal and coke, 6,650,806 Rs. ; spirits, &c., 517,779 Rs. ; wines, 282,924 Rs.

Disease has in recent years greatly reduced the produce of coffee. The quantity exported fell from 824,599 cwt. in 1879 to 299,395 cwt. in 1884, to 183,044 cwt. in 1886, to 178,490 cwt. in 1887, to 139,110 in 1888, and to 89,693 cwt. in 1889. Including Liberian coffee the quantity exported in 1890 was 90,090 cwt. The exports of tea, which in 1884 amounted only to 2,392,975 lb. and in 1885 to 4,372,721 lb., reached 7,849,888 lb. in 1886, 13,834,957 lb. in 1887, 23,820,471 in 1888, 34,346,432 lb. in 1889, and 45,799,518 lb. in 1890.

The exports of cacao was, in 1884, 9,241 cwt. : 1885, 7,466 cwt. : 1886, 13,056 cwt. : 1887, 17,460 cwt. : 1888, 12,231 cwt. : 1889, 18,849 cwt. and in 1890, 15,942 cwt.

The commerce of Ceylon is largely with the United Kingdom and India. According to Ceylon returns the imports from the former in 1890 amounted to 18,507,229 Rs. and exports to 33,196,676 Rs. : imports from India 39,476,245 Rs. : exports to 7,042,083 Rs. The amount of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, according to the Board of Trade returns in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890.—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Ceylon .	2,083,636	2,257,823	2,532,999	2,822,357	3,411,209
Imports of British produce .	564,031	622,707	703,440	779,740	921,615

The export of coffee from Ceylon to the United Kingdom was of the declared value of 3,001,075*l.* in 1879, of 579,126*l.* in 1886, of 578,104*l.* in 1887, 434,677*l.* in 1888, 258,340*l.* in 1889, and of 347,822*l.* in 1890. Besides coffee, other exports are—cinchona, 91,293*l.* in 1881, 655,646*l.* in 1885, 431,329*l.* in 1887, 355,896*l.* in 1888, 239,160*l.* in 1889, and 183,996*l.* in 1890 ; coco-nut oil, 125,347*l.* in 1885, 113,676*l.* in 1887, 134,349*l.* in 1888, 132,773*l.* in 1889, and 191,101*l.* in 1890 ; cinnamon, 87,788*l.* in 1882, 56,570*l.* in 1885, 41,998*l.* in 1887, 38,156*l.* in 1888, 47,901*l.* in 1889, and 39,139 in 1890 ; plumbago, 90,030*l.* in 1882, 69,733*l.* in 1885, 38,084*l.* in 1887, 44,267*l.* in 1888, 103,849*l.* in 1889, and 135,853*l.* in 1890 ; tea, 120*l.* in 1878, 134,304*l.* in 1883, 276,645*l.* in 1885, 448,598*l.* in 1886, 756,018*l.* in 1887, 1,244,724*l.* in 1888, 1,682,849 in 1889, and 2,108,003 in 1890 ; cordage and twine, 177,454*l.* in 1884, 63,163*l.* in 1885, 35,057*l.* in 1887, 54,265*l.* in 1888, 56,976*l.* in 1889, and 58,142*l.* in 1890. Manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 230,587*l.* ; iron, wrought and unwrought, 81,873*l.* ; coals, 210,982*l.*, machinery, 62,979*l.*, form the staple articles of British imports into Ceylon in 1890.

Communications.

The total tonnage entering and clearing at Ceylon ports in 1890 was 5,117,902. In 1890, 208 vessels of 14,019 net tons were registered as belonging to Ceylon.

Ceylon had 191½ miles of railway open for traffic in 1890, 39 miles are under construction, and 246 miles have been surveyed and projected.

In 1890 there were 167 post-offices, of which 31 were telegraph offices.

Money and Credit.

The estimated amount of paper money in circulation on the 31st of December 1890 was 6,294,375 Rs. Five banks have establishments in Ceylon, but none issue notes. Bank deposits in 1890:—Chartered Mercantile Bank, 4,355,600 Rs.; Bank of Madras, 6,882,828 Rs.; National Bank, 1,187,916 Rs.; the New Oriental Bank, 5,229,668 Rs. The Ceylon Savings Bank on same date had deposits amounting to 2,340,853 Rs.; and the Post Office Savings Bank to 309,746 Rs.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The money of the country is the rupee of British India with cents in place of annas and pice; thus Ceylon has a decimal coinage. The exchange value in 1890–91 was 16·50 pence.

Dependency.

The **Maldivé Islands**, 500 miles west of Ceylon, are governed by an hereditary Sultan, who resides in the island of Mali, and pays a yearly tribute to the Ceylon Government. Next to the Sultan is the Fandiari, the head priest or judge, and besides him 6 Wazirs or Ministers of State. The Maldives are a group of 17 coral islets (atolls), richly clothed with cocoa-nut palms, and yielding millet fruit, and edible nuts.

Population estimated at about 30,000 Mohammedans. The people are civilised, and are great navigators and traders.

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Christmas Island. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**CYPRUS.**

High Commissioner.—Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, G.C.M.G., appointed 1886; salary, 4,000*l*.

The third largest island in the Mediterranean, 60 miles from the coast of Asia Minor and 41 from the coast of Syria.

It is administered by Great Britain, under a convention concluded between the representatives of her Majesty and the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople, June 4, 1878.

The island is administered by a High Commissioner, vested with the usual powers of a colonial governor. He is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of the senior officer in command of the troops, the Chief Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Receiver-General.

The Legislature consists of a Council of eighteen members, six being office holders—the Chief Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Receiver-General, the Chief Medical Officer (one official vacancy), the Director of Survey—and twelve elected (for five years), three by Mohammedan and nine by non-Mohammedan voters. The voters are all male Ottomans, or British subjects, or foreigners, twenty-one years of age, who have resided five years, and are payers of any of the taxes known as 'Verghis.'

Municipal councils exist in the principal towns, elected practically by all resident householders and ratepayers. Those eligible to the council must be voters rated upon property of the annual value of from 10*l*. to 20*l*., according to population.

The population at the census of 1891:—106,887 males, 102,404 females; total, 209,291, exclusive of the military; density per square mile, 58·4.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into six districts, as follows, with area in square miles:—Nicosia 1,040, Larnaca 365, Limasol 542, Famagusta 817, Papho 574, Kyrenia 246; total area 3,584 square miles.

Mohammedans, 48,044; others, principally Greek Church, 161,247.

Birth rate computed in 1890 at 33·4 per 1,000.

Death " " " 24 " "

The principal towns are Nicosia (the capital and seat of government, 12,515; Larnaca, 7,593; Limasol, 7,388 (two chief ports: Famagusta (with Varoshia), 3,367; Papho (including Ktima), 2,801; Kyrenia, 1,322 in 1891.

Excepting two or three so-called 'high schools,' the schools of the island are of an elementary character. There is a Government inspector, and the Government contributes 3,000*l*. per annum to elementary education. In 1890 there were 265 Christian schools with 10,486 scholars: 97 Moslem schools, with 3,448 scholars. Total cost (exclusive of Government grant) 6,830*l*.—fees, voluntary contributions, and endowments.

Weekly newspapers in the English (2) and Greek (6) languages.

The law courts (reformed in 1883) consist of (1) a supreme court of civil and criminal appeal: (2) six assize courts, having unlimited criminal jurisdiction: (3) six district courts, having limited criminal jurisdiction and unlimited civil jurisdiction: (4) six magisterial courts with summary jurisdiction: (5) village judges' courts. In all, except supreme court, native (Christian and Mohammedan) judges take part.

There is a large amount of crime in proportion to the population, and the people are prone to litigation.

The police force consists of about 600 men.

There is little or no pauperism in the island.

—	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	187,044	145,445	149,362	174,499	194,936
Expenditure . .	110,679	113,325	109,963	106,338	107,589

Revenue derived chiefly from tithes on the principal products of the island, (taxes on immovable property and trade profits), military exemption tax, sheep, goat, and pig tax, customs duties, excise, stamps, and court fees, and a salt monopoly.

No Public Debt. A sum of 92,800*l.* is payable annually to the Sublime Porte under the convention of 1878. Annual grant from imperial funds to revenue, 1884-85, 15,000*l.* ; 1885-86, 15,000*l.* ; 1886-87, 20,000*l.* ; 1887-88, 18,000*l.* ; 1888-89, 55,000*l.* ; 1889-90, 45,000*l.* ; 1890-91, 35,000*l.*

Cyprus is essentially agricultural. Chief products—corn, cotton, carobs, linseed, olives, silk, raisins, fruit, vegetables, cheese, wool, hides, and wine. One-third of cultivable land under cultivation. Gypsum and terra umbra are found in abundance. Sponge fishery yields sponges valued at between 20,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* per annum.

—	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	355,795	356,375	232,807	244,321	371,077
Exports . . .	312,797	201,266	210,297	314,628	433,583
Shipping entered and cleared (tons)	421,847	435,890	442,172	493,456	474,441

Chief exports—Wheat, barley, carobs, wine, cotton, raisins, silk cocoons, hides and skins, wool, cheese, vetches, animals, fruit and vegetables. The principal imports are—Cotton and woollen manufactures, tobacco, groceries, rice, alcohol, iron, leather, petroleum, timber, sugar, soap, and copper manufactures.

Coins current—English, Turkish, and French gold, English silver and bronze, Cyprus piastres, half piastre and quarter piastre pieces (9 piastres = one shilling).

The Imperial Ottoman Bank has establishments in the island. Turkish weights and measures current.

About 400 miles of good road, 240 miles of telegraph lines : cable connects with Alexandria and Syria.

Total number of letters delivered in Cyprus, 1890-91, 360,500 ; posted, 298,500.

HONG KONG.

Constitution and Government.

THE Crown colony of Hong Kong, formerly an integral part of China, was ceded to Great Britain in January 1841: the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nanking, in August 1842: and the charter bears date April 5, 1843. Hong Kong is the great centre for British commerce with China and Japan, and a military and naval station of first-class importance.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and the Captain Superintendent of Police. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Surveyor-General, the Captain-Superintendent of Police, the Registrar-General, and five unofficial members—viz. three nominated by the Crown, one of whom is a Chinese, one nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and one by the Justices of the Peace.

Governor of Hong Kong.—Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Bahamas, 1874; Governor, 1875; Lieutenant-Governor of Windward Islands, 1880; Governor, 1881; Governor of Trinidad, 1885. Appointed Governor of Hong Kong, 1891.

The Governor has a salary of 25,000 dollars per annum, with 7,000 dollars table allowance.

Area and Population.

Hong Kong is situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, about 40 miles east of Macao, and 90 miles south of Canton. The whole of Hong Kong island forms an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 29 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon, forming part of the mainland of China, was ceded to Great Britain by a treaty entered into in 1861 with the Government of China, and now forms part of Hong Kong. The city of Victoria extends for upwards of four miles along the southern shore of the beautiful harbour.

The population of Hong Kong, including the military and naval establishments, was as follows at the last census, taken in 1891:—

—	Male	Female	Total
White	6,463	2,082	8,545
Coloured	151,122	61,774	212,896
Total	157,585	63,856	221,441

The total population in 1881 was 160,402; thus the increase in ten years was 61,039. The total white population in 1881 was 7,990, showing an increase during the ten years of 555. Of the coloured population in 1891,

1,901 were Indians, and 210,995 Chinese, one-third of the latter being British subjects by birth. Of the resident white population, exclusive of the military, police, naval establishment, &c., almost one-half are Portuguese by origin, and only one-third English. Next follow natives of Germany, the United States, France, Spain, Italy, and Turkey, the remainder being divided among about ten nationalities. A considerable proportion of the Indian population are included in the military and police.

The births and deaths for the last five years were as follows:—

Year	Births	Deaths	Births per 1,000	Deaths per 1,000
1886 . . .	1,557	5,100	7·74	25·37
1887 . . .	1,705	5,317	8·01	24·97
1888 . . .	1,662	6,034	7·70	27·96
1889 . . .	1,683	4,597	8·65	23·64
1890 . . .	1,617	4,553	8·14	22·90

There is a constant flow of emigration from China passing through Hong Kong. In the five years from 1885 to 1889 there passed through the colony annually an average of 69,796 Chinese emigrants, more than three-fourths going to the Straits Settlements. In 1890 the number of Chinese emigrants was 42,066, and the immigrants 101,147.

Instruction.

In 1890 there were 112 schools subject to Government supervision, as compared with 94 in 1887. Attending these schools in 1890 were 7,170 pupils, as compared with 5,974 in 1887; the total expenditure in 1890 being 56,081 dollars, as compared with 43,070 dollars in 1887. There are also 109 private schools, with 1,985 pupils, a police school (with 390 scholars) and a reformatory industrial school (with 99 scholars).

Justice and Crime.

There is a supreme court, a police magistrate's court, and a marine magistrate's court. The number of criminal convictions before the supreme court in 1884 was 65; 1885, 103; 1886, 59; 1887, 82; 1888, 99; 1889, 64; 1890, 43. Before the police magistrate's court, 1884, 12,836; 1885, 8,800; 1886, 12,923; 1887, 10,679; 1888, 9,932; 1889, 6,894; 1890, 7,740. The total number of prisoners in gaol at the end of 1888 was 503, of which 31 were Europeans. There is a police force in the colony numbering 700 men, of whom 100 are British, 200 Sikhs, and the remainder Chinese.

Finance.

The colony has paid its local establishments since 1855, since which year it has held generally a surplus of revenue over and above its fixed expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony were as follows in each of the years from 1886 to 1890 (the actual local rate for the dollar in 1888-90 was 3*s.* 2*d.*).

Year	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Ordinary	Premiums from Land	Ordinary	Extraordinary, including Defensive Works
	£	£	£	£
1886	1,367,977	34,731	1,195,236	825,624
1887	1,427,485	155,238	1,278,181	744,820
1888	1,557,300	160,688	1,461,459	530,870
1889	1,823,549	154,725	1,459,167	374,551
1890	1,995,220	16,638	1,517,843	397,507

The public revenue of the colony is derived chiefly from land, taxes, and licences, and an opium monopoly, which together more than cover the expenses of administration. A large portion of the expenditure has to be devoted to the maintenance of a strong police force. On defensive works alone (apart from military expenditure) 217,901 dollars was spent in 1886, 258,444 in 1887, 62,115 in 1888, 63,753 in 1889, 5,082 in 1890. Expenditure on establishments in 1890, 846,880 dollars in the colony, 23,068*l.* in Great Britain.

Hong Kong has a public debt, amounting to 200,000*l.*, which was raised in 1887 for waterworks, fortifications, and sanitation. On December 31, 1890, the surplus assets of the Colony exceeded its liabilities by 399,732 dollars.

Defence.

There is an Imperial garrison of about 1,300 men. There is also a Volunteer Artillery Corps of 100 effective members. In 1889 the Colonial contribution to Military and Volunteers was 134,261 dollars. It has now been raised to 40,000*l.* Hong Kong is the headquarters of the China Squadron, and there is usually at least one war-vessel present. The China Squadron consists of 25 vessels in all.

Commerce and Shipping.

The commercial intercourse of Hong Kong—virtually a part of the commerce of China—is chiefly with Great Britain, India, Australia, the United States, and Germany, Great Britain absorbing about one-half of the total imports and exports. There being no custom house, there are no official returns of the value of the imports and exports of the colony from and to all countries, but only mercantile estimates, according to which the former average four, and the latter two millions sterling. Hong Kong is the centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Among the principal are opium, sugar and flour, salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton and cotton goods, sandal wood, ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, &c. The Chinese tea and silk trade is largely in the hands of Hong Kong firms.

The amount of the commercial intercourse between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table for each of the five years 1886 to 1890:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain	1,556,062	1,409,241	1,296,690	1,129,190	1,225,064
Imports of British Produce into Hong Kong	2,310,532	2,546,532	2,804,761	2,171,286	2,528,212

The principal exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain and imports from Great Britain to Hong Kong have been as follows in five years:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Exports :	£	£	£	£	£
Tea	424,785	342,517	265,309	203,115	194,323
Silk : raw,					
woven, &c. .	566,909	409,791	459,563	546,092	454,349
Hemp	110,982	125,940	134,998	156,338	197,725
Copper	96,481	4,000	53,409	37,090	102,661
Imports :					
Cottons	1,389,245	1,614,233	1,839,309	1,335,135	1,583,486
Woollens	324,321	272,755	366,357	201,066	259,886
Iron	81,597	98,072	93,057	86,743	118,397
Lead	93,229	68,538	87,338	80,540	48,522
Copper	63,844	81,770	29,267	82,379	84,925

In 1890, 4,114 vessels of 4,893,733 tons entered at ports in Hong Kong, being 375,119 tons over 1889. Besides these, 23,512 junks of 1,795,261 tons arrived, compared with 1889 an increase of 586 junks and 78,339 tons. The number of native vessels in Hong Kong—independent of several thousand smaller boats that visit Hong Kong annually—is about 52,000, with a tonnage of nearly 1,300,000.

Money and Credit.

The value of Bank notes in circulation in 1890 was 6,073,332 dollars, as compared with 4,114,787 dollars in 1884; specie in reserve in 1890 2,775,833 dollars, as compared with 1,810,033 dollars in 1884. The approximate amount of coin in circulation up to December 31, 1890 was:—Hong Kong dollars and half-dollars struck at Hong Kong Mint, 1,421,487 dollars; Hong Kong silver and copper subsidiary coins, 5,599,125 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in use at Hong Kong, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The Mexican Dollar = 100 Cents = Average rate of exchange, 3s. 2d. in 1888-90.

„ Chinese Tael = 10 Mace =

100 Candareens = 1,000 Cash = „ „ „ 4s. 5d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Tael</i>	=	1½ oz. avoirdupois
„ <i>Picul</i>	=	133 lbs
„ <i>Catty</i>	=	1¼ „
„ <i>Chek</i>	=	14½ inches.
„ <i>Cheung</i>	=	12½ feet.

Besides the above weights and measures of China, those of Great Britain are in general use in the colony.

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INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

BRITISH INDIA, in the widest sense of the term, comprises all that part of the great Indian peninsula which is directly or indirectly under British rule, as well as certain countries beyond that area which are under the control or protection of the Governor-General. The non-British parts of India will be found included in the second part of the YEAR-BOOK among Foreign Countries. In a limited sense, the term British India applies to the districts under direct British administration, thus excluding native States. The term is so used, unless otherwise stated, in the tables, &c., that follow.

Government and Constitution.

The present form of government of the Indian empire is established by the Act 21 & 22 Vict. cap. 106, called 'An Act for the Better Government of India,' sanctioned August 2, 1858. By this Act, all the territories heretofore under the government of the East India Company are vested in Her Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in her name: all territorial and other

revenues, and all tributes and other payments, are likewise received in her name, and disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone.

The Secretary of State for India is invested with all the powers hitherto exercised by the Company or by the Board of Control. By Act 39 & 40 Vict. cap. 10, proclaimed at Delhi, before the princes and high dignitaries of India, January 1, 1877, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland assumed the additional title of Empress of India.

The executive authority in India is vested in a Governor-General, commonly, but not officially, styled Viceroy, appointed by the Crown, and acting under the orders of the Secretary of State for India. The Governor-General in Council is invested with power to make laws for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, within the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty, and for all subjects of the Crown within the dominions of Indian princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty.

Governor-General of India.—The Most Hon. Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, *Marquis of Lansdowne*, G.C.M.G., born January 14, 1845; educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford; was a Commissioner of Exchequer of Great Britain, and of Treasury of Ireland, 1868–72; Under Secretary of State for War, 1872–74; Under Secretary for India in 1880; Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, 1883–88; entered on Governor-Generalship of India, as successor to the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, December 11, 1888.

The salary of the Governor-General is 250,800 rupees a year.

The following is a list of the Governors-General of India, with the dates of their appointments:—

Warren Hastings	1772	Lord Auckland	1835
Sir J. Macpherson	1785	Lord Ellenborough	1842
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis	1786	Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge	1844
Lord Teignmouth (Sir J. Shore)	1793	Earl of Dalhousie	1847
Earl of Mornington (Marquis		Lord Canning	1855
Wellesley)	1798	Lord Elgin	1862
Marquis Cornwallis	1805	Sir John (Lord) Lawrence	1863
Sir G. Barlow	1805	Earl of Mayo	1868
Earl of Minto	1807	Lord (Earl of) Northbrook	1872
Earl Moira (Marquis of Has-		Lord (Earl) Lytton	1876
tings)	1813	Marquis of Ripon	1880
Earl Amherst	1823	Marquis of Dufferin and Ava	1884
Lord W. Bentinck	1828	Marquis of Lansdowne	1888

The government of the Indian Empire is entrusted to a Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council of not less than ten

members, vacancies in which are now filled up by the Secretary of State for India. But the major part of the Council must be of persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and have not left India more than ten years previous to the date of their appointment; and no person not so qualified can be appointed unless nine of the continuing members be so qualified. The office is held for a term of ten years; but a member may be removed upon an address from both Houses of Parliament, and the Secretary of State for India may for special reasons reappoint a member of the Council for a further term of five years. No member can sit in Parliament.

The duties of the Council, which has no initiative authority, are, under the direction of the Secretary of State for India, to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of India. Moreover, by the Act of 1858, the expenditure of the revenues of India, both in India and elsewhere, are subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and no grant or appropriation of any part of such revenues can be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council. In dealing, however, with questions affecting the relations of the Government with foreign powers, in making peace and war, in prescribing the policy of the Government towards native States, and generally in matters where secrecy is necessary, the Secretary of State acts on his own authority. The Secretary has to divide the Council into committees, and to regulate the transaction of business. At least one meeting must be held every week, at which not less than five members shall be present.

The government in India is exercised by the 'Council of the Governor-General,' consisting of five ordinary members and a public works member, whose post may be left vacant at the option of the Crown. The commander-in-chief may be, and in practice always is, appointed an extraordinary member. Governors and Lieutenant-Governors become extraordinary members when the Council meets within their Provinces. The ordinary members of the Council preside over the departments of finance and commerce, home, revenue and agriculture, military administration, legislation, and public works. The Viceroy usually keeps the foreign department in his own hands. The appointment of the ordinary members of the 'Council of the Governor-General,' and of the governors of Madras and Bombay, is made by the Crown. The members of the Council, together with from six to twelve 'additional members for making laws and regulations,' form a Legislative Council; these additional members are appointed by the Viceroy. The proceedings in the Legislative Council are public. The lieutenant-governors and chief commissioners of the other ten provinces are appointed by the Governor-General, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of State for India.

The governors of Madras and Bombay (including Sind) have each a council

of their own, as well as each an army and a civil service of their own. The lieutenant-governors of Bengal and of the North-West Provinces (with Oudh) have each a legislative council only; the other administrators of provinces have no councils and no legislative powers. Although the Viceroy is supreme, the local governments of the various provinces enjoy a large measure of administrative independence. Each province is broken into divisions under Commissioners, and then divided into districts, which form the units of administration. At the head of each District is an executive officer (collector-magistrate, or deputy-commissioner), who has entire control of the district, and is responsible to the governor of the province. Subordinate to the magistrate (in most Districts) there are a joint magistrate, an assistant-magistrate, and one or more deputy-collectors and other officials. In some cases the magistrate-collector is also judge, while in others the two functions are separate. There are about 246 Districts in British India.

India is administratively divided into British territory and Native or Feudatory States; the former is under the direct control in all respects of British officials. The control which the Supreme Government exercises over the Native States varies in degree; but they are all governed by the native princes, ministers or councils with the help and under the advice of a resident, or agent, in political charge either of a single State or a group of States. The chiefs have no right to make war or peace, or to send ambassadors to each other or to external States; they are not permitted to maintain a military force above a certain specified limit; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and the Supreme Government can exercise the right of dethronement in case of misgovernment. Within these limits the more important chiefs possess sovereign authority in their own territories. Some of them are required to pay an annual tribute; with others this is nominal, or not demanded.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

There were, in March 1890, 755 municipal towns, with a population of 14½ millions. The municipal bodies have the care of the roads, water supply, drains, markets, and sanitation; they impose taxes, enact bye-laws, make improvements, and spend money, but the sanction of the Provincial Government is necessary in each case before new taxes can be levied or new bye-laws can be brought into force. By the Local Self-Government Act of 1882-84, the elective principle has been extended, in a large or small measure, all over India. In all larger towns, and in many of the smaller towns, the majority of members of committees are elected by the ratepayers, everywhere the majority of town committees consists of natives, and in many committees all the members are natives. For rural tracts, except in Burma and parts of the Punjab, there are district and local boards, which are in charge of roads, district schools, and hospitals.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT POSITION OF THE POPULATION.

The following synoptical table gives the estimated population and area in square miles for six successive decennial periods. The population is in millions and two decimals.

British Territory.

Year	Area	Population	Year	Area	Population
1841	626,000	158·58	1871	860,000	195·84
1851	776,000	178·50	1881	875,186	198·65
1861	856,000	196·00	1891	944,108	220·53

The subjoined tables embody the leading details of the census taken February 26, 1891, and the population obtained at the previous census :—

Presidencies, Provinces, and Divisions	Area in square miles	No. of Districts	Population Previous Enumeration	Increase per cent.	Population 1891	Density per sq. m. 1891
Gov.-Gen. of India :—						
Ajmere	2,711	2	460,722	17·62	541,890	200
Benares	17,714	6	2,672,673	8·38	2,896,670	164
Coorg	1,583	1	178,302	-3·19	172,630	109
Total	22,008	9	3,311,697	—	3,611,190	—
Lieut.-Gov. of Bengal :—						
Northern Bengal	17,372	7	5,733,775	—	8,005,740	—
Central Bengal	25,889	12	15,598,866	—	16,145,310	—
Eastern Bengal	27,160	8	12,274,987	—	13,965,230	—
Bengal Proper	70,424	27	35,607,628	—	38,114,280	—
Behar	44,163	12	23,127,104	—	24,284,370	—
Orissa	8,172	3	3,628,832	—	3,865,020	—
Chutiā Nāgpur	26,966	4	4,225,989	—	4,645,590	—
Total Bengal	149,725	46	66,589,553	6·49	70,909,260	47·4
Chief Commissioner Assam :—						
Surma Valley	6,726	2	2,258,404	—	2,521,670	—
Brahmaputra do.	20,941	6	2,225,271	—	2,441,100	—
Total Plains Dist.	27,666	8	4,483,705	—	4,962,770	—
Hill Districts	18,675	5	397,721	—	461,420	—
Total Assam	46,341	13	4,881,426	—	5,424,190	117
LT.-Gov. N.W. Provinces and Oudh :—						
Meerut	11,319	6	5,141,204	—	5,324,910	—
Agra	10,152	6	4,884,064	—	4,767,720	—
Rohilkhand	10,884	6	5,122,557	—	5,345,740	—
Allahabad	13,746	6	5,754,855	—	5,942,900	—
Benares	18,336	7	9,820,728	—	10,632,190	—
Alhansi	4,983	3	1,000,457	—	1,080,510	—
Kannau	12,438	3	1,046,263	—	1,184,310	—
Total N.W.P.	81,858	37	32,720,128	4·76	34,278,280	410

Presidencies, Provinces, and Divisions	Area in square miles	No. of Dis- tricts	Population Previous Enumera- tion	Increase per cent.	Population 1891	Density per. sq. m. 1891
Oudh:—						
Lucknow	4,505	3	2,622,681	—	2,851,600	—
Sitapur	7,555	3	2,777,803	—	3,095,750	—
Faizabad	7,305	3	3,230,393	—	3,682,960	—
Rai Bareilly	4,881	3	2,756,864	—	3,022,420	—
Total Oudh	24,246	12	11,387,741	11·11	12,652,730	522
Total N.W.P. & Oudh	106,104	49	44,107,869	6·40	46,931,010	442
Lient.-Gov. Punjab:—						
Delhi	15,530	7	4,293,371	—	4,433,680	—
Jalandhar	18,816	5	3,787,945	—	4,207,570	—
Lahore	—	6	4,013,242	—	4,576,420	—
Rawal Pindi	20,766	5	4,151,162	—	4,517,760	—
Derajat	23,317	4	1,476,177	—	1,650,380	—
Peshawur	—	3	1,181,289	—	1,421,210	—
Total Punjab	111,016	30	18,843,186	10·42	20,807,020	178
Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces:—						
Nagpur	24,127	5	2,758,056	—	2,982,480	—
Jabalpur	19,040	5	2,201,633	—	2,376,510	—
Narbadá	18,321	5	1,763,105	—	1,878,550	—
Chhatisgarh	25,013	3	3,115,997	—	3,537,350	—
Total Central Provs.	86,501	18	9,838,791	9·51	10,774,890	93
Chief Commissioner Bur- ma:—						
Arakan	14,526	4	587,518	—	669,540	—
Pegu	9,299	4	1,169,021	—	1,441,220	—
Irawadi	16,805	4	1,161,119	—	1,487,260	—
Tenasserim	46,590	6	819,113	—	971,660	—
Total Lower Burma	87,220	18	3,736,771	22·20	4,569,680	52
Upper Burma	68,922	17	—	—	2,984,730	43
Total Burma	156,142	35	3,736,771	—	7,554,410	48
Governor of Madras . .	140,762	21	30,812,745	15·51	35,591,440	253
Governor of Bombay:—						
Gujarat	10,168	—	2,857,731	—	3,097,540	—
Konkan	13,639	—	2,709,127	—	2,962,320	—
Deccan	38,979	—	5,329,908	—	6,236,280	—
Karnatik	14,860	—	2,385,414	—	2,857,340	—
Bombay City	22	—	773,196	4·04	804,470	36,567
Presidency Proper . .	77,068	19	14,055,376	13·53	15,957,950	207
Sind	48,326	5	2,413,823	18·85	2,868,870	59
Total Bombay	125,394	24	16,469,199	14·31	18,826,820	150
Total Continental India	943,993	246	198,591,237	9·49	220,430,230	233
Dependencies:—						
Aden and Perim . . .	? 13	—	34,860	20·22	41,910	—
Quetta, &c.	? 10	—	—	—	26,880	—
Andamans	? 12	—	14,628	7·12	15,670	7·12
Laccadives	? 80	—	14,473	-·44	14,410	—
Total Dependencies	115	—	63,961	—	98,870	—
Total Brit. Territory	944,108	—	198,655,198	9·49	220,529,100	234

The total population of British India is thus over one-seventh of the estimated population of our globe. The Berárs are only provisionally under British administration. Mysore was restored to the Native Government in March 1881.

Besides the provinces of India under direct British administration, there are more or less under the control of the Indian Government, a number of feudatory or Native States, covering an extent of 642,996 English square miles, with 66,167,860 inhabitants. They are, according to the census of 1891 :—

States and Agencies	Area in square miles	Population 1891	Increase per cent. since last census.	Density per sq. mile in 1891
Haidarábád	82,697	11,489,210	16·69	139
Baroda	8,569	2,414,200	10·49	282
Mysore	27,406	4,914,110	17·39	199
Kashmír	80,900	2,511,090	—	—
Rájputána :—				
Udaipur	12,670	1,832,420	22·63	145
Jodhpur	37,000	2,524,030	44·19	68
Bikaner	22,340	831,210	63·47	37
Jaipur	14,465	2,824,480	11·45	195
Bhartpur	1,974	640,620	— 76	325
Dholpur	1,200	279,880	12·10	232
Alwar	3,024	769,080	12·62	254
Jháláwar	2,694	343,310	— 08	127
Tonk	2,509	379,330	12·22	151
Kota	3,797	526,260	1 74	139
Other Rájput States	28,077	1,349,530	—	—
Total Rájputána	129,750	12,300,150	19·79	95
Central India :—				
Indore Agency	—	373,200	—	—
Bhopawar	—	976,060	—	—
Bhopal	—	1,904,800	—	—
Gwalior	—	1,754,370	—	—
Other States	—	5,131,140	—	—
Total Central India	75,230	10,139,570	9·47	135
Bombay Feudatories :—				
Gujarát	50,514	5,536,490	—	—
Coast States	1,250	274,560	—	—
Forest States	1,544	102,550	—	—
Maráthá Group	9,588	2,018,920	—	—
Khairpur	6,109	131,960	2·7	22
Total Bombay	69,045	8,064,240	16·43	117

States and Agencies	Area in square miles	Population 1891	Increase per cent. since last census	Density per sq. mile in 1891
Madras Feudatories :—				
Travancore	6,730	2,557,840	6·53	380
Cochin	1,361	715,870	19·26	526
Other States	1,384	419,910	—	—
Total Madras	9,475	3,693,620	10·43	390
Central Province Feudatories	29,435	2,157,440	26·19	73
N. W. P. Feudatories	5,125	799,160	7·74	156
Punjab Feudatories :—				
Patiala	5,951	1,538,810	7·93	266
Jind	1,268	284,300	13·15	224
Nábha	936	282,760	7·99	302
Kapúthala	598	299,590	18·59	516
Faridkot	643	115,040	18·56	179
Máler Kotla	162	75,750	6·61	468
Baháwalpur	17,285	648,900	13·15	38
Four Small States	517	134,180	—	—
Hill States	10,939	832,350	—	—
Total Punjab	38,299	4,256,670	10·27	111
Bengal Feudatories	37,515	3,428,390	17·28	91
Manipur	8,000	—	—	—
Sikkim	1,550	—	—	—
Shán States	40,000	—	—	—
Total Feudatory Territory	642,996	66,167,860	15·21	111
Grand Total India	1,587,104	286,696,960	10·74	186

Of the population on British territory (including dependencies) in 1891, 112,196,370 were males, and 108,331,240 were females. Of the population of the Native States 34,145,410 were males, and 31,888,020 were females.

II. POPULATION ACCORDING TO RACE.

In the census results the total population of India is divided into 110 groups on the basis of language. But even the different native languages do not denote separate ethnical groups, many of them being only dialects, and all of them capable of classification into a few groups.

The following table gives all the languages or dialects which are more pre-

¹ In the following paragraphs and tables the figures given are those of the census of 1881, except where otherwise noted. Where the figures are those of the census of 1891, they are subject to future correction.

valent than English, with the population (in millions and two decimals) of those who speak them :—

Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.
Hindustáni .	82.50	Kánarese .	8.34	Kol .	1.14
Bengali .	38.97	Uriyá .	6.82	Santálí .	1.13
Telugu .	17.00	Malayálum .	4.85	Gondí .	1.08
Mahráthi .	17.04	Burmese .	2.61	Pushtú .	0.92
Punjabi .	15.75	Sindí .	3.72	Karen .	0.55
Tamil .	13.07	Hindi .	1.88	Tulu .	0.45
Gujrátí .	9.62	Assamese .	1.36	Cachari .	0.39

The English language is next in order with a population of 202,920.

The British-born population in India amounted, according to the census of 1871, to 64,061 persons, and in 1881 to 89,798. In 1881 there were 77,188 males and 12,610 females.

In 1881 the British-born population was distributed as follows :—

N. W. Provs. and	Central India .	4,674	Rájputána .	168
Oudh .	Haidarábád .	2,956	Coorg .	134
Punjab .	Central Provinces .	2,774	Benárs .	97
Bombay .	Mysore .	2,686	Cochin .	21
Bengal .	Ajmere .	872		
Burma .	Assam .	785	Total .	89,798
Madras .	Baroda .	267		

Of this population the great bulk, 72,382, were between the ages of 20 and 40. Of the total British-born male population 55,808 were returned as connected with the army, 2,996 with the civil service, 2,448 sailors of various grades, 2,319 connected with railways, 887 with commerce, 806 with the navy, 461 civil engineers, 541 agriculturists, 280 coffee planters, 178 missionaries, 321 surgeons and physicians. The classification, however, though taken from an official report, is obviously incorrect. Only one person is returned as a tea-planter.

III. OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION.

Of the total male population in India under British rule or suzerainty, 52,029,098, or 40 per cent., were returned as engaged in agriculture ; 7,248,475, or 5.6 per cent., were labourers ; 3,027,958, or 2.33 per cent., were in the service of Government or members of professions ; 2,489,516, or 1.9 per cent., were engaged in domestic service and occupations ; 49,248,645, or 38 per cent., were returned as ' independent and non-productive and unspecified ; ' 3,238,734, or 2.5 per cent., were in commerce ; and 12,659,425, or 9.7 per cent., were in industrial occupations. Thus less than 12½ per cent. of the male population were engaged in commercial and industrial pursuits : while 40 per cent. were directly engaged in agriculture, to which should be added probably the bulk of the labourers : while, doubtless, a large proportion of those returned in the ' independent and non-productive class ' were directly dependent on the land, though not actually employed in its cultivation.

The following are the principal details of population (in thousands) under this head :—

—	Population		—	Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
Workers in :—					
Cotton and flax	2,608	2,878	Domestic servants	2,150	652
Dress	2,082	733	Municipal and	791	18
Vegetable food .	1,446	1,720	local officers .		
Animal food .	641	449	Connected with	311	2
Drinks .	709	204	the army .		
Stone and clay .	667	355	Clergymen and	601	94
Earthenware .	569	260	temple officers		
Gold, silver, and	459	14	Mercantile call-	984	124
precious stones }			ings .		
Iron and steel .	455	19	General dealers .	886	286
Bamboo, canes, }	403	277	Carriers .	1,123	18
rushes, &c. . }			Labourers .	7,248	5,244

IV. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The registration of vital statistics among the general population is still very imperfect. The following table shows for 1889-90 the mean ratio of births and deaths per thousand of the population for the provinces of British India :—

—	Births	Deaths
Bengal	22·76	25·03
N. W. Provinces and Oudh	36·93	31·11
Punjab	40·28	32·0
Central Provinces	39·30	43·79
Lower Burma	21·15	17·7
Assam	31·20	30·70
Madras	30·9	23·5
Bombay	36·49	31·51
Coorg	16·36	22·92

The average death-rate for British India has varied from 20·98 per 1,000 in 1880 to 27·98 in 1889.

The number of coolie emigrants from India in 1883-84 was 17,936 ; 1884-85, 22,384 ; 1885-86, 7,979 ; 1886-87, 7,978 ; 1887-88, 6,451 ; 1888-89, 10,388 ; 1889-90, 16,874. The bulk of these emigrants go to British Colonies, mainly to Demerara, Trinidad, and Mauritius.

V. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

There are in India 76 towns, with over 50,000 inhabitants, as follows, according to the results of the census of 1891 :—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Calcutta (with suburbs) ¹	840,130	Baroda	116,460	Bhartpur	67,560
Bombay	804,470	Surat	108,000	Jalandhar	66,450
Madras	449,950	Karachi	104,250	Calicut	65,700
Haidarabad		Indore	92,170	Gorakhpur	64,860
(with suburbs)	312,390	Trichinopoly	90,730	Saharanpur	63,300
Lucknow	273,090	Madura	87,420	Jodhpur	61,760
Benares	222,520	Lashkar	85,040	Sholapur	61,310
Delhi	193,580	Jabalpur	84,560	Aligarh	60,560
Mandalay	187,910	Peshawur	83,930	Muttra	60,020
Cawnpur	182,310	Dacca	83,760	Bellary	59,770
Rangoon	181,210	Mirzapur	82,710	Negapatam	58,850
Bangalore	179,670	Gaya	79,920	Haidarabad (Sind)	57,790
Allahabad	176,870	Faizabad	79,500	Barrackpur	57,330
Lahore	176,720	Ambala	79,270	Chapra	56,980
Agra	168,710	Farukhabad	78,180	Monghyr	56,970
Patna	167,510	Shahjahanpur	77,690	Patiala	55,960
Poona (with suburbs)	160,460	Multan	74,510	Bhaunagar	55,640
Jaipur	158,890	Mysore	73,680	Bikaner	55,640
Ahmadabad	145,990	Rampur	73,530	Sialkot	54,930
Amritsar	136,500	Rawal Pindi	73,460	Maulmain	57,920
Howrah	129,800	Darbhanga	73,320	Tanjore	54,060
Bareilly	121,870	Moradabad	72,870	Combaconum	54,000
Srinagar	120,340	Bhopal	70,630	Jhansi	52,720
Meerut	118,760	Bhagalpur	68,780	Alwar	52,490
Nagpur	117,910	Ajmere	67,880	Ferozpur	51,170
		Salem	67,750	Hubli	50,780

¹ Excluding Howrah.

After these towns there are 91 of between 25,000 and 50,000 inhabitants, and 45 between 20,000 and 25,000. Of the so-called villages, as many as 348,466 in 1881, contained less than 200 inhabitants each; and 184,486 contained a population varying between 200 and 500.

Religion.

The most prevalent religion in India is that of the Hindus, their number being three-fourths of the total population; together with the Muhammadans, who amount to 50,000,000, they comprise 94 per cent. of the whole community. The Buddhists are mostly in Burma, as will be seen from the following table, which also shows that the number of Christians is almost equal to that of the Sikhs, viz., under 2,000,000 :—

The following Table shows the Distribution of the Population of Continental India according to Religion, at the Census of 1881.

Presidencies, Provinces, and States	Hindus	Muhammadans	Aboriginals	Buddhists	Christians	Sikhs	Jains	Parsis	Jews	Others	Total
Ajmere	376,029	57,809	—	—	2,225	182	24,308	75	94	—	460,722
Assam	3,062,148	1,317,022	488,251	6,563	7,093	14	158	—	—	177	4,881,426
Bengal	45,452,806	21,704,724	2,055,822	155,809	128,135	549	1,609	156	1,059	36,192	69,536,861
Betars	2,425,654	187,555	37,338	1	1,335	525	20,020	242	3	—	2,672,673
Bombay	17,834,985	3,774,360	931,894	12	145,154	127,130	498,443	73,973	9,023	689	23,395,663
British Burma	88,177	168,881	—	3,251,584	84,219	—	5	83	204	143,618	3,736,771
Central Provinces	8,703,110	285,687	1,753,917	17	11,973	99	45,911	399	63	747,335	11,548,511
Cooch	162,489	12,541	—	—	3,152	—	99	21	—	—	178,302
Madras	28,497,648	1,919,088	—	1,546	711,080	—	24,962	143	30	1,631	31,156,158
N. W. P. and Oudh	38,555,121	6,162,900	—	103	47,673	3,644	79,957	114	101	6	44,849,619
Punjab	9,249,256	11,660,086	—	3,251	32,779	1,715,370	42,678	465	—	1,527	22,703,947
Baroda	1,852,868	174,980	101,522	—	771	—	46,718	8,118	—	28	2,185,005
Central India	7,800,396	510,718	891,424	—	7,065	1,455	49,824	916	38	71	9,261,907
Cochin	429,324	33,344	—	—	136,361	—	—	—	1,249	—	600,278
Haidarabad	8,893,181	925,929	—	—	13,614	3,664	8,521	638	47	—	9,845,594
Mysore	3,956,336	200,484	—	9	29,249	41	—	47	1	21	4,186,188
Rajputana	8,839,243	861,747	166,343	—	1,294	9	378,672	7	—	21,077	10,268,392
Travancore	1,755,610	146,909	—	—	498,542	—	—	—	97	—	2,401,158
Manipur	130,892	4,881	85,288	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	221,070
Total	188,065,303	50,109,645	6,511,790	3,418,897	1,861,721	1,852,682	1,221,885	85,397	12,009	950,907	1254,090,245

1 254,000,245 + 63,901 (external dependencies) = 254,154,206 (total India).

Of the Christians enumerated above the following are the sub-divisions as given in the official returns :—

Sect	Population	Sect	Population
Roman Catholics . . .	963,000	Other Protestants . . .	138,000
Church of England . . .	354,000	Syrians, Armenians, and	
Church of Scotland . . .	20,000	Greeks . . .	307,000
Episcopalians . . .	20,000		

Instruction.

The following statistics are those of the census of 1881 :—

—	Under Instruction	Not under Instruc- tion, and able to read and write	Not under Instruc- tion and unable to read and write	Unspecified
Males . . .	2,879,571	7,646,712	105,838,357	13,577,211
Females . . .	155,268	277,207	111,332,927	12,184,568
	3,034,839	7,923,919	217,171,284	25,161,779

In 1889-90 the total expenditure on public instruction in India was Rx. 2,765,869, against Rx. 67,100 in 1865, and Rx. 39,400 in 1858. Of the sum spent in 1889-90, Rx. 488,403 came from local rates and cesses ; Rx. 129,464 from municipal funds ; Rx. 581,623 from subscriptions, endowments, &c. ; and Rx. 767,289 from provincial revenues.

The following was the educational expenditure (in millions and two decimals) at the dates quoted :—

1881	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
rupees	rupees	rupees	rupees	rupees	rupees
17.60	21.71	23.73	24.24	25.51	26.37

At the head of the national system of education in India there are the five Universities of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and the Punjab, which, though merely examining bodies, have numerous affiliated colleges in which a prescribed higher education is given than at the schools. Normal schools have been established in every province for training teachers ; and a staff of inspecting officers visit all schools on the departmental lists. Medical colleges furnish a limited number of graduates and a larger number of certificated practitioners who do duty at hospitals and dispensaries, or serve in the army medical department. Engineering and other technical schools have also increased, and there are a few art schools.

The following table shows the number of students who matriculated at the four Universities for the years quoted :—

—	1881	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Calcutta . . .	1,184	1,070	2,409	1,997	1,190	2,727
Madras . . .	1,371	1,895	2,165	1,963	1,854	1,611
Bombay . . .	429	837	527	823	914	746
Punjab . . .	—	—	—	212	324	389
Allahabad . . .	—	—	—	—	623	532

The following table embraces the principal statistics for 1890, as to the number of the various classes of schools and the pupils :—

	Institutions for		Scholars	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Colleges	131	4	14,701	72
General education :				
Secondary	4,509	417	440,277	32,811
Primary	83,520	4,402	2,351,295	226,836
Special education :				
Technical, medical, industrial, and other schools	560	43	19,261	1,343
Private institutions :				
Advanced & elementary	37,968	1,096	499,571	32,974
Total	126,688	5,962	3,325,105	294,036
Grand total	132,650		3,619,141	

Of the total number of educational institutions in India (viz., 132,650), 18,852 are public, 57,318 are aided, and 56,480 are private and unaided.

Since the appointment of a commission, in 1883, to investigate the whole system of education in India, the results have been to place public instruction on a broader and more popular basis, to encourage private enterprise in teaching, to give a more adequate recognition to indigenous schools, and to provide that the education of the people shall advance at a more equal pace along with the instruction of the higher classes. Female education and the instruction of certain backward classes of the community, such as Muhammadans, received special attention. Notwithstanding the progress of education, the proportion of the total population able to read and write is still very small. It is estimated that in British India only 20·7 per cent. of the boys of a school-going age attend school ; the percentage in the case of girls being 1·9.

In 1890 there were 558 vernacular newspapers published regularly in 16 different languages. Only one daily vernacular newspaper circulates as many as 1,500 copies, only one weekly as many as 20,000. During the year, 9,725 books and magazines, including many translations and new editions, appeared, about nine-tenths being in native languages.

Justice and Crime.

The Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and the Lieutenant-Governorships of Bengal and the N.W. Provinces have each a high court, supreme both in civil and criminal business, but with an ultimate appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. Of the minor provinces, the Punjab has a chief court, with five judges ; the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind, have each one judicial commissioner. Burma has a judicial commissioner and a recorder. For Assam, the high court at Calcutta is the highest judicial authority, except in the three hill districts, where the chief commissioner of Assam is judge without appeal in civil and criminal cases. In each district the ' collector-magistrate ' is judge both of first instance and appeal.

Appellate and original jurisdiction is exercised in the superior courts by about 450 judges. During 1889, about 5,500 magistrates, of whom one-half

were honorary, exercised jurisdiction. There were 1,700 civil judges under the superior courts. Nearly all the civil judges, and the great majority of the magistrates, in the courts of original jurisdiction are natives of India : while in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, the proportion of natives sitting in the appellate courts is considerable.

The following table gives (in thousands) the number of persons brought to trial and of those convicted in criminal cases for the years quoted :—

Persons	1881	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
Tried	1,172	1,323	1,368	1,377	1,433	1,448
Convicted	645	621	668	674	689	691
Of whom, fined	468	462	498	500	511	515

In 1889, 363 persons were sentenced to death, 1,646 to transportation, and 161,561 to imprisonment. There were 968 convictions for the crime of murder, 7,858 for cattle-theft, 51,927 for ordinary theft, and 15,320 for housebreaking.

The total police of that year were 149,957 in number. Out of this number 60,685 were armed with firearms and 43,508 with swords.

In 1890 there were 37 central gaols, 200 district gaols, and 511 subordinate gaols and lock-ups. The following table gives the number of prisoners in gaol at the end of the years quoted :—

Prisoners	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Male	73,026	74,204	73,940	76,627	82,140	86,726
Female	2,883	2,772	2,570	2,694	2,933	3,048
Total	75,909	76,976	76,510	82,321	85,073	89,774

Of the total number of convicts admitted into gaol during 1890, 13,248 had been previously convicted once, 4,005 twice, and 3,255 more than twice.

Finance.

The subjoined table gives, in tens of rupees (Rx.), the total gross amount of the actual revenue and expenditure of India, excluding capital expenditure on public works, and distinguishing Indian and home expenditure, in each of the financial years ending March 31, 1880, and 1885-90.

Years ended March 31	Revenue-	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
		In India	In Great Britain	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1880	68,433,085	52,174,906	17,486,072	69,660,978
1885	70,690,681	53,549,721	17,527,406	71,077,127
1886	74,464,197	58,839,753	18,426,170	77,265,923
1887	77,337,134	57,329,672	19,829,035	77,158,707
1888	78,759,744	58,932,878	21,855,698	80,788,576
1889	81,696,678	59,705,003	21,954,657	81,659,660
1890	85,085,203	60,960,805	21,512,365	82,473,170

For many years the equivalent in sterling money of the rupee was approximately 2s., but since 1873 the equivalent has fallen considerably lower, and has been subject to continual variations. In August 1891, the sterling value of the rupee was about 1s. 5½d. In the budget estimate for 1891-92 the rate of exchange is taken at 1s. 5·25d.

The following table shows the items of revenue and expenditure for 1890-91 (revised estimate) and 1891-92 (budget estimate):—

Revenue			Expenditure		
Heads of Revenue	1890-91	1891-92	Heads of Expenditure	1890-91	1891-92
	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.
Land revenue .	23,914,600	24,399,300	Interest .	4,164,700	3,867,200
Opium .	7,875,000	7,593,400	Refunds .		
Salt .	8,453,200	8,343,500	compensa- } tions, &c. }	1,750,100	1,753,800
Stamps .	4,096,100	4,148,200	Charges of } collection . }	7,871,500	8,281,600
Excise .	4,923,700	4,953,700	Post Office, } Telegraph, } and Mint . }	2,307,800	2,368,100
Provincial } rates . . }	3,475,400	3,530,900	Civil salaries &c.	13,397,200	13,976,500
Customs .	1,722,500	1,700,900	Miscell. Civil } charges . }	4,718,800	4,972,900
Assessed taxes	1,603,500	1,610,300	Famine re- } lief and in- } surance . }	600,000	1,043,000
Forest .	1,451,200	1,511,100	Railway con- } struction . }	9,100	210,500
Registration .	369,100	369,900	Railway Reve- } nue account }	18,014,400	19,374,100
Tribute .	762,200	765,000	Irrigation .	2,762,800	2,883,100
Interest .	925,800	806,400	Buildings } and roads }	5,822,000	6,109,100
Post Office, } Telegraph, } and Mint }	2,539,500	2,469,700	Army .	20,897,500	21,051,200
Civil depart- } ments . }	1,607,600	1,571,300	Defence works	523,300	847,000
Miscellaneous	920,600	821,400	Total .	82,839,200	86,738,100
Railways .	17,007,600	17,872,400	Deduct Provin- } cial balances }	— 312,800	— 828,400
Irrigation .	2,171,200	2,160,600			
Buildings } and roads }	637,700	597,100			
Military de- } partments . }	857,000	800,200			
Total revenue	85,313,500	86,025,300	Total expenditure } charged against } revenue . }	82,526,400	85,909,700

In addition to the above expenditure a capital expenditure not charged against revenue on railway and irrigation works is set down for 1890-91 at 34,894,000 rupees, and for 1891-92 at 35,000,000 rupees.

The following table exhibits the growth of the three most important sources of the public revenue of India, namely, land, opium, and salt, in the financial years 1881 and 1886-91 :—

Year ended March 31	Land	Opium	Salt
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1881	21,112,995	10,480,051	7,115,988
1886	22,592,371	8,942,515	6,345,128
1887	23,055,724	8,942,976	6,657,644
1888	23,189,292	8,515,462	6,670,728
1889	23,016,404	8,562,319	7,675,634
1890	23,981,399	8,583,056	8,187,739
1891 (estimate)	23,914,600	7,875,000	8,453,200

The most important source of public income is the land. The land revenue is levied according to an assessment on estates or holdings. In the greater part of Bengal, about one-fourth of Madras, and some districts of the North-West Provinces, the assessment was fixed permanently one hundred years ago; while it is fixed periodically at intervals of from twelve to thirty years over the rest of India. In the permanently settled tracts the land revenue falls at a rate of about two-thirds of a rupee per acre of cultivated land, and represents on an average about one-fifth of the rental, or about one twenty-fourth of the gross value of the produce. In the temporarily settled tracts the land revenue averages about $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per acre of cultivated land, represents something less than one-half of the actual or estimated rental, and is probably about one-tenth or one-twelfth of the gross value of the produce. For details as to the nature of the different tenures of land that prevail in India *see* the YEAR-BOOK for 1886, p. 799. *See* also under AGRICULTURE.

The land revenue was contributed in 1889-90 as follows :—

Administrations	Rx.	Administrations	Rx.
India	126,436	Central Provinces	665,339
Bengal	3,888,212	Madras	4,569,561
Assam	445,806	Bombay	4,344,001
Punjab	2,224,278	Burma	1,898,633
North-West Provinces and Oudh	5,819,133	Total	23,981,399

In British territory the cultivation of the poppy is only permitted in parts of the provinces of Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Oudh. A few thousand acres of opium are grown in the Punjab for local consumption. In the monopoly districts, the cultivator receives advances from Government to enable him to prepare the land for the crop, and he is bound to sell the whole of the produce at a fixed price to Government agents, by whom it is despatched to the Government factories at Patna and Ghazipur to be prepared for the market. The chests of manufactured opium are sold by auction in Calcutta at monthly sales for export to China. A reserve is kept in hand to supply the deficiencies of bad seasons, and a small quantity is used by the

Indian excise departments. Opium is also grown in many of the Native States of Rājputāna and Central India. These Native States have agreed to conform to the British system. They levy heavy duties on opium exported from their territories for the China market, and such opium pays the Indian Treasury a duty which has been recently reduced from Rx. 65 to Rx. 60 per chest on exportation. The gross annual revenue derived from opium averaged during each of the ten years 1881 to 1890 the sum of Rx. 9,176,139, and the average net receipts during the same period, Rx. 6,815,593. In 1855-58 the net opium revenue averaged only Rx. 4,580,000.

The largest branch of expenditure is that for the army. The maintenance of the armed force to uphold British rule in India cost 120,000,000 rupees in the year before the great mutiny, and subsequently rose to above 250,000,000 rupees. It was 289,324,970 rupees (including 113,827,870 rupees for Afghanistan) in 1880-81; 183,594,330 rupees (including 178,690 rupees for Afghanistan, and 13,086,840 rupees for Egypt) in 1882-83; 169,638,030 rupees in 1884-85; in 1886-87, 195,250,420 rupees; in 1887-88, 204,179,340 rupees; in 1888-89, 203,018,410 rupees; in 1889-90, 206,778,140 rupees; and in 1890-91 (revised estimate) 208,975,000 rupees. The Budget estimate for 1891-92 is 210,512,000 rupees.

The following table shows the amount (in tens of rupees) of the public debt of British India, both that bearing and that not bearing interest; and distinguishing the debt in India and in Great Britain, in each of the financial years 1881 and 1885-90:—

Year ended March 31	Permanent Debt in India	Permanent Debt in England	Unfunded Debt in India	Total
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1881	85,959,746	71,429,133	10,122,611	167,511,490
1885	93,183,660	69,271,088	11,266,746	173,721,494
1886	92,703,982	73,806,621	8,013,498	174,524,101
1887	92,653,636	84,228,177	8,789,343	185,671,156
1888	98,089,862	84,140,148	9,715,834	191,945,844
1889	100,879,742	95,033,610	10,706,207	206,619,559
1890	102,761,175	98,192,391	10,675,877	211,629,443

The following table shows the revenues and expenditures of each of the Governments for the year ending March 31, 1890:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rx.	Rx.
India	14,646,158	19,888,898
Bengal	19,849,958	8,269,156
Assam	1,013,347	673,548
Punjab	7,348,074	4,820,321
N. W. Provinces and Oudh	10,716,211	4,902,220
Central Provinces	1,888,205	1,264,574
Madras	11,372,486	8,403,991
Bombay	13,086,288	8,888,721
Burma	4,678,033	3,849,376
In England	335,768	14,848,923
Exchange	150,675	6,663,442
Total	85,085,203	82,473,170

The municipal revenues in India are derived mainly from octroi, taxes on houses, lands, vehicles, and animals, tolls, and assessed taxes. The amount of income for 1889-90 for all Indian municipalities was Rs. 2,913,599, and the expenditure was Rs. 5,196,312. The following table shows the amount for the chief administrations (in thousands of rupees) :—

Municipalities	Income	Expenditure	Municipalities	Income	Expenditure
Bengal	6,740	10,245	Madras	2,781	3,501
Punjab	3,555	3,768	Bombay	8,761	23,360
N. W. Provinces	3,020	4,183	Burma	2,820	5,127

Defence.

The following table gives the established strength of the European and Native army in British India—exclusive of native artificers and followers—for the year 1891-92 :—

Corps	Numbers		
	European Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates	Total
EUROPEAN ARMY.			
Royal Artillery	490	12,238	12,728
Cavalry	261	5,418	5,679
Royal Engineers	286	—	286
Infantry	1,537	52,164	53,701
Invalid and Veteran Establishment	15	28	43
Staff Corps	813	—	813
General List, Cavalry	27	—	27
General List, Infantry	88	—	88
Unattached Officers	2	—	2
General Officers unemployed	38	—	38
Total European Army	3,557	69,848	73,405
NATIVE ARMY.			
	European Officers	Native Officers	Non-Com. Officers & Privates
Artillery	33	26	3,731
Cavalry	368	626	22,552
Sappers and Miners	56	66	3,850 ¹
Infantry	1,119	2,042	110,370 ²
Total Native Army	1,576	2,760	140,503¹
Total European and Native Army	5,133	2,760	210,351
			218,244

Includes 100 European non-commissioned officers.

Includes 1 European non-commissioned officer.

Since 1856, when the Indian army consisted of 40,000 European soldiers and 215,000 natives, the numbers have changed to 73,000 European and 145,000 native soldiers; and the concentration or mobilisation of troops has been greatly facilitated within the empire or on its frontier. A regular transport service now exists, and a method has been organised for the supply of animal carriage, hospital servants, and other field establishments sufficient to place a large army promptly in the field.

The health of the Indian troops has been so improved by better barracks, by quartering a larger proportion of the European soldiers at drill stations, and by attention to sanitary conditions, that the death-rate, which before the Mutiny was 6·9 per cent. for Europeans, and 2 for natives, has been reduced to 1·6 and 1·3 per cent. respectively. There were in 1890, 21,725 volunteers of European blood, 19,093 of whom were reported efficient.

According to the estimates for 1891-2 the strength of the European British army in India for the year (excluding the veteran and invalid establishment) was given as follows:—

—	Artillery	Cavalry	Engineers	Infantry	Miscell. Officers	Total
Bengal . . .	7,284	3,786	200	33,441	560	45,271
Bombay . . .	3,115	631	38	9,117	154	13,055
Madras . . .	2,329	1,262	48	11,143	254	15,036
Total . . .	12,728	5,679	286	53,701	968	73,362

Returns published in 1884 showed that the various feudatory and dependent States of India had armies numbering 349,835 men, and 4,237 guns.

A large proportion of these forces were little better than a badly-equipped, undisciplined rabble; but in 1888, after the native chiefs had loyally offered large sums of money towards the cost of imperial defence, the Indian Government elaborated a scheme for the training and equipment of picked contingents of troops in certain States, with a view to enabling the chiefs to bear a direct share in the defence of the Empire. Measures are now in progress which will enable the chiefs to furnish contingents of troops fit to take their place in line with the regiments of the Indian army. The special contingents, known as imperial service troops, now number between 17,000 and 18,000 men, organised and under instruction. Fourteen British inspecting officers have been appointed. The following table shows the States and contingents with which they have to deal:—

State	Cavalry	Infantry	Artillery	Total	State	Cavalry	Infantry	Artillery	Total
Kashmir . . .	343	3,750	300	4,393	Jodhpur . . .	1,200	—	—	1,200
Patiala . . .	600	1,000	—	1,600	Bharatpur . .	600	800	—	1,400
Jind	150	600	—	750	Bikaner . . .	—	500	—	500
Nabha	150	600	—	750	Jaipur	—	—	—	—
Kapurthala . .	150	600	—	750	Gwalior	1,200	—	—	1,200
Bahawalpur . .	150	300	—	450	Mysore	1,200	—	—	1,200
Faridkot . . .	50	150	—	200	Rampur	300	—	—	300
Sirmur	—	150	—	150	Kathiawar States	525	—	—	525
Alwar	600	1,060	—	1,660	Total	7,218	9,510	300	17,028

Arrangements are being made under which the troops of Haidarabad, Bhopal, and Indore will come within the operation of the scheme.

There are two armour-plated turret-ships attached to the Government of India:—The *Abyssinia*, 4 guns, 2,908 tons, 949 horse-power; and the *Magdala*, 4 guns, 3,344 tons, 1,436 horse-power. In 1891 there were 9 ships of war on the East India Station, and 20 on the China Station.

Production and Industry.

The chief industry of India has always been agriculture, but it was not until about the year 1870 that the Indian Government directed systematic attention to fostering and improving Indian agriculture. Since that time there has been established in every province of India a public department, which collects and distributes early information concerning the crops, controls or advises upon model and experimental farms, introduces new agricultural appliances, tries new staples, and is organizing schools for teaching the chemistry and science of agriculture. By these departments Indian students of good education have been sent to Europe to study at agricultural colleges. It is chiefly in respect of the use of manures, of rotation of crops, of fodder raising and storing, of new staples, and of such appliances as improved sugar-mills, that the example or teaching of the agricultural departments and their agents is likely to have useful effect. Something has also been done towards introducing better breeds of cattle into some provinces, and great attention has been paid to the improvement of the local breeds of horses, ponies, and mules.

The following table shows for 1890 the amount of land held direct from Government in ten provinces of British India; and also the number of estates, of holders, the average area of each estate, and its average assessment in rupees. Statistics for Bengal and Bombay are not available:—

Administration	No. of Estates	Gross Area of Estates	No. of Holders	Average Area of each Estate	Average Assessment		
		Acres		Acres	rs.	a.	p.
Madras . . .	3,290,063	48,959,386	5,405,263	14·88	15	10	1
N.-W. Provs. .	119,518	43,809,134	2,549,845	367	382	8	6
Oudh . . .	11,646	14,720,710	155,763	1,264	1,237	8	3
Punjab . . .	36,665	55,436,942	3,065,154	1,512	690	0	0
Central Provs. .	75,124	43,097,610	132,769	574	89	0	0
Berárs . . .	374,079	7,827,563	303,105	20·9	18	0	10
Coorg . . .	30,919	156,793	17,802	5·07	9	7	6
Assam . . .	697,267	7,481,701	—	10·7	5	2	3
Lower Burma .	908,526	5,229,608	689,685	5·76	9	4	0
Upper Burma .	189,540	2,791,296	243,683	14·73	—		

In provinces where the *zamindári* tenure prevails (i.e. where single proprietors or proprietary brotherhoods possess large estates of several hundreds or thousands of acres), the State revenue is assessed at an aliquot part (usually about one half) of the ascertained or assumed rental. The revenue is payable on each estate as a whole; the assessment remaining unchanged for the period of settlement. In provinces where the *ráyatwári* tenure prevails (i.e. where each petty proprietor holds directly from the State, as a rule cultivates his own land, and has no landlord between himself and the Government), the revenue is separately assessed at an acreage rate on each petty holding, and land revenue becomes payable at once (or after a short term of grace in the case of uncleared lands) on all extensions of cultivation. The *ráyatwári* proprietor may throw up his holding, or any portion of it, at the beginning of any year after reasonable notice, whereas the *zamindár* or large proprietor engages to pay the revenue assessed upon him throughout the term of the settlement.

The following table shows the class of tenure in each province:—

	Zamindári and Village Communities			Ráyatwári, &c.		
	Area Surveyed. Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rupees	Area. Surveyed Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rupees
N.-W. Provinces	52,620,963	32,308,652	43,150,535	—	—	—
Oudh . . .	15,336,520	11,387,741	14,151,758	—	—	—
Punjab . . .	71,576,576	18,850,437	24,612,743	—	—	—
Central Provinces	13,605,582	1,339,508	152,044	41,755,439	8,499,283	5,978,540
Berárs . . .	—	—	—	11,339,350	2,630,018	6,780,633
Coorg . . .	—	—	—	1,012,260	178,302	292,771
Assam . . .	4,410,493	—	410,331	2,417,594	—	3,297,972
Lower Burma .	167,256	—	69,632	56,108,975	—	8,486,785
Upper Burma .	2,821	—	—	47,829,559	2,074,559	4,714,596
Madras . . .	27,484,131	7,901,170	5,094,874	62,575,270	22,922,376	44,586,740
Bombay . . .	—	—	—	47,541,856	13,267,395	28,563,232
Sind . . .	—	—	—	26,091,049	2,413,823	7,798,652
Ajmere . . .	734,601	218,065	318,489	—	—	—
Bengal . . .	—	No statistics	—	available	—	—

The following table shows, according to provinces (excepting Bengal), the total acreage over which were grown the chief crops of British India in 1889-90, the total area cultivated being 136,168,899 acres :—

Administrations	Rice	Wheat	Other Food Grains	Sugar Cane	Tea	Cotton	Oil Seeds	Indigo	To- bacco
Bengal				Statistics not available					
N.-W. Provs.	4,542,308	3,369,378	17,112,490	871,008	8,766	1,577,349	732,539	319,060	48,659
Oudh	2,530,816	1,353,710	6,659,654	213,318	—	74,850	272,655	19,763	14,917
Punjab	756,976	6,436,087	10,790,973	325,562	9,154	978,912	617,311	174,462	50,592
Central Provs.	3,849,879	4,094,711	4,330,418	52,899	—	725,582	1,348,327	20	21,619
Berars	20,684	830,027	2,921,446	2,431	—	2,304,378	433,940	108	22,494
Coorg	74,587	—	1,638	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	1,220,907	15	57,024	19,309	227,249	862	172,448	—	56
Lower Burma	4,398,360	—	47,977	10,456	172	8,760	83,254	54	27,814
Upper Burma	1,533,271	15,843	984,722	1,886	1,090	144,557	305,230	869	35,851
Madras	6,458,668	18,902,141	104,265	59,975	5,343	1,640,843	1,308,622	447,343	102,637
Bombay	2,361,020	2,311,558	18,649,125	70,628	2	2,916,142	1,941,678	15,750	78,405
Ajmere	636	8,639	177,288	323	—	17,496	17,864	—	30
Pargana-Manpur	93	2,077	3,070	67	—	22	1,065	—	—
Total	27,866,447	18,446,160	75,841,694	1,628,561	251,672	10,393,167	7,845,302	977,433	393,974

Besides cotton, other fibres occupied 325,098 acres, only 625 of which grew jute. Coffee plantations occupy 118,219 acres, of which 55,618 acres were in Madras, and 62,465 acres in Coorg. Food crops, other than cereals and pulses, cover 3,354,067 acres. In 1889-90 of the total area cultivated (136,168,899 acres) 3,921,673 acres were cropped more than once, giving a total area under crops of 150,090,570 acres. Reckoning twice over the land irrigated for both harvests, 27,722,441 acres were under irrigation by canals, tanks, wells, and otherwise. The following table shows for 1889-90 the working of canals for which full accounts are kept :—

	Capital outlay till end of year	Area irrigated during year	Net receipts during year
	Rx.	Acres	Rx.
Bengal	7,134,353	553,934	37,642
N. W. Provinces and Oudh	8,087,397	1,879,403	370,563
Punjab	6,196,927	2,797,172	688,964
Ajmere	164,668	35,770	7,201
Madras	6,529,664	2,529,664	368,954
Bombay	2,428,146	85,550	17,574
Sind	1,183,638	1,381,679	147,413

The Ganges Canal, which was completed in 1854, and has cost Rx. 2,839,358, comprises 437 miles of main canal, and 3,569 miles of distributaries. During the year it supplied water to 807,574 acres. The Sirhind Canal, in the Punjab, has cost upwards of Rx. 3,675,000, and consists of 542 miles of main canal, and 4,389 miles of distributaries. In Madras the Godavari, Kistna, and Cauvery irrigation systems together irrigate upwards of 2,000,000 acres.

In 1889-90 there were 56,821½ square miles of forest demarcated and reserved by the State. The work of demarcating and reserving forest tracts has been pushed on with great vigour in recent years, and especially since

1877. In that year the demarcated area was only 17,705 square miles ; in the following year it was raised by operations in the Central Provinces to 40,425 square miles.

The following table shows the extent of reserved forests in 1890 in square miles :—

	Sq. miles		Sq. miles		Sq. miles
Central Provinces	19,707	Bengal	5,195	Assam	3,473
Bombay	10,349	Madras	4,501	Punjab	1,694
Lower Burma	5,568	N.W.P. and Oudh	3,709	Berars	1,059

There were 114 cotton mills at work in India in 1889-90, containing 22,078 looms and 2,934,637 spindles, employing a daily average number of 99,224 persons. The whole capital invested in this industry is quite 110,000,000 rupees.

There were 26 jute mills and one hemp mill in March, 1890, employing a daily average number of 61,911 persons, with 8,301 looms and 161,949 spindles. The capital invested in the joint stock mills is estimated at 35,000,000 rupees.

There were two woollen mills at work at the close of 1889, with 279 looms and 7,868 spindles.

There are eight paper mills.

The quantity of beer brewed during 1890 amounted to 5,171,726 gallons.

In March, 1891, there were 928 joint stock companies in India registered under the Indian Companies' Act. They possessed a total nominal capital aggregating Rx. 35,058,776, and an actual capital (paid up) of Rx. 23,611,005.

The following table shows the division of the aggregate capital among the principal classes of joint stock companies :—

	Number	Paid up capital
		Rx.
Companies :		
Banking and loan	270	3,094,298
Insurance	13	200,664
Trading :		
Merchants and traders	107	1,840,508
Navigation	7	212,222
Railways and tramways	11	874,641
Co-operative associations	18	36,315
Shipping, landing, and warehousing	6	62,910
Total trading	149	3,026,596
Mills and Presses :		
Cotton mills	56	4,686,692
Jute mills	11	968,620
Mills for cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, &c.	63	4,032,960
Cotton and jute, screws and presses	76	1,320,258
Other mills and presses	27	439,131
Total mills and presses	233	11,447,661
Tea companies	140	3,456,251
Coffee and cinchona	6	46,189
Other planting companies	8	46,242
Mining and quarrying	63	915,706
Ice making	12	189,752
Sugar manufacture	2	160,636
Breweries	3	169,540
Others	29	857,470
Grand total	928	23,611,005

The following Table shows, according to Provinces, the Surveyed Area and also the Total Areas of British India that were in 1889-90 cultivated and uncultivated, as far as returns can be obtained.

Administrations	Area shown by the Survey Department including feudatory States and area for which no return is available	Net Area dealt with in this Return according to the Survey of India	Cultivated			Uncultivated			Forests
			Actually Cropped	Current Fallows	Total Acres not available	Available for Cultivation	Not Available for Cultivation	Total Acres	
Bengal.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
N.W. Province.	57,019,511	47,433,177	25,123,483	2,526,946	27,650,429	7,904,437	6,686,508	14,590,945	5,212,449
Oudh.	15,336,520	15,336,520	8,873,699	491,305	9,365,004	3,343,299	2,218,533	5,561,802	572,105
Punjab.	96,103,936	65,037,056	19,407,513	6,084,841	25,492,354	24,311,242	12,233,908	36,545,150	3,026,092
Lower Burma	56,276,231	56,276,231	4,936,167	396,547	5,332,713	17,410,736	29,954,896	47,365,632	3,577,886
Upper Burma	49,319,740	47,832,380	3,055,542	555,168	3,610,710	17,852,509	26,369,161	44,221,670	—
Central Province.	74,199,421	43,305,839	14,096,638	1,500,386	15,597,024	7,189,389	7,654,809	14,844,198	12,888,273
Assam.	29,023,588	13,613,370	1,723,560	886,411	2,609,971	8,717,017	—	8,717,017	2,286,382
Ajmere.	734,601	708,201	196,591	49,526	246,117	75,620	302,114	377,734	84,350
Coorg.	1,012,260	1,012,260	139,440	20,676	160,116	53,052	251,193	304,245	547,899
Madras.	91,030,281	60,066,530	23,797,036	4,972,995	28,770,031	8,021,292	11,850,938	19,872,230	11,424,269
Bombay.	73,632,905 ¹	69,415,282	28,088,955	8,780,140	37,869,095	6,763,441	18,866,569	25,630,010	6,916,177
Berars.	11,339,350	11,339,350	6,610,027	1,064,896	7,674,923	711,451	2,277,898	2,989,349	675,078
ParganaMánpur	38,871	38,871	6,472	716	7,188	10,528	1,357	11,885	19,798
Total.	555,067,215	431,415,067	136,168,899	27,368,181	163,537,080	93,654,706	117,434,999	219,806,722	247,230,763
								8,717,017	

N.B.—The net areas dealt with in the case of the Punjab, N.W. Provinces, and Oudh are those shown by the 'Village Papers.'
¹ Exclusive of Feudatory and Tributary States.
² A British District in Central India.

There were 82 collieries worked in India in 1890. The annual output was as follows:—

	Tons		Tons		Tons
1885 .	1,294,221	1887 .	1,563,652	1889 .	1,945,354
1886 .	1,388,487	1888 .	1,708,903	1890 .	2,168,521

The total value of the output in 1890 may be estimated at 7,347,000 Rs. The total imports of coal, coke, and patent fuel in 1890-91 amounted to 784,664 tons. The total number of persons employed at the mines is given as 32,971.

Commerce.

The value of the sea-borne external trade of India has risen in the 57 years, 1834-35 to 1890-91, from Rx. 14,342,290 to Rx. 196,260,382, the increase being nearly fourteenfold, making on the average a rate of 22·25 per cent. annually. The average rate of increase in the trade during the last twenty-eight years is shown below, the period being divided into four periods of seven years each:—

Years	Average Annual Imports	Average Annual Exports	Increase or Decrease per cent. of Imports	Increase per cent. of Exports
	Rx.	Rx.		
1861-62 to 1867-68 .	46,564,217	55,247,350	—	—
1868-69 to 1874-75 .	43,144,965	57,379,611	- 7·34	3·86
1875-76 to 1881-82 .	53,158,379	69,432,191	23·21	21·00
1882-83 to 1888-89 .	72,768,240	89,300,256	36·89	28·62
1889-90 .	86,656,990	105,366,720	19·09	17·99
1890-91 .	93,909,856	102,350,526	- 2·86	8·37

In the year ending March 31, 1891, the total foreign trade of India (private and Government) was as follows, in tens of rupees:—

—	Imports	Exports
	Rx.	Rx.
Merchandise . . .	71,975,370	100,227,348
Treasure . . .	21,934,486	2,123,178
Total . . .	93,909,856	102,350,526

The following shows (in tens of rupees) the total imports and exports of India, divided into merchandise and 'treasure' (bullion specie), excluding Government stores and Government treasure, in the fiscal years ending March 31, 1881, and 1887-91:—

Years ended March 31	IMPORTS		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1881	50,308,834	8,988,214	59,296,048
1887	58,661,462	11,053,319	69,714,781
1888	62,384,813	13,825,856	76,210,669
1889	66,570,318	13,844,960	80,415,278
1890	66,560,120	17,459,301	84,019,421
1891	69,034,900	21,919,486	90,954,386

Years ended March 31	EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1881	74,531,282	1,409,403	75,940,685
1887	88,428,660	1,684,511	90,113,171
1888	90,471,462	1,513,954	91,985,416
1889	96,978,171	1,703,497	98,681,668
1890	103,396,862	1,841,920	105,238,782
1891	100,135,722	2,071,906	102,207,628

Of the exports of merchandise in 1890-91, Rx. 95,902,193 represented the products of the country. Rx. 4,233,529 were re-exports of foreign imports.

The imports and exports, including private treasure, but excluding Government stores and treasure, were distributed as follows between the four great commercial divisions of India in 1881 and 1887-91 :—

—	Bengal	Burma	Madras	Bombay	Sind
Imports :—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1881	24,099,953	3,846,346	4,210,582	25,984,917	1,155,250
1887	24,412,324	3,762,914	5,660,569	32,955,526	2,923,448
1888	24,582,141	5,719,802	5,527,175	37,653,672	2,727,879
1889	27,118,724	5,011,889	5,932,605	38,612,572	3,739,488
1890	26,314,803	5,467,752	6,437,420	42,295,457	3,503,989
1891	29,998,766	5,500,323	6,543,231	45,124,897	3,787,167
Exports :—					
1881	33,508,055	6,565,236	7,317,187	27,481,660	1,068,547
1887	35,734,239	6,586,720	9,360,551	35,469,204	2,962,457
1888	37,196,306	6,633,547	9,966,665	35,526,003	2,662,895
1889	37,873,741	6,108,822	10,446,348	40,363,646	3,889,111
1890	39,806,044	7,781,542	11,608,509	40,973,741	5,068,946
1891	37,428,230	9,612,321	10,900,145	39,542,536	4,724,396

The amount of bullion and specie, private and Government, imported and exported, will be seen from the following table for the years 1881 and 1887-91 :—

Year ended March 31	Imports of Gold	Imports of Silver	Exports of Gold	Exports of Silver
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1881	3,672,058	5,316,156	16,859	1,423,582
1887	2,833,558	8,219,761	656,493	1,064,023
1888	3,236,053	10,589,803	243,572	1,361,052
1889	3,119,088	10,725,872	305,154	1,479,192
1890	5,071,027	12,388,474	455,724	1,450,598
1891	6,500,832	15,433,654	864,660	1,258,518

The following table shows (in tens of rupees) the respective shares which the leading countries with which India deals had in the exports and imports (merchandise alone) of India in the years ending March 31, 1890 and 1891 :—

Countries	Exports of Indian Produce		Imports into India from	
	1890 Rx.	1891 Rx.	1890 Rx.	1891 Rx.
United Kingdom	37,950,864	31,691,796	50,291,140	52,101,868
China	13,801,477	14,295,934	2,449,501	2,420,295
France	7,714,867	7,842,267	975,647	815,825
Italy	4,217,755	3,627,870	510,508	492,711
Straits Settlements	4,536,746	5,499,505	2,441,400	2,300,338
United States	3,736,324	3,968,735	1,729,156	1,522,365
Egypt	3,869,974	4,499,097	75,898	87,306
Belgium	5,641,048	4,648,609	873,827	976,759
Austria	2,960,484	2,745,478	703,716	832,795
Ceylon	2,195,241	2,525,790	632,119	713,383
Australia	1,063,489	1,219,037	391,732	249,718
Japan	1,218,998	1,210,276	28,127	57,672
Germany	2,764,657	4,387,482	563,912	1,691,649
Mauritius	1,015,581	1,093,212	1,735,002	1,701,695
Arabia	825,146	734,645	373,570	290,707
Holland	358,705	409,788	9,469	18,739
East Coast Africa	563,263	508,895	419,623	447,607
Persia	497,102	420,986	803,916	710,182
Spain	407,075	439,105	9,242	9,325

The following table gives a summary of the value of the different classes of imports and of exports of Indian produce (private merchandise only) in the years 1890 and 1891 (ending March 31) in tens of rupees :—

	Imports		Exports	
	1890 Rx.	1891 Rx.	1890 Rx.	1891 Rx.
Animals, living	239,708	295,430	98,085	122,278
Articles of food and drink	7,867,666	8,628,852	25,354,123	27,785,219
Metals and manufactures of :—				
Hardware and cutlery	1,096,191	1,197,614	11,055	10,258
Metals	5,705,987	5,646,147	52,126	50,268
Machinery	2,435,386	2,063,631	92	618
Railway plant and stock	1,821,337	2,001,853	—	7,772
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	1,280,334	1,397,479	14,990,805	13,283,220
Oils	2,645,213	2,634,187	543,945	551,903
Raw materials	3,725,259	4,032,765	44,291,911	39,497,901
Articles manufactured or partly so—				
Yarns and textile fabrics	33,291,553	34,422,298	9,932,222	10,493,131
Apparel	1,296,394	1,349,898	113,318	103,429
Other articles	5,155,092	5,364,514	3,712,373	3,996,196
Total	66,560,120	69,034,900	99,101,055	95,902,193

The following table shows (in tens of rupees) the value of the leading articles of private merchandise imported and exported (the produce of India only—that is, not including re-exports of foreign goods) in the year ending March 31, 1891 :—

Exports	Value	Imports	Value
	Rx.		Rx.
Rice	12,877,740	Cotton manufactures .	31,010,349
Wheat	6,042,426	Metals. hardware)	6,843,762
Cotton (raw)	16,502,775	and cutlery	
„ (manufactured)	7,702,640	Silk (raw and manuf.) .	2,501,430
Opium	9,261,814	Sugar (refined and)	3,399,886
Seeds (oil seeds mainly)	9,294,456	unrefined)	
Hides and skins	4,695,919	Woollen goods	1,818,213
Jute (raw)	7,602,010	Liquors	1,423,460
„ (manufactured)	2,481,961	Railway plant and)	2,001,853
Tea	5,219,233	rolling-stock	
Indigo	3,073,125	Oils	2,634,187
Other dyes and tans	573,640	Machinery and Mill)	2,063,863
Coffee	1,454,985	work	
Wool (raw)	968,322	Coal	1,543,442
Spices	455,057	Provisions	1,476,070
Lac (excluding lac dye)	781,443	Apparel (excluding)	1,349,898
Sugar (refined and)	417,562	hosiery)	
unrefined)		Salt	779,034
Silk (raw and cocoons).	521,069	Spices	813,115
„ (manufactured)	203,181	Glass	650,236
Oils	551,903	Drugs	632,146
Wood	557,884	Paper	431,436
Wool (manufactured)	104,166	Umbrellas	326,092
Provisions	633,377	Grain and Pulse	93,483
Saltpetre	380,059		

The share of each province in some of the most important exports is shown in the following table for 1890-91 :—

—	Bengal	Bombay	Sind	Madras	Burma
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rice	3,472,430	329,150	44,547	601,311	8,430,301
Wheat	503,802	2,720,262	2,818,044	318	—
Opium	5,979,926	3,281,888	—	—	—
Indigo	2,051,135	94,158	33,711	894,121	—
Cotton	872,842	12,904,720	318,649	2,335,317	71,248
Seeds	3,504,777	4,598,110	412,217	826,526	1,622

The gross amount of import duty collected in 1890-91 was 32,435,346 rupees, and export duty 9,210,395 rupees. The largest import duty is derived from salt, 24,490,836 rupees in 1890-91 ; the export duty is entirely on rice.

The extent of the commercial intercourse between India and the United

Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined table :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from India . . .	32,130,507	30,529,310	30,763,677	36,199,204	32,668,797
Imports of British produce	31,340,242	30,583,209	32,539,234	30,955,778	33,641,001

The following table shows the staple articles of export from India to the United Kingdom in the years 1886-90 :—

Year	Cotton	Wheat	Jute	Seeds	Tea	Rice	Indigo
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1886	3,665,120	3,945,033	2,999,261	3,927,444	4,187,672	2,068,015	1,683,206
1887	4,815,185	3,102,964	3,670,253	2,843,562	4,211,051	1,467,479	1,447,368
1888	3,063,002	3,069,808	3,890,315	3,492,640	4,426,506	1,400,952	1,456,740
1889	5,223,808	3,405,284	5,403,651	3,618,980	4,566,496	1,774,761	1,612,684
1890	4,740,232	3,461,071	4,916,509	2,534,959	4,768,340	1,984,121	1,386,196

Other articles are : leather, of the value of 1,890,821*l.* ; untanned hides, 569,688*l.* ; coffee, 676,830*l.* ; wool, 969,049*l.* in 1890.

The chief articles of British produce imported into India are as follows :—

Year	Cotton Manufactures	Cotton Yarn	Iron	Copper	Machinery	Woollens
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1886	18,726,766	2,471,142	2,692,744	971,788	1,445,202	585,431
1887	16,721,960	2,516,677	3,226,036	919,738	1,683,231	552,172
1888	18,530,641	2,711,844	3,178,779	295,505	2,038,966	520,812
1889	17,678,634	2,250,292	2,819,062	761,900	1,964,556	462,036
1890	18,676,110	2,563,680	3,188,314	855,587	1,881,450	560,054

The commerce between India and Great Britain was divided as follows in 1890 :—

—	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£
Bombay and Sind . . .	9,491,555	13,979,092
Madras	4,221,322	3,371,881
Bengal	16,615,655	14,141,678
Burma	2,340,265	2,148,350
	32,668,797	33,641,001

The following figures show the actual extent of the foreign trade of the seven largest ports in merchandise only, imports and exports (including re-exports), during the last five years, in thousands of rupees :—

—	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91
Bombay	576,528	596,546	652,923	657,480	653,716
Calcutta	577,721	589,558	622,832	631,124	617,506
Rangoon	79,631	98,977	93,100	108,937	124,376
Madras	85,208	88,001	92,967	103,393	100,207
Karachi	57,054	51,868	73,772	84,057	84,021
Tuticorin	14,266	16,139	16,551	22,647	20,360
Chittagong	9,695	12,570	11,351	15,126	13,241

Of the total imports of merchandise 572,870,498 rupees in value came through the Suez Canal, and of the exports 584,078,486 rupees in value went through the Suez Canal.

In addition to the sea-borne trade as above, there is a considerable trans-frontier land-trade. The following table shows the value, in rupees, of the land-trade (excluding treasure, the figures for which are untrustworthy), during three years ending March 31 :—

—	Rs. Imports	Rs. Exports	Rs. Total
1889	37,154,000	44,801,000	81,955,000
1890	35,614,000	50,274,000	85,888,000
1891	37,821,000	45,293,000	83,114,000

The following table shows the value of the trade (excluding treasure), in tens of rupees, with the leading trans-frontier countries in the last three years ending March 31, 1891 :—

—	Imports from			Exports to		
	1889	1890	1891	1889	1890	1891
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Lus Bela	44,200	32,800	48,800	24,200	29,100	28,600
Khelat	50,000	39,900	33,100	39,600	35,500	34,000
S. Afghanistan	345,500	299,700	267,000	1,934,400	1,764,400	1,499,600
Sewestan	52,100	64,000	63,400	68,900	75,400	68,300
Kabul	187,300	325,300	208,600	526,800	796,500	459,900
Bajaur	34,200	75,700	93,400	49,100	89,700	98,500
Kashmir	502,300	578,700	543,200	485,600	563,800	565,200
Ladakh	28,600	24,500	34,200	29,900	22,300	27,600
Tibet	90,400	101,400	77,700	46,200	40,400	40,200
Nepal	1,388,100	1,542,100	1,719,500	1,100,900	1,258,900	1,285,400
Karenni	522,600	76,200	148,700	19,700	34,900	14,400
Shan States	19,000	94,200	181,200	27,700	123,400	155,100
Zimne	324,300	146,800	141,400	40,000	42,600	59,000
Siam	25,900	49,900	48,700	24,300	30,100	23,400
W. China	—	4,900	53,400	—	38,400	108,700

The total value of the coasting trade in 1890-91 was 65,586,390 rupees in imports and exports, apart from Government stores and Government treasure.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following table shows for five years the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India :—

Nationality of Vessels	1886-87		1887-88		1888-89		1889-90		1890-91	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Entered :										
British	1,903	2,745,162	1,898	2,823,712	1,818	2,814,877	1,869	2,960,551	2,118	3,161,765
British Indian	1,011	133,865	1,043	136,968	1,071	155,234	1,093	156,670	1,021	153,378
Foreign	780	559,861	740	470,223	657	399,104	708	456,706	638	468,672
Native	1,446	75,784	1,627	83,311	1,635	80,964	1,612	84,254	1,713	84,026
Total	5,140	3,514,672	5,308	3,514,214	5,181	3,450,179	5,282	3,658,181	5,490	3,862,841
Cleared :										
British	1,989	2,888,614	1,971	2,949,035	1,872	2,898,135	1,898	2,991,705	2,133	3,174,670
British Indian	1,010	138,215	1,078	140,229	1,125	155,820	1,075	149,081	1,002	140,850
Foreign	736	542,864	731	498,780	594	394,067	633	428,598	568	421,012
Native	1,709	87,828	1,805	87,207	1,713	85,131	1,785	88,021	1,830	85,581
Total	5,444	3,657,521	5,585	3,675,251	5,304	3,533,153	5,391	3,657,405	5,533	3,822,113
Total entered and cleared	10,584	7,172,193	10,893	7,189,465	10,485	6,983,332	10,673	7,315,586	11,023	7,684,954

The following gives the number and tonnage of steam vessels which entered and cleared Indian ports *via* the Suez Canal during the years indicated :—

	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1880-81	686	1,018,103	773	1,115,769	1,459	2,133,872
1886-87	726	1,310,269	945	1,636,381	1,671	2,946,650
1887-88	784	1,407,997	949	1,637,738	1,733	3,045,735
1888-89	755	1,408,331	967	1,735,626	1,722	3,143,957
1889-90	677	1,331,767	931	1,723,597	1,608	3,055,364
1890-91	752	1,487,111	965	1,821,405	1,717	3,308,516

The number of vessels which entered with cargoes in the interport trade in 1889-90 was 115,861 of 9,259,321 tons; and in 1890-91, 109,665 of 10,018,596 tons; and cleared, in 1889-90, 112,477 of 9,169,343 tons; in 1890-91, 103,809 of 9,880,766 tons.

For the year 1890-91, 80 vessels of 2,795 tonnage were built at Indian ports; 46 of the vessels in Bombay, and 18 in Madras. The following table compares the number and tonnage of all the vessels built and of those first registered at Indian ports for six years :—

	1886		1887		1888		1889		1890		1891	
	No.	Ton-nage	No.	Ton-nage	No.	Ton-nage	No.	Ton-nage	No.	Ton-nage	No.	Ton-nage
Built	137	4,405	143	4,311	115	4,203	118	4,781	106	3,006	80	2,795
Registered	165	7,713	180	9,755	165	10,146	189	13,276	150	8,591	124	10,095

Internal Communications.

The following table shows the length in miles of roads maintained by public authorities throughout the country :—

	Metalled Miles	Unmetalled Miles	Total Miles
Bengal	3,932	27,095	31,027
N. W. P. and Oudh	4,934	23,582	28,516
Punjab	2,256	21,920	24,176
Burma	1,092	2,680	3,772
Central Provinces	1,201	6,057	7,258
Assam	120	4,759	4,879
Madras	11,095	10,436	21,531
Bombay	2,461	4,517	6,978
Haidarabad	820	—	820
Coorg	89	222	311
Mysore	1,730	3,170	4,900
Rajputana	771	1,162	1,933
Central India	1,554	—	1,554
Baluchistan	376	889	1,265
Military works	842	440	1,282
Grand total	33,273	106,929	140,202

The Ganges, the Brahmaputra, the Indus, and the Irawadi, with some of their branches, are largely used for inland traffic. In Southern India, especially, canals are an important means of communication. Railways, however, are now rapidly spreading all over the Peninsula.

I. RAILWAYS.

The rate of progress in each of the last twelve years in opening out railway communications in India will be apparent from the following figures:—

Miles open	Miles open	Miles open	Miles open
1875 6,519	1879 8,492	1883-84 10,780	1887-88 14,377
1876 6,833	1880 9,308	1884-85 12,000	1888-89 15,242
1877 7,322	1881 9,892	1885-86 12,375	1889-90 16,092
1878 8,212	1882 10,145	1886-87 13,386	1890-91 16,996

The total capital expenditure by the State on Indian Railways up to the end of 1890, including lines under construction and survey, amounted to Rs. 2,224,175,436, allocated as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
State Railways	1,258,770,008	Foreign lines	16,882,710
State lines leased to Companies	267,226,547	Surveys	4,279,147
Guaranteed Railways	540,656,457	Collieries	2,291,746
Subsidized Companies	2,417,052	Interest, Bengal & N.W.R.	1,090,014
Assisted Companies	50,536,600		
Native States	80,025,145	Total	Rs. 2,224,175,426

Up to the end of 1890 the total amount of capital raised by the various Guaranteed Railway Companies was 49,488,903*l.*, and for State lines leased to companies 22,469,854*l.*, or a total amount of 71,958,757*l.*

Guaranteed Railways	£	State Lines Leased to Companies	£
Great India Peninsula	25,145,633	Lucknow Bareilly	—
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India	8,807,219	Bengal Nagpur	6,905,781
Madras	10,772,644	Indian Midland	6,886,116
South India	4,763,407	Southern Mahráthá	6,453,957
		Mysore	1,224,000
		Bengal Central	1,000,000
Total	49,448,903	Total	22,469,854

The gross earnings on all railways during 1890 (exclusive of the West of India Portuguese Railway) amounted to Rs. 206,701,158, against Rs. 204,920,068 during 1889. During 1890 the number of passengers carried was 114,082,246, the coaching earnings being Rs. 70,598,929, and the passenger mileage 4,779,075,224; while during 1889, 110,402,383 passengers were carried, the coaching earnings being Rs. 68,964,758, and passenger mileage 4,673,304,103 miles.

The aggregate tonnage of goods, material, and live stock carried during 1890 was 22,612,718 tons, which earned Rs. 129,951,712, the ton-mileage being 3,509,668,215. In 1889 the corresponding totals were 22,155,164 tons, with an earning of Rs. 130,235,243, and a ton-mileage of 3,639,462,392.

The total working expenses amounted in 1890 to Rs. 103,089,186, or 49·87 per cent. of the gross earnings; as compared with Rs. 103,773,479, or 50·64 per cent., in 1889.

The net earnings realised were Rs. 103,611,972 against Rs. 101,146,589 in 1889, giving a return on the capital expenditure on open lines, including steamboat services and suspense account, of 4·85 per cent. against 4·93 per cent. in the previous year.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In 1890 there were 19,196 post-offices and boxes, against 753 in 1856.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1890, the number of letters, postcards, and money-orders which passed through the post-offices of British India was 278,118,510; of newspapers 23,286,544; of parcels 1,882,265; and of packets 8,700,791; being a total of 311,988,110. The following table gives the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried, and the number of offices and receiving houses, together with the total revenue and expenditure (in tens of rupees) of the Post Office in each of the five fiscal years 1886 to 1890:—

Year ended March 31	Number of Letters, Newspapers, &c.	Post Offices and Letter Boxes	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
		Number	Rx.	Rx.
1886	243,083,216	15,905	1,113,086	1,302,604
1887	259,570,861	16,483	1,157,878	1,353,877
1888	274,398,622	16,967	1,214,196	1,375,215
1889	293,224,228	17,600	1,281,540	1,342,452
1890	311,988,110	19,196	1,301,362	1,376,594

In the fiscal year ending March 1870, the mails travelled over 50,281 miles, of which total 40,586 miles was done by boats and 'runners,' 5,460 miles by carts and on horseback, and 4,235 miles by railways. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1890, the mails travelled over 71,113 miles, of which total 51,413 miles was done by boats and 'runners,' 3,980 miles by carts and on horseback, and 15,720 miles by railways.

The following table shows the mileage of Government telegraph lines in India, and the number of messages sent, together with the charges on and receipts from all paid messages (including those sent by the Indo-European Telegraph and Persian Gulf Section):—

Year ended March 31	Number of Miles of Wire	Number of Miles of Line	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Charges	Number of Paid Messages
			Rx.	Rx.	
1886	81,480	27,510	628,484	872,761	2,289,938
1887	86,891	30,034	692,747	714,464	2,516,826
1888	93,517	31,894	763,886	786,627	2,807,617
1889	99,655	33,462	742,148	704,092	2,983,152
1890	106,140	35,279	766,865	731,355	3,132,571

There were 880 telegraph offices on March 31, 1890.

Money and Credit.

The great fall in the value of silver has, during the last fifteen years, made the task of administering Indian finances more difficult than formerly. About fifteen millions sterling has to be spent in Great Britain on account of India, and this has to be paid in gold, while the Indian revenues are raised in silver. Thus Rx. 22,500,000 must be paid instead of Rx. 15,000,000, when the rupee is worth only 1s. 4d. instead of 2s.

The total value of the silver and copper coined in British India from 1859 to 1890 inclusive has been Rx. 221,918,584; the heaviest coinage in any one year being Rx. 16,328,917, during 1877-78, when the last great famine occurred.

The currency of India is chiefly silver, and the amount of money coined annually is large. In the five financial years from 1886 to 1890, the value (in tens of rupees) of the money coined at the two Indian mints (Calcutta and Bombay) was as follows:—

Year ended March 31	Gold	Silver	Copper	Total
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1886	22,586	10,285,566	81,361	10,389,513
1887	—	4,616,537	117,128	4,733,665
1888	—	10,788,425	170,337	10,958,762
1889	22,609	7,312,255	101,503	7,436,367
1890	23,051	8,551,158	204,468	8,778,677

On July 16, 1861, an Act was passed by the Government of India providing for the issue of a paper currency through a Government department of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes. Circles of issue were established from time to time, as found necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle for which they were issued, and rendered payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency. There are now eight circles of issue, each of which gives in exchange for money notes ranging from 5 rupees to 10,000 rupees in value.

In the year ending March 31, 1863, the total value of notes in circulation was 49,260,000 rupees.

The following were the total values of notes in circulation (in tens of rupees) on March 31 in each year, from 1885 to 1890:—

	Rx.		Rx.
1885 . . .	14,540,727	1888 . . .	16,162,329
1886 . . .	14,710,203	1889 . . .	16,431,628
1887 . . .	14,201,095	1890 . . .	16,151,496

More than two-thirds of the total note circulation is in the currency circles of Calcutta and Bombay.

The following are the statistics of the various Government banks in India for five years. These banks were divided into Presidency banks (3), Railway banks (13), Post Office banks (6,350), and Military banks (179) in 1889-90:—

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DEPENDENT STATES.

To some extent dependent on, or feudatory to, India, are the two border States of Balúchistán and Sikkim.

BALÚCHISTÁN.

A country in Southern Central Asia, lying approximately between lat. 25° and 32° N., and between long. 61° and 70° E.; extreme length from E. to W. about 550 miles; breadth about 450. Bounded on the N. by Afghánistán, on the E. by British India, on the S. by the Arabian Sea, on the W. by Persia. Includes (1) Independent Balúchistán; (2) Quetta and the Bolan, administered on the Khán's behalf by the British Government; (3) British Balúchistán; (4) certain Afghán and Balúch tribes on the Indian frontier.

The reigning sovereign is Mír Khudádád Khán, Khán of Khelát, who succeeded his brother in June, 1857; born 1841; eldest son, Mír Muhammad Khán.

KHÁNS OF KHELÁT SINCE 1700.

Abdullá Khán.
Muhabbat Khán.
Nasír Khán I., 1755-1795.
Máhmúd Khán.

Mehráb Khán, 1819-1840.
Sháh Nawáz Khán, abdicated.
Nasír Khán II., 1840-1857.
Khudádád Khán, reigning.

The power of the Brahuí Kháns of Khelát was founded towards the end of the seventeenth century by a hill chief named Kumbar. Called in to protect the Hindu Rájá of Khelát against marauders from the east, Kumbar first expelled these invaders, and then overthrew the Hindu dynasty. His successors gradually made themselves supreme from Khelát to the Arabian Sea, and about 1740 Abdullá Khán, the fourth Brahuí Khán of Khelát, was acknowledged as chief of Balúchistán by Nádír Sháh. The districts of Quetta and Mastang were granted to Abdullá's son, Nasír Khán I., by Ahmad Sháh, the Durání King of Afghánistán. Nasír Khán's grandson, Mehráb Khán, was killed in the storming of Khelát by a British force in 1839. His son, Nasír Khán II., was acknowledged by the British Government in 1841; and in 1854 a treaty was executed with him, under the terms of which he received a yearly subsidy of 50,000 rupees. Nasír Khán was succeeded by his brother, Khudádád Khán, now reigning, with whom a fresh treaty was concluded in December, 1876, by which the subsidy was raised to 100,000 rupees a year. The Khán also made over the district of Quetta to be administered by British officers, at first receiving the surplus revenue, but since 1882 an annual quit-rent of 25,000 rupees. He also receives 30,000 rupees per annum as compensation for his right to levy transit dues on merchandise in the Bolan Pass.

The Khán of Khelát is at the head of a confederacy of chiefs, but his powers cannot be precisely defined. In all important matters he is amenable to the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General in Balúchistán, who also arbitrates in disputes between the Khán and minor chiefs.

The area of Balúchistán is about 130,000 square miles. This includes (1) the greater part of Balúchistán ruled by a confederation of chiefs under the suzerainty of the Khán of Khelát; (2) the districts of Quetta and the Bolan administered on the Khán's behalf by British officials; (3) the Assigned Districts of Pishín, Shorarud, Kachh, Kawas, Harnai, Sibi, and Thal Chotiali, which formerly belonged to Afghánistán, and are now directly

under British rule : (4) the Afghán tribes between the Amír's territory and India ; and (5) the Balúch tribes, known as Marris and Búgtis. Total population of Balúchistán (British and Independent), about 500,000. The nomad Balúchis are the most widely spread race, the Brahuís of the eastern plateau being the dominant race.

During the year 1888-89 the district of Khetran was brought under British control : and more recently steps have been taken to establish British influence and authority in the country between the Zhob Valley and the Gumál Pass.

The principal towns are Khelát (the capital), Quetta, which is already much larger than Khelát, Mastang, Kozdar, Bela, Kej, Bágh, Gandává, Dádar, Sonmiáni. The religion is Muhammadan. The only Hindus are shopkeepers and those who have come to Quetta for trade, labour, &c.

There is no standing army, with the exception of about 1,200 men kept up by the Khán ; His Highness could perhaps assemble, at an emergency, 10,000 irregular tribal levies, indifferently armed. The fortifications recently erected by the Indian Government lie within the territory under British administration. The numerous forts scattered about independent Balúchistán could offer no resistance against artillery.

The Khán of Khelát's revenue consists of his subsidy from the Indian Government of 100,000 rupees a year, his quit-rent of 25,000 rupees for the Quetta district, and a share in the agricultural produce taken from the inferior cultivators in Independent Balúchistán. The last source of revenue varies considerably. In a good year it might be worth 500,000 rupees.

The agricultural produce of Balúchistán is limited, owing to the scanty and uncertain rainfall ; but most of the crops grown in India may be found in the country. Coal has also been found in several places. At Khost, on the Sind-Pishín Railway, it has been successfully worked for some years past. Balúchistán is an immense camel-grazing country. Local manufactures are unimportant, being confined to a few matchlocks and other weapons. The nomad tribes make for themselves rough blankets and rugs. The chief exports are wool, hides, madder, dried fruit, bléllium, tobacco, and dates. The following table shows, as nearly as can be estimated, the imports and exports of Balúchistán from and to British India for the past two years. The trade over the Sind-Pishín Railway, very little of which goes beyond British territory, is excluded :—

	Imports		Exports	
	1890	1891	1890	1891
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Lus Bela . . .	29,112	28,591	32,798	48,787
Khelát . . .	35,504	33,970	39,864	33,088

The country through which the Bolan and Sind-Pishín Railways run is under British administration. Elsewhere camels serve as the chief means of transport. There is a line of telegraph to Quetta, and the submarine cable from Karáchi to the Persian Gulf touches at Gwadar.

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SIKKIM.

An Indian feudatory State in the Himálayas, bounded on the N. by Tibet proper, on the E. by the Tibetan district of Chumbí, on the S. by the British district of Darjiling, and on the W. by Nepál. Extreme length from N. to S., 70 miles; extreme breadth, 50 miles.

The political relations of the English with Sikkim date from 1814, when the Indian Government, being at war with Nepál, entered into an alliance with the Maharájá of Sikkim. At the close of the war a grant of territory was made to the Maharájá, and he also received a guarantee of British protection. In 1835 he ceded Darjiling, and was given in return an allowance of 6,000 rupees a year. In 1850 this allowance was forfeited as a punishment for an outrage on two English travellers. In 1860 troops were sent into Sikkim to demand the restitution of British subjects kidnapped from Bengal; and a new treaty was signed in 1861, by which the Maharájá undertook to keep open a trade route to Tibet, to protect travellers, to reside at least nine months in every year within his own dominions, and to allow no armed force belonging to another country to pass through Sikkim without the sanction of the British Government. His allowance was at the same time restored as an act of grace, and was increased to Rs. 9,000 a year, being further increased a few years later to Rs. 12,000.

In July 1886 the Maharájá allowed a party of Tibetans to enter his dominions and to build a fort at Lingtu; and as he furthermore contravened the terms of the treaty by residing all the year round in Tibetan territory, his allowance was stopped, and a British force was sent in March 1888 to expel the Tibetan troops. The intruders were ejected, and after a time the Maharájá returned to his allegiance. At the same time, negotiations were entered into with the Chinese Government (to which Tibet is tributary); and in March 1889 a treaty was signed by the Viceroy of India and the Chinese representative, by which the British protectorate over Sikkim is recognised by China. The treaty (ratified by Queen Victoria on August 17, 1890) also declares that the British Government has direct and exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of Sikkim.

A British officer has been appointed to advise the Maharájá and his council, and to reorganise the administration.

Estimated area, 1,550 square miles. Population, 8,000 or more. The people are known to their Gúrkha neighbours as Lepchas, but call themselves Rong.

Principal towns, Tumlong and Gamtak.

The religion is Buddhist.

The revenues of the Maharájá are said to amount to Rs. 844 yearly over and above his subsidy. They consist practically of an income tax, assessed and collected by twelve Kázis and other subordinate officials; the collectors, however, retaining most of the money themselves, and only handing over a portion to the Maharájá. The Kázis exercise a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction within their districts; important cases being referred to the Rájá and decided by his minister and the diwáns. The lamas pay no dues to the State.

Sikkim produces rice, Indian corn, millet, oranges, tea, and two or three kinds of cloth. There are valuable forests in the State and wide tracts of unoccupied waste.

The principal trade route from Bengal to Tibet passes through Sikkim; but the through trade is, for the time being, practically extinguished, owing to the complications on the Tibetan frontier. During the year 1890-91 the trade of Sikkim (exclusive of through trade) with British India amounted to:

Exports, 150,580 rupees; imports, 123,226 rupees. The chief imports were cotton piece goods, tobacco, and rice; the chief exports food grains and vegetables.

See 'Report on a Visit to Sikkim in 1873,' by Sir John Edgar. Calcutta 1874; 'Report on Explorations in Sikkim, &c.,' by Lieut.-Col. Strahan, Dehra Dun, 1889.

Also attached to British India are the following island groups :

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

The Andamans are a group consisting of the Great and Little Andamans on the east side of the Bay of Bengal, 600 miles from the Hugli mouth of the Ganges. The Great Andamans comprise three large islands, the North, Middle, and South, with several smaller ones; the group is about 156 miles long and 20 miles wide; area, 1,760 square miles. The most considerable of the Little Andamans are Interview, Outram, Henry Lawrence, and Rutland Islands. The aboriginal population, of diminutive size and low type, is variously estimated at from 2,000 to 10,000. The islands are mainly used as a convict settlement for India. At the end of 1890 the convict population was 12,197, of whom some 3,209 held tickets as self-supporters. There is a police force of 645 men. Port Blair, the principal harbour, is on the South Island of the Great Andamans. The population of Port Blair (1891) is 15,670. Other ports are Port Campbell on the west of South Andaman, and Port Cornwallis on the east coast of North Andaman. About 17,700 acres have been cleared for cultivation by the convicts, the produce mainly for local use. The whole group was formally annexed in 1858, and is placed under a 'Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands,' appointed by the Indian Government.

The Nicobar Islands are a group to the south of the Andamans, 634 square miles. There are 8 large and 12 small islands. Great Nicobar is 30 miles long, 12 to 15 miles wide. There used to be a convict station at Naucowry or Camorta Island, but in 1888 the place was abandoned as a penal settlement. The number of aboriginal inhabitants is 6,915. The islands are said to yield annually 15,000,000 coco-nuts—one half exported; edible birds' nests, tortoise-shell, ambergris, trepang are also shipped.

LACCADIVE ISLANDS.

A group of 14 islands (9 inhabited), about 200 miles off the west or Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency. The northern portion is attached to the collectorate of South Kanara, the remainder to the administrative district of Malabar. Population (1891), 14,410, all Muhammadans. The staple product is the fibre known as coir.

KAMARAN ISLAND.

Small island in the Red Sea, on the west coast of Arabia, 20 miles SSW. of Sohera, 15 miles long, 5 miles wide. There are 7 small villages occupied by fishermen. Affords good sheltered anchorage.

Keeling Islands. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Kuria Muria Islands. See ADEN.

LABUAN.

Governor.—Charles Vandeleur Creagh (on leave). L. P. Beaufort acting.

Acting Resident and Treasurer.—F. G. Callaghan.

Crown colony, placed, in 1889, under the government of the British North Borneo Company.

An island about 6 miles from the north-west coast of Borneo, in the Malayan Archipelago. Area, 30½ square miles. Population (1891), 5,853 estimated, mostly Malays from Borneo, with some Chinese traders; 30 Europeans in 1891. Capital, Victoria, 1,500 inhabitants.

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	3,665	4,167	3,832	4,272	3,761
Expenditure . .	4,155	4,201	3,923	3,828	4,291
Exports . .	84,022	86,990	87,405	66,689	34,313
Imports . .	79,781	77,240	74,574	62,363	56,229
Tonnage, entered and cleared .	44,578	49,753	70,121	53,232	114,750

Sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, wax, &c., are imported from Borneo and other islands and exported to Singapore. In 1890, 9,665 tons of coal were exported. There is no trade with the United Kingdom.

Chief sources of revenue: Retail licences, also customs on spirits, wines, tobacco, &c. There is no public debt.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**Constitution and Government.**

The Straits Settlements, a Crown colony, which comprises Singapore, Penang (including Province Wellesley), and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 1, 1867, by an Order in Council issued under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 29 and 30 Vict. c. 115. The Coes Islands were placed under the Straits Settlements by letters patent dated February 1, 1886, and Christmas Island by letters patent dated January 8, 1889.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the general officer commanding the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillors of Penang and Malacca, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Auditor-General, and the Colonial Engineer. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of ten official and seven unofficial members, five nominated by the Crown and two elected by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang.

Governor of the Straits Settlements.—Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G., Student Interpreter, Hong Kong, 1862; Colonial Secretary Straits Settlements, July, 1878; Acting-Governor, ditto, 1884–85; Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon, 1885; and Governor Straits Settlements, 1887.

There are municipal bodies in each settlement, the members of which are partly elected by the ratepayers, and partly appointed by the Governor.

Area and Population.

Singapore is an island about twenty-seven miles long by fourteen wide, with an area of 206 square miles, situated at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width. There are a number of small islands adjacent to it, which form part of the settlement. The seat of government is the town of Singapore, at the south-eastern point of the island. Penang is an island of 107 square miles, situated off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula, and at the northern extremity or entrance of the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the mainland, from which the island is separated by a strait from two to ten miles broad, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the Settlement of Penang, averaging eight miles in width, and extending forty-five miles along the coast, including ten miles of territory to the south of the Krian, the whole containing an area of 270 square miles. The chief town of Penang is George Town. Off the coast of Perak is the small island of Pulau Pangkor, which, together with a small strip of the opposite mainland, has been acquired as British territory, the whole being known as the Dindings. Malacca is situated on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang—about 110 miles from the former and 240 from the latter—and consists of a strip of territory about forty-two miles in length, and from eight to twenty-four and a half miles in breadth.

In addition, the Native States of Perak, Sélángor, Sungei Ujong, and Negri Sembilan, Johor, and Pahang, which occupy a large portion of the peninsula, are under British protection.

After the military occupation of Perak, those concerned in the murder of Mr. Birch were captured and punished. In Perak, Sélángor, and Sungei Ujong, including Jelebu, Residents were appointed in 1874, who are assisted by a staff of European officers; and it is their duty to aid the native rulers by advice, and to carry out executive functions. The supreme authority in each State is vested in the State Council, consisting of the highest native authorities and the principal British officials. The Residents are directly under the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

In 1883 the relations of the colony were consolidated with the small Native States on the frontier of Malacca. These States were confederated in 1889, under the name of Negri Sembilan. A State Council has been formed, and a Resident has been appointed. In 1887, by agreement with the Raja of Pahang, the control of his foreign relations, &c., was surrendered to the British Government. This was followed by a further agreement in 1888 with the Raja (now styled Sultan), under which Pahang was taken under British protection, on the same terms as the Protected Native States on the west coast of the peninsula. Pahang is situated on the east coast, within 200 miles by sea from Singapore. The Sultan of Johor in 1887 placed, in the spirit of former treaties, his foreign relations in the hands of this country, and agreed to receive a British Agent.

The areas of these States, in square miles, are:—Perak, 7,950; Sélángor, 3,000; Sungei Ujong, 660; Negri Sembilan (including Jelebu), 2,000; Johor, 9,000; Pahang, 10,000. The duty on the export of tin forms the largest item of the revenue of these States. Gold is found in considerable abundance in some of them. The country, however, is otherwise rich, and offers great advantages for the cultivation of coffee and cinchona on its high land, and of paddy in the valleys.

The following figures give the numbers in the several Settlements, inclusive

of the military, at the census, 1881, and the general results of the census of April 6, 1891 :—

1881	Singapore	Penang	Malacca	Totals
White :				
Males	2,207	565	31	2,803
Females	562	109	9	680
	2,769	674	40	3,483
Coloured :				
Males	103,216	123,640	52,028	278,884
Females	33,223	66,283	41,511	141,017
	166,439	189,923	93,539	419,901
Totals (1881). .	169,208	190,597	93,579	423,384
Totals (1891). .	182,650	232,977	90,950	506,577

Under the heading of Penang are included Penang Island, Province Wellesley, and the Dindings.

The following are the chief statistics of the census of 1881 :—

—	Malays	Chinese	Natives of India
Singapore	22,155	86,766	12,058
Penang, &c.	84,772	67,820	17,036
Malacca	67,513	19,741	1,891
Total	174,440	174,327	30,985

A census of the population of the native States was also taken in 1891, the totals being as follows : Perak, 212,997 ; Sēlangor, 81,421 ; Sungei Ujong, 23,602 ; Pahang, 52,803 ; Negri Sembilan, 41,617.

The births and deaths in 1890 were as follows :—

—	Singapore	Dindings	Penang	Wellesley	Malacca
Births	2,799	97	1,864	2,697	2,553
Deaths	6,557	119	4,002	2,624	3,511

In 1890, 132,674 Chinese immigrants landed in the colony, as against 150,809 in 1889. The total number of Indian immigrants in 1890 was 18,301, against 18,136 in 1889, and 5,053 in 1880. Of the total 2,960 were under indenture. The number returned to India in 1890 was 15,276.

Instruction.

Education, which is not compulsory in the colony, is partly supported by the Government.

The number of schools and scholars is as follows, 1891 :—

—	No. of Schools	Attendance
Government English schools	7	929
Grant-in-aid English schools	32	3,766
Government vernacular boys' & girls' schools .	145	6,027
Total	184	10,722

Justice and Crime.

The law in force is contained in local ordinances and in such English and Indian Acts and Orders in Council as are applicable to the colony. The Indian Penal Code, with slight alterations, has been adopted, and there is a Civil Procedure Code based on the English Judicature Acts. There is a Supreme Court which holds assizes at Singapore and Penang every two months, and quarterly at Malacca, and which holds civil sittings monthly at Singapore and Penang, and once or twice a quarter at Malacca.

There are, besides, police and marine magistrates' courts. The total convictions before the Supreme Court in 1890 was 302 ; before the other courts 32,577. The police force numbered over 2,000 of all ranks in 1890, of whom about 100 were Europeans. The daily average of criminal prisoners in gaol in 1890 was 1,274.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony for each of the five years from 1886 to 1890 were as follows :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
1886	3,747,501	3,495,639
1887	3,847,653	3,511,096
1888	3,858,108	3,569,507
1889	4,410,620	3,816,194
1890	4,269,123	3,757,691

The estimated revenue for 1891 was 3,980,911 dollars. The leading items of revenue in 1890 were—stamps, 340,300 dollars ; licences, 2,852,422 dollars ; land revenue, 249,500 dollars ; port and harbour dues, 114,146 dollars ; postage, 148,009 dollars ; and of expenditure—salaries, 1,289,161 dollars ; public works, 1,981,171 dollars ; education, 89,560 dollars ; police, 103,977 dollars ; marine department, 72,258 dollars ; transport, 87,482 dollars ; military expenditure, 292,494 dollars.

The revenue in 1890 was derived as follows :—Singapore, 2,358,448 dollars ; Penang, 1589,757 dollars ; Malacca, 320,743 dollars.

The total assets of the colony, January 1, 1891, amounted to 3,768,136 dollars, and liabilities 1,258,167 dollars, of which the sum of 131,636 dollars was a debenture loan.

162 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

The revenue and expenditure of the native States virtually under the protection of the Straits Settlements are as follows for 1890 :—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
Perak	2,504,116	2,447,929
Selangor	1,888,924	1,996,544
Sungei Ujong	277,910	261,647
Negri Sembilan.	107,033	115,589
Pahang	62,077	297,702
Johior	No	returns.

Debt of Sungei Ujong, 94,000 dollars ; Negri Sembilan, 180,897 dollars ; Pahang, 372,500 dollars.

Defence.

The new harbour of Singapore, comprising the coal stores, wharves, and docks, is defended by several Forts armed with armour-piercing and medium guns, and by a system of submarine mines. The initial cost of the forts amounted to nearly 100,000*l.*, and was defrayed out of the revenues of the colony, the Imperial Government supplying the guns and ammunition only. The garrison comprises one battalion of infantry at war strength, two batteries of European artillery, half a company of fortress engineers, and a company of Malay submarine miners. A further augmentation of the garrison is under contemplation.

The colony also maintains at Singapore an armed police force consisting of 31 officers and over 2,000 men, and a battery of volunteer artillery consisting of 105 officers and men. The latter during time of war would be placed under the orders of the officer commanding the troops and act as auxiliaries to the European artillery.

Production and Industry.

The only articles produced to any considerable extent in the Straits territory are gambier in Singapore ; pepper in Singapore and Province Wellesley ; tapioca, chiefly in Malacca and Province Wellesley ; rice in Malacca and Province Wellesley ; and sugar in Province Wellesley. The Perak Government has recently grown good tea as an experiment, and it is also grown in Johor. Pahang is rich in gold, tin, and galena.

Commerce.

The Straits ports are wholly free from duties on imports and exports, and their trade, centred at Singapore, is to a large extent a transit trade. The chief exports comprise tin, sugar, pepper, nutmegs, maize, sago, tapioca, rice, buffalo hides and horns, rattans, gutta-percha, india-rubber, gambier, gum, coffee, dyestuffs, tobacco, &c.

The following table shows the value of imports and exports for five years :—

Years	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	From U.K.	From Colonies	From Elsewhere	Total	To U.K.	To Colonies	To Elsewhere	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1886	17,638,446	51,336,954	52,568,816	121,544,218	20,744,773	29,277,391	54,100,110	104,122,274
1887	22,105,485	61,607,580	58,600,856	142,322,920	26,758,508	35,090,917	59,491,786	121,341,211
1888	24,823,307	66,536,759	67,910,584	159,270,650	29,290,349	36,937,895	68,070,191	134,298,435
1889	25,131,807	67,355,133	63,712,121	156,199,061	27,263,964	35,668,198	70,287,119	133,219,281
1890	23,551,582	41,209,476	82,536,259	147,297,317	24,784,830	24,534,412	78,604,440	127,923,682

The tables of the values of the imports into, and exports from, the three Settlements during the years 1889-90 inclusive, give the following results :—

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Singapore	110,746,590	112,633,960	88,683,134	94,131,804
Penang	43,181,397	43,788,400	41,833,488	41,349,247
Malacca	2,271,074	2,228,351	2,702,659	2,244,093

The trade of the Native States was as follows in 1890 :—

	Perak	Selangor	Sungei Ujong	Negri Sembilan	Pahang
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars		
Imports	7,173,617	7,005,496	1,264,696	No	No
Exports	9,985,713	6,467,564	1,148,816	Returns	Returns

The following table shows the value of the most important imports and exports of the Straits Settlements :—

	1889		1890	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Spices	9,512,259	12,273,101	8,835,682	10,943,254
Sugar	1,579,633	2,295,638	1,815,754	2,443,488
Tobacco, &c.	2,747,803	826,884	2,701,164	185,561
Tin	19,522,147	23,180,747	15,965,072	18,176,842

Among the leading imports are cotton goods, opium, rice, tea, coffee, tobacco, hardware, copper, copra, gambier, pepper, gum, rattans, sago, cigars, tin, tapioca ; many of these, however, being largely re-exported.

The following table shows, according to the Board of Trade Returns, the value of the trade between the Straits Settlements and Great Britain in the years 1886-90 :—

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Exports from the Straits	£ 4,372,622	£ 4,781,704	£ 5,351,322	£ 5,417,034	£ 5,187,801
Imports of British produce	2,104,114	2,477,143	2,587,201	2,396,046	2,883,244

The principal exports to the United Kingdom are (1890) tin, 1,745,412*l.* ; spices, 707,874*l.* ; cutch and gambier, 527,336*l.* ; gutta percha, 716,412*l.* ; the principal imports from the United Kingdom, cottons 1,535,773*l.* ; iron, 178,867*l.* ; machinery, 87,325*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The total number of vessels entered at the ports of the colony during 1890, exclusive of native craft, was 8,110, with a tonnage of 4,859,720 tons. The number of native craft was 13,337, with a tonnage of 359,929 tons. The number of vessels cleared at the ports of the colony was 8,068, with a tonnage of 4,818,939 tons, and the total number of native craft was 13,334, with a tonnage of 364,224 tons.

Communications.

There are no railways within the colony itself, but there are 12½ miles of tramway in the town of Singapore, constructed and worked by the Singapore Tramway Company. In Penang there are over 4 miles of tramway open, constructed and worked by a private firm. The motive power in both cases is steam. In Perak there is a railway from Port Weld to Taiping, 8 miles in length, and from Taiping to Kamunting, 4 miles ; and in Selangor a railway, 22 miles long, connects the capital, Kwalla Lumpur, with the port of Klang. In Sungei Ujong a railway of 23 miles has been constructed from Port Dickson on the coast to the capital, Seremban. The following lines are under construction : in Perak, from Kamunting to Blanda Mahoh, 5½ miles, and from Teluk Anson to Ipoh, 50 miles ; in Selangor Kwalla Lumpur to Kwala Kubu, 13 miles. A line from Seremban in Sungei Ujong through the Negri Sembilan to Kwalla Semantan in Pahang, a distance of 85 miles, is projected.

In 1890, 2,276,258 letters and articles of all kinds were received at the Post Office, and 2,285,626 despatched.

Money and Credit.

There are four banks with establishments in the colony. The amount of deposits in the Government Savings Bank on December 31, 1890, was 126,000 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By Ordinance IV. of 1867 it was enacted that 'the dollar issued from H.M.'s mint, Hong Kong, the silver dollar of Spain, Mexico, Peru, and Bolivia,' should be the only legal tender within the colony and its dependencies ; and there was added, by Order of Council of January 10, 1874, the

American trade dollar and the Japanese dollar or yen. Silver coins representing fractional parts of a dollar form legal tender of sums not exceeding two dollars, and copper coins, *i.e.* cents, half and quarter cents, for any sum not exceeding one dollar.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The measure in use in the Settlements is the English yard, with its divisions and multiples, and land is measured by the English acre. The native terms are, however, still in use.

COMMERCIAL WEIGHT.

16 Tahl = 1 Kati	=	1½ lb. avoirdupois.
100 Kati = 1 Picul	=	133½ lbs. ..
40 Picul = 1 Koyan	=	5,333½

The kati of 1½ lb. is known as the Chinese kati. Another weight, known as the Malay kati, and still in partial use in Penang, is equal to the weight of 24 Spanish dollars, or 9,984 grains. This gives 142,628 lbs. as the weight of the picul, and 5,705,143 lbs. as the weight of the koyan. The measures of capacity throughout the colony are the gantang or gilion, and chupak or quart.

Keeling or Cocos Islands, group of about 20 small coral islands, about 700 miles S.W. of Sumatra, and 1,200 miles S.W. of Singapore. Population (1885), 516, of whom 377 were born in Keeling. The islands were formally annexed to England in 1857, and placed under the Governor of the Straits Settlements by Letters Patent in 1886. They are thickly planted with coconut palms. Large quantities of copra, coco-nuts, and oil are exported.

Christmas Island is 200 miles S.W. of Java, and 700 miles E. of Keeling Islands. It is 9 miles long and about the same wide. It was added to the colony by Letters Patent in January 1889, and a settlement from the Cocos Islands has since been made on it.

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AFRICA.

Amsterdam Island. See MAURITIUS.

ASCENSION ISLAND.

Ascension is a small island of volcanic origin, of 35 square miles, in the South Atlantic, 750 miles N.W. of St. Helena. It is entirely under the control and jurisdiction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and is used as a coaling, victualling, and store dépôt for Her Majesty's ships on the West Coast of Africa station. There is an excellent sanitarium up Green Mountain for crews of ships visiting the island, whose health is impaired from service on the coast. There is a farm of 8 acres under cultivation. The population, which consists entirely of officers, seamen and marines, with their wives and families, and about 50 Kroomen, numbers in all about 360. Garrison station, Georgetown, on northeast coast.

The island is the resort of the sea turtle, which come in thousands to lay their eggs in the sand. Exports from Ascension to Great Britain (1890), 106*l.* ; imports to Ascension, 3,010*l.*, mostly stores. *Captain in Charge*, Captain Richard Evans, R.N.

BASUTOLAND.

Basutoland forms an irregular oval on the north-east of the Cape Colony. The Orange Free State, Natal, and the Cape Colony form its boundaries. Its area is estimated at 9,720 square miles. The territory, which is well watered and has a fine climate, is stated to be the best grain-producing country in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear immense herds of cattle. The country is really one continuous elevated plateau, though broken and rugged.

The following statistics are derived from the 1891 census taken in Basutoland :—Population : European, 578 ; Native, 218,324.

As European settlement is prohibited, the white population will remain more or less limited to the few engaged in trade, government, and missionary work.

Maseru, the capital and largest town, has a population of 862, of whom 99 are Europeans.

Stock, &c. (1891) : 81,194 horses, cattle 320,934, ploughs 10,434, waggons 808.

The productions are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kafir corn. There are indications of iron and copper, and coal has been found and is used in some parts, two mines being actively worked for local supply.

Basutoland was annexed to the Cape in August 1871 ; but it was placed directly under the authority of the Crown from March 13, 1884.

The territory is now governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation. For fiscal and

other purposes the country is divided into six districts, namely : Maseru, Leribe, Cornet Spruit, Berea, Mafeking, and Gathung. Each of the districts is subdivided into wards, presided over by hereditary chiefs allied to the Moshesh family. The revenue arises from the Cape contribution, the Post Office, native hut tax, and the sale of licences.

There are 115 schools (mostly missionary), with 6,932 scholars ; grant in aid, 3,491*l*. There are two small Government schools and some industrial schools.

There are no navigable waterways, the rivers being low in winter and generally flooded in summer. The roads in the country are now in good condition for any kind of transport.

The line of postal communication is through the Cape Colony and Orange Free State.

The imports consist chiefly of blankets, ploughs, saddlery, clothing, iron and tin ware, and groceries. The exports consist chiefly of grain, cattle, and wool, and are estimated at about 250,000*l*. in value. The commercial intercourse is almost exclusively with the Cape Colony and Orange Free State.

The currency is exclusively British, but exchange, and even the payment of taxes, is still largely conducted by barter.

—	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue. .	30,265	30,102	37,210	39,606	41,784
Expenditure .	29,094	30,584	34,872	37,265	40,825

There is no public debt.

Resident Commissioner.—Colonel Sir Marshall James Clarke (late R.A.). K.C.M.G. (1,500*l*.)

BECHUANALAND.

The Crown colony of Bechuanaland lies between the South African Republic on the east, Cape Colony on the south, the 20th meridian of east longitude on the west, the Molopo River on the north, while the protectorate extends over the Kalahari Desert to 21° E. long. and 22° S. lat. An Order in Council, July 4, 1890, places the parts of South Africa situate north of British Bechuanaland, west of the South African Republic and of Matabeleland, east of the German Protectorate, and south of the Zambezi under the jurisdiction of the Governor of British Bechuanaland. The total area is 170,000 square miles, of which 51,000 square miles form the Crown colony, and the population (1891) (British Bechuanaland only), exclusive of natives who pay hut tax, is 12,726. The native population is estimated at 60,000. The Crown colony was annexed, and the protectorate declared September 30, 1885. It is under direct Imperial jurisdiction, through the Governor of Cape Colony, who is also Governor of British Bechuanaland, where he is represented by an administrator. The country is stated to be well adapted for cattle and for maize ; gold, lead, silver, and iron have been found. The climate is healthy. The country is generally from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above sea-level, though

much of it suffers from want of water. The chief industry is agriculture, the products being raised for local consumption. Tobacco is being cultivated; maize, wool, hides, cattle, and wood are exported. A telegraph extends to Mafeking, the chief emporium in the colony, from Cape Town, and has been continued northwards through the protectorate. There is a well-trained force of Border police, numbering 500, of whom 400 patrol the protectorate.

—	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ¹	98,702	77,661	91,682	99,043	161,303
Expenditure	105,650	75,529	87,985	98,594	159,545

¹ Including Parliamentary Grant. 86,945*l.* in 1886-87; 64,345*l.* in 1887-88; 76,000*l.* in 1888-89; 89,542*l.* in 1889-90; 115,991*l.* in 1890-91.

A tax of 10*s.* per annum is levied on every native hut. The seat of administration is at Vryburg, in Stellaland, a settlement originally formed by the Boers on the border of the Transvaal. There are good roads and the railway from the Cape to Kimberley has been extended to Vryburg. There is a daily post to Cape Colony and a weekly post to Matabeleland. The chiefs of the protectorate are Khama, at Palachwe, chief of the Bamangwato; Batwen, at Kanya, chief of the Bangwaketsi; Lenchwe, at Mochudi, chief of the Bakhatla; Sechele, at Molopolole, chief of the Bakuenas; Ikaneng, at Ramontsa, chief of the Bamaliti (under Batwen), with whom is an assistant commissioner. There are resident magistrates at Vryburg, Mafeking, Taungs, Kuruman, and Gerdonia.

Administrator, Deputy High Commissioner, and Chief Magistrate.—Sir Sidney G. A. Shippard, K.C.M.G. (1,800*l.*)

Bechuanaland. Commission and Instructions to Major-General Sir Charles Warren, K.C.M.G., as Special Commissioner to Bechuanaland. London, 1884, and subsequent Blue Books.

Berbera. See under ADEN.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(CAPE COLONY.)

Constitution and Government.

The form of government of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope was originally established by Order in Council of the 11th of March, 1853. By Act 28 Vict. c. 5, and Colonial Act III. of 1865, which provided for the incorporation of British Kaffraria with the colony, various changes were made, and further changes of an important nature by the 'Constitution Ordinance Amendment Act,' passed by the colonial legislature in 1872, providing for 'the introduction of the system of executive administration commonly called Responsible Government.' The Constitution formed under these various Acts vests the executive in the

Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office-holders appointed by the Crown. The legislative power rests with a Legislative Council of 22 members elected for seven years, presided over *ex officio* by the Chief Justice : and a House of Assembly of 76 members, elected for five years, representing the country districts and towns of the colony. The colony is divided into seven electorate provinces each electing 3 members to the Legislative Council, there being an additional one for Griqualand West. By a law passed in 1882, speeches may be made both in English and in Dutch in the Cape Parliament. The qualification for members of the Council is possession of immovable property of 2,000*l.*, or movable property worth 4,000*l.* Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are qualified by occupation of house property of the value of 25*l.*, or receipt of a salary of 50*l.*, or wages of 25*l.* with board and lodging. The number of registered electors in 1891 was 73,816, under the new registration of the provisions of Act No. 14 of 1887, which provides better provision for proper and complete registration and for the exclusion of unqualified persons. All members of Parliament are entitled to one guinea a day for their services, and those residing more than 15 miles from Cape Town to an additional 15*s.* a day for a period not exceeding 90 days.

Governor.—Sir Henry Brougham Loch, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. : Governor of Victoria, 1884–89. Appointed to the Cape, 1889.

The Governor is by virtue of his office commander-in-chief of the forces within the colony. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* as Governor, besides 3,000*l.* as ‘Her Majesty’s High Commissioner,’ and 1,000*l.* personal allowance from the Imperial funds.

The administration is carried on, under the Governor, by a Ministry of six members, namely, the Premier, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer of the Colony, the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, and the Secretary for Native Affairs. The Prime Minister receives an allowance of 1,750*l.* a year : each of the other Ministers receives a salary of 1,500*l.* a year.

In each division there is a Civil Commissioner, who is also generally Resident Magistrate. There is for each division a Council of at least 6 members (14 in the Cape Division) elected triennially by the registered Parliamentary voters. These Councils look after roads, boundaries, and beacons ; they nominate Field Courts, return 3 members to the Licensing Court, borrow money, and perform other local duties. There are 76 magisterial districts and 70 fiscal divisions in the Colony proper. There are 80 Municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are also 60 Village Management Boards.

Area and Population.

The Cape Colony was originally founded by the Dutch, under Van Riebeeck, about the year 1652. When it was taken by the English, in 1796, the colony had extended east to the Great Fish River. In 1803, at the peace of Amiens, it was given up to the Netherlands, but was again occupied by British troops in 1806. Since that time the boundary has been gradually enlarged by the annexation of surrounding districts.

The colony is divided into 70 divisions, and its dependencies into 16 districts.

At the census of 1875 the colony, as then constituted, had an area of 191,416 square miles and a population of 720,984 (236,783 Europeans). According to the report of the census of April 5, 1891, the population on the same area is 956,485 (336,938 Europeans), showing an increase of 32·50 per cent. during the 16 years, or an annual increase of 2·03 per cent. of the whole population, and an increase in the European population of 42·32 per cent. in the 16 years, or an annual increase of 2·63 per cent.

The following table gives the area and population of the colony and dependencies according to the census of 1891:—

—	Area, Square Miles	Population in 1891			Per Square Mile
		European	Native and Coloured	Total	
Colony proper .	191,416	336,938	619,547	956,485	4·99
Griqualand West ¹	15,197	29,670	53,705	83,375	5·47
East Griqualand .	7,594	4,150	148,468	152,618	20·09
Tembuland .	4,122	5,179	175,236	180,415	43·77
Transkei .	2,552	1,019	152,544	153,563	60·16
Walfish Bay .	430	31	737	768	1·79
Total .	221,311	376,987	1,150,237	1,527,224	6·89

¹ Griqualand West is now incorporated in the Cape and constitutes 4 of the 70 divisions.

Pondoland, with a resident Commissioner appointed by the Cape, has an estimated population of 200,000.

Of the coloured population, 13,097 are Malays, and 226,784 a mixture of various races; the rest are Hottentots, Fingoes, Kafirs, and Bechuanas. Of the white 195,956 are males, and 181,031 females; and of the total population 767,327 are males and 759,897 females. The whites are distributed as follows:—

—	The Colony	Griqualand West	Griqualand East	Tembuland	Transkei	Walfish Bay
Males .	195,956	13,406	2,384	2,670	592	14
Females .	181,031	16,264	1,760	2,509	427	17

The Transkeian territories are grouped under their chief magistrates, and are subject to the 'Native Territories Penal Code.'

The capital of the colony, Cape Town, had a population in 1891 of 51,083. The population of Cape Town and suburbs is 83,718. Port Elizabeth had a population of 13,049 in 1875, 23,052 in 1891; Kimberley, 28,643 in 1891; Beaconsfield, 10,748 in 1891; Graham's Town, 6,903 in 1875, 10,436 in 1891; King William's Town, 5,195 in 1875, 7,193 in 1891; East London, 6,858; Graaff Reinet, 5,913; Stellenbosch, 3,464; Paarl, 7,663; Queenstown, 4,057; Uitenhage, 5,297.

A large proportion of the white inhabitants are of Dutch, German, and French origin, mostly descendants of the original settlers.

There is no general system of registration of births and deaths in the colony. In the Colonial Office 5,968 marriages were registered in 1890. The amount of immigration into Cape Colony is small: from 1873 to 1884 the total number of immigrants sent by the emigration agent in England was 23,337: the greatest number being in the year 1882—4,645. In 1884 it was only 292. Government immigration was stopped in 1886. The number of adult arrivals by sea in 1888 was 6,029, and departures 4,881: in 1889, 12,329 and 7,482 respectively, and in 1890, 12,433 and 8,178.

Religion.

The bulk of the population of the colony, white and coloured, at the last census, belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church, the Wesleyans coming next in number, though most other bodies are represented. According to an incomplete return for 1890, the numbers belonging to the leading churches were:—Dutch Reformed, 192,875; Wesleyans, 84,260; Church of England, 60,145; Independents, 42,844; Presbyterians, 30,289; Moravians, 13,578; Rhenish Mission, 14,312; Roman Catholics, 10,259. There were in all 572 main stations and 1,871 out-stations, the total number of persons attached to churches being 479,413. There is no State Church, but a certain sum is appropriated annually for 'religious worship' (8,013*l.* in 1890-91) to the Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches; in 1875 an Act was passed for the gradual withdrawal of this grant.

Instruction.

Cape Colony has a University, incorporated 1873, and granted a royal charter in 1877. It is an examining body, empowered to grant degrees, but with no attached teaching institutions. There are four colleges aided by Government grants under the Higher Education Act, each with full staff of professors and lecturers in the departments of classics, mathematics, and physical sciences. Number of students in 1889-90, 152 matriculation: 57 B.A., and intermediate; 12 for survey and other professional work; total 221. In the 1,595 aided schools in 1890,¹ the enrolment was 100,108, with a daily attendance averaging 57,185.

Government expenditure for 1889-90	£129,029
Local	116,288
Probable expenditure by Government in 1891-92	127,000

Education is not compulsory. Of the European population in 1875, 34.13 per cent. of males and 33.28 of females could neither read nor write. Attending the schools for aborigines in 1887 were 11,839 scholars. Of every 100 European children of school-going age, it is estimated that 70 are on the roll of some school.

¹ The whole year.

There were 69 public libraries in the colony in 1889, with an aggregate of 220,536 volumes. There are 72 newspapers published in the colony.

Justice and Crime.

The highest Court of Judicature in the colony is the Supreme Court, which consists of a Chief Justice and eight puisne judges. The judges of the Supreme Court hold sessions in Cape Town, and Circuit Courts in the Western Districts; the judges assigned to the Eastern Districts Court hold sessions in Grahamstown, and Circuit Courts in the Eastern Districts and the Transkeian Territories; and the judges assigned to the High Courts hold sessions at Kimberley. By Art. 3/90 the Supreme Court has been constituted a Court of Appeal under the Africa Order in Council of 1889.

There are numerous seats of magistracy and further periodical courts held by magistrates at outlying villages, as well as courts of special justices of the peace. Under certain conditions appeal may be made to the Queen in Council. The Roman-Dutch law forms the great bulk of the law of the colony, modified by colonial statute law.

In 1890 there were convicted before the special J. P. Courts, 1,350 prisoners; before Magistrates' Courts, 39,572; before the Supreme Courts, 585. The prisoners in gaol, December 31, 1890, were 1,852 males and 281 females, of whom only about 10 per cent. were whites. In 1890 the Cape Police Force numbered 871, the Municipal Police Force, 912; and the Gaol Establishment, 313.

Pauperism.

In the various charitable institutions in the colony at the end of 1890, there were 2,128 inmates. In 1890, 671 persons received indoor relief, and an average of 339 monthly received outdoor relief.

Finance.

The income and expenditure of the colony, the former including loans, the latter including expenditure under Act of Parliament, were as follows during each of the five years from 1886 to 1890 (ending June 30):—

REVENUE.

—	Taxation	Services	Colonial Estate	Fines, Stores issued, &c.	Loans	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1886	1,465,235	1,300,539	298,508	91,560	128,200	3,224,042
1887	1,397,761	1,473,602	254,086	30,209	192,174	3,352,832
1888	1,458,608	1,635,025	257,801	25,250	926	3,427,610
1889	1,595,458	1,885,493	311,329	43,834	502,000	4,338,114
1890	1,774,352	2,291,375	319,198	45,125	1,141,857	5,571,907

EXPENDITURE.

—	Public Debt	Railways	Defence	Police	Civil Establishment	Under Act of Parliament	Total, including other heads
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1886	1,183,058	665,909	171,766	235,866	121,802	404,484	3,804,141
1887	1,152,521	646,294	119,573	196,616	115,654	184,734	3,333,607
1888	1,088,530	716,310	138,904	187,731	122,881	12,215	3,260,759
1889	1,049,296	839,794	142,633	194,893	117,934	206,467	3,621,019
1890	1,062,780	1,018,065	142,774	215,809	128,624	1,048,571	5,327,496

The total expenditure for 1890 included £400,000 repayment of loans.

The estimated expenditure (under votes) for 1891-92 is put down at 4,216,883*l.*, and the revenue at 4,285,650*l.*

The colony had a public debt of 22,114,159*l.* on January 1, 1891, besides 1,634,762*l.* raised for corporate bodies, harbour boards, but guaranteed in the general revenue. Nearly the whole of the loans have been spent in public works—upwards of thirteen millions sterling on railways alone. The total value of assessed property in the colony, excluding the 'Transkeian Territories,' in 1890 was returned at 34,957,879*l.* The value of houses in the same area in 1888 is put at 16,152,590*l.*

The total revenue of the Divisional Councils in 1890 was 139,529*l.*, and expenditure 123,275*l.* The total Municipal revenue in 1890 was 332,171*l.*, and expenditure, 350,353*l.* The total debt of the Divisional Councils, December 31, 1890, was 50,044*l.*, and of the Municipalities 904,394*l.*

Defence.

The whole of the Cape Peninsula, in which is the great naval station of Simon's Bay, is fortified against foreign attack by a series of forts and batteries. Here is maintained a contingent of the imperial army, the imperial military expenditure in 1890 amounting to 126,473*l.*

For the defence of the colony a military force is maintained—the Cape Mounted Riflemen, 819 officers and men. By a law passed in 1878, every able-bodied man in the colony between 18 and 50 is subject to military service beyond as well as within the colonial limits. There was besides a body of 4,798 volunteers in 1890. Probable expenditure in 1891-92 on colonial defence, 124,000*l.* The Cape Police, which consists of 41 officers and 830 men, with 609 horses, is available for defence purposes in case of emergency. On the Cape and West African station, a squadron of 12 of Her Majesty's ships is maintained.

Production and Industry.

In 1890, 1,139 titles were issued, alienating 3,177,591 acres of land. Up to Dec. 31, 1890, the total area disposed of was 90,583,280 acres, the quantity undisposed of being 44,662,503 acres.

The total area under cultivation in 1875 (there are no later statistics) was 580,000 acres: the chief crops being wheat, oats, maize, rye, and barley. Vines occupied 18,000 acres, and yielded 4,484,665 gallons of wine. In 1890 about 4,680,323 gallons of wine and 1,115,306 of brandy and spirits were made. The number of vine-stocks was 88,081,027.

The total yield of wheat in the Cape and dependencies in 1890 was 1,983,108 bushels; barley, 520,205 bushels; oats, 942,006 bushels; maize, 3,107,552 bushels; oat-hay, 96,986,132 lbs.; also 406,259 bushels of rye and 1,186,795 millet, 844,395 potatoes, 1,371,025 lbs. of dried fruit, and 4,080,376 lbs. of tobacco; 13,523,948 oranges.

There were in 1890 in the colony approximately 1,524,113 head of cattle, 13,202,779 sheep, 4,567,921 goats, 313,747 horses, 65,631 mules and asses, and 114,411 ostriches. The sheep-farms of the colony are often of very great extent, from 3,000 to 15,000 acres and upwards: those in tillage are comparatively small. The graziers are, for the most part, proprietors of the farms which they occupy. At the date of the last census (1875) the total number of holdings in the colony was 16,166, comprising 83,900,000 acres; of these 10,766, comprising upwards of 60 million acres, were held on quit-rent.

Commerce.

Customs duties are levied at the Cape on a large proportion of imports, to the amount of about one-fifth of the total value.

The values of the total imports and exports, including specie, of Cape Colony and dependencies, in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890, were as follows:—

Year	Imports	Imported Merchandise	Exports	Exports of Colonial Produce
	£	£	£	£
1886	3,970,811	3,665,009	7,306,538	6,974,746
1887	5,771,543	4,906,576	7,922,957	7,719,385
1888	7,013,885	5,458,774	8,964,449	8,732,601
1889	10,841,454	7,942,506	9,829,900	9,405,955
1890	10,106,466	8,470,550	10,152,979	9,969,165

The following table shows the value of the leading exports of Colonial produce in the five years 1886–90, according to the official Cape Returns:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Wool . . .	1,580,432	1,674,931	2,181,510	2,251,375	2,196,040
Ostrich feathers	546,230	365,587	347,792	365,884	563,948
Hides and skins	397,091	366,660	373,827	430,025	448,781
Copper ore .	559,328	577,053	856,803	696,918	694,356
Hair (Angora).	232,134	268,446	305,362	351,544	337,239
Wine . . .	23,426	18,928	19,477	23,120	19,537
Grain, &c. .	7,960	18,256	19,599	10,042	12,835
Diamonds .	3,504,756	4,242,470	4,022,379	4,325,137	4,162,010

The total value of diamonds exported from 1867 to 1890 was 52,518,987*l*.

The principal imports are textile fabrics, dress, &c., 3,269,576*l*.; and food, drinks, &c., 1,801,700*l*. in 1890.

The trade of the Cape (excluding specie) was distributed as follows during the four years 1887 to 1890:—

—	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£
United King- dom	Imports from 4,277,309	4,730,798	7,098,463	7,825,266
	Exports to . 7,460,106	8,409,006	9,169,559	9,707,416
British Pos- sessions	Imports from 315,966	410,948	442,659	636,130
	Exports to . 81,811	109,443	86,891	82,667
Foreign Countries	Imports from 442,860	536,591	904,943	904,750
	Exports to . 317,057	358,208	334,869	362,896

The value of the imports (of merchandise) and exports (colonial), excluding diamonds sent through by post office, at the leading ports has been as follows:—

—	Cape Town	Port Nolloth	Port Elizabeth	East London	Mossel Bay
	£	£	£	£	£
1888 { Imports .	1,900,564	21,467	2,627,781	777,844	85,415
1888 { Exports .	1,047,980	856,454	1,881,057	859,767	61,339
1889 { Imports .	2,625,600	25,337	3,958,883	1,129,751	136,660
1889 { Exports .	1,407,166	696,951	1,970,096	942,948	58,337
1890 { Imports .	2,738,566	15,565	3,995,858	1,502,046	150,909
1890 { Exports .	2,064,005	694,355	1,998,125	991,093	53,893

The value of the trade (excluding diamonds and specie) with Great Britain and Ireland, during each of the five years 1886 to 1890, is returned by the Board of Trade as follows :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Colony . . .	3,985,427	4,182,753	4,552,533	5,155,680	4,970,572
Imports of British produce . . .	2,427,538	3,399,505	3,889,820	5,888,145	6,290,963

In the five years from 1886 to 1890 the exports of wool—sheep's as well as goats'—from the Cape Colony to the United Kingdom were as follows :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Quantities	52,775,653	55,164,383	69,696,717	78,737,162	72,832,937
	£	£	£	£	£
Value .	2,138,513	2,565,475	3,011,616	3,514,031	3,198,879

Among the minor exports from the colony to Great Britain are copper ore, of the value of 373,334*l.*; feathers, chiefly ostrich, of the value of 551,074*l.*; and skins and hides, of the value of 764,709*l.* in 1890. The imports of British produce into the colony comprise mainly apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 1,125,769*l.*; cotton manufactures, of the value of 628,622*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 982,886*l.*, and leather and saddlery, 519,851*l.* in 1890.

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels which entered inwards in 1890 was 828, of 1,455,560 tons (601, of 1,281,169 tons British), and coastwise 1,421, of 2,551,450 tons; the number cleared outwards was 868, of 1,501,817 tons (620 of 1,317,958 tons British), and coastwise 1,407, of 2,511,088 tons. Belonging to the ports of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London, on January 1, 1891, were 30 vessels of 3,480 tons.

Internal Communications.

There are over 8,000 miles of road in the colony. There were lines of Government railway of a total length of 1,890 miles in the colony in December 1890. In 1873 there were 63 miles; in 1880, 882 miles; 1883, 1,089 miles; 1884, 1,344 miles. There are also 177 miles of private railways in the colony, and 14 of private tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Kimberley. The Government lines open for traffic at this date belonged to three systems—the Western, from Cape Town; the Midland, starting from Port Elizabeth (these systems now meet); and the Eastern system, from East London. The capital expended on Government railways to the end of 1890 has been 16,261,846*l.*, showing a cost per mile of 8,604*l.* The gross earnings in 1890 were 1,896,545*l.*, and expenses 1,047,420. The number of passengers conveyed in 1890 was 3,950,613, and tonnage of goods, 620,286*l.*

The number of postal receptacles in the colony at the end of 1890 was 797; the revenue in 1890 amounting to 250,806*l.*, and the expenditure on whole postal telegraph service to 273,003*l.* The total number of letters posted in 1890 was 16,703,308, newspapers 6,898,460, post cards 267,878, books and sample packets 3,431,220, parcels, 609,973.

The telegraphs in the colony comprised 4,640 miles of line, with 268 offices, at the end of 1890. The number of messages sent was 1,291,984 in 1890. The telegraphs were constructed at the expense of the Government, 781 miles of line having been taken over from the company in 1873. The revenue in 1890 was 72,746*l.* (exclusive of 64,262*l.*, the value of Government messages), and expenditure 80,968*l.*

Banks.

The following are the statistics of the seven banks under trust laws in the colony:—

31st Dec.	Capital	Paid-up	Reserve	Circulation	Assets and Liabilities
	£	£	£	£	£
1887	5,745,380	1,585,992	480,652	462,982	9,724,223
1888	6,001,640	1,710,051	640,939	662,107	10,558,736
1889	6,583,700	1,762,964	804,531	1,034,849	11,992,205
1890	5,780,610	1,558,612	850,489	740,210	9,221,661

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The coins in circulation within the colony are exclusively British. All accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The standard weights and measures are British, with the exception of the land measure.

The general surface measure is the old Amsterdam *Morgen*, reckoned equal to 2.11654 acres. Some difference of opinion existed formerly as to the exact equivalents of the shortest land measure, the foot, but it was in 1858 officially settled that 1,000 Cape feet were equal to 1,033 British imperial feet.

Agent-General of Cape Colony in Great Britain.—Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed in 1882.

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Matabeleland. See ZAMBEZIA, BRITISH.

EAST AFRICA, BRITISH (I.B.E.A.).

The strip of the Zanzibar coast extending from the northern limit of German influence on the right bank of the Umbe to the Ozi River, including Kau and Kipini, was in 1888 ceded by the Sultan for fifty years to the Imperial British East Africa Company, the initials of which form the name *Ibea*, used to designate the territory. By a second concession, granted in 1889, the Sultan ceded to the Company all his towns and possessions north of Kipini, all the islands on the coast and in Manda Bay, and the ports of Kismayu, Brava, Merka, Magadisho, Warsheik, and Maroti.

An agreement was made in 1889 by the Company with the Italian Government for the transfer to the latter of the ports north of Kismayu, and the Sultan has (1891) granted all his territory from the Umbe to the Juba, including the port of Kismayu, to the British East Africa Company in perpetuity, for an annual payment of 80,000 dollars. The total length of coast subject to the Company is about 400 miles.

By the Anglo-German Agreements of November 1, 1886, and July 1, 1890, the southern boundary of British East Africa extends in a north-west direction from the north bank of the mouth of the River Umbe, going round by the north of Kilimanjaro, to where the 1st parallel of N. latitude reaches Lake Victoria. Thence across the lake and westwards on the same parallel to the boundary of the Congo Free State, deflecting southwards to include Mount Mfunbiro. To the north, the British sphere is bounded by the River Juba; it ascends that river to 6° N. latitude, following that parallel as far as 35° E. longitude, this meridian forming the boundary between the British and Italian spheres of influence up to the Blue Nile, and is continuous with the sphere of Italian influence in Gallaland and Abyssinia as far as the confines of Egypt. To the west it is bounded by the Congo Free State and the western watershed of the basin of the Upper Nile. This includes Witu and all the German claims on the coast to the north (ceded by Germany in 1890), and the islands of Patta and Manda. It includes Uganda, Usoga, Unyoro, Ankori, Mpororo, Koko, part of Ruanda, the Equatorial Province (Emin Pasha's), part of Kordofan and Darfur, and a large part of Somaliland. The total area thus embraced probably extends to over 1,000,000 square miles. Treaties have been made with the native chiefs between the coast and the lake, and also with the King of Uganda and chiefs on the west side of the lake, and quite recently with the Somali tribes occupying the interior between the Juba and Tana, whereby commercial access to the Galla country is for the first time opened.

The Company holds a royal charter, dated September 3, 1888, and it has now organised the administration of its territory on the lines of the East India Company. The Company's capital is 2,000,000*l.* sterling, of which 1,000,000*l.* was offered to the public.

The chief ports are Wanga, Mombasa, Malindi, Mamburi, Lamu, and Kismayu.

The customs revenue realised in 1888 \$36,000; in 1889 it was \$56,000, a gain of over 50 per cent. for the first year of the British Company administration. In 1890 it increased 25 per cent. over preceding year. The revenue of the northern ports is also increasing.

The principal exports are cloves, sesame seed, ivory, india-rubber, gum, copra, coir, orchella weed, hides, &c. The imports are Manchester goods, iron and copper wire, beads, &c. Trade is at present principally in the hands of East Indian merchants (Banians).

The fine harbour of Mombasa is being much improved by the construction of piers and jetties, beacons, mooring buoys, and lights. A new town is being

built at Mombasa, and the appearance of the place has been greatly improved. A large body of Indian sappers and miners assist in carrying out these improvements.

The Eastern Telegraph Company has recently connected Mombasa by submarine cable with Zanzibar, and the East Africa Company has constructed a telegraph line connecting the Company's coast ports with Mombasa. This line is now being continued to Lamu *via* Gollanti (Tana River) and Witu. A survey is being made for the construction of a line of railway over 500 miles long from the coast at Mombasa to Victoria Nyanza, which it is expected Her Majesty's Government will assist to construct in pursuance of their declarations at the recent Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference, and by means of which the resources of the densely populated interior will at the same time be opened up to trade. The coastal section of the railway has already been constructed by the Company, and materials and rolling stock are on the ground for an additional fifty miles.

The Company has a large armed force, consisting of 200 Soudanese, many of whom served with Emin Pasha, 200 Indian Sikhs, and a large body of local levies, all officered by English army officers. A line of forts is being constructed along the route to be followed by the railway, at which supplies will be stored. Roads are also being cleared along the principal trade routes.

Slavery is being gradually abolished, and the native chiefs and people are settling down to husbandry and other peaceful pursuits under the Company's rule. They now recognise the Company as their lawful ruler.

The country is being peaceably opened up by exploring caravans carrying trade goods. An expedition has penetrated recently to the Victoria Nyanza and Uganda, where it has met with a very friendly reception from the natives and made treaties with them. The most advanced permanent posts occupied by Europeans are situated at Machakos, 250 miles inland, on a healthy salubrious plateau, at an elevation of 7,000 feet, and Mengo, the capital of the kingdom of Uganda. The River Tana has been navigated by the Company's stern-wheel steamer 'Kenia' for a distance of 300 miles, as far as Baza.

The seat of government is at Mombasa. The administrator of the Government is Ernest J. L. Berkeley, Esq., late Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Zanzibar.

President of the Company.—Sir William Mackinnon, Bart., C.I.E.

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MAURITIUS.

Constitution and Government.

The government of the British Colony of Mauritius, with its dependencies, Rodrigues, Diego Garcia, and the Seychelles Islands, is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, of which the officer in command of Her Majesty's troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Procureur-General, the Receiver-

General, and the Auditor-General, and two elected members of the Council of Government are ex-officio members. There is also a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor and twenty-seven members, ten being elected, eight ex-officio, and nine nominated by the Governor. The official councillors comprise the five Executive members, the Collector of Customs, the Protector of Immigrants, and the Surveyor-General. The constitution was altered by letters patent dated September 16, 1885, which introduced an elective element into the Legislature. Under a moderate franchise ten members are now elected, one for each of the following districts :—Moka, Plaines Wilhems, Grand Port, Flacq, Savanne, Rivière Noire, Pamplemousses, Rivière du Rempart ; and two for Port Louis.

Governor of Mauritius.—Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G., appointed 1889. The Governor has a salary of 50,000 rupees, and the Colonial Secretary 13,500 rupees per annum.

Area and Population.

The island of Mauritius, lying in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, comprises an area of 705 English square miles.

The Seychelles group, Rodrigues, and the Chagos Islands are the principal dependencies of Mauritius. Total area of dependencies, 172 square miles. Mahé, the most important of the Seychelles group, is situated at a distance of 940 miles from Mauritius.

The following were the numbers of the population of Mauritius, according to the census taken in 1881 :—

	Population 1881		
	Male	Female	Total
Total of resident population . . .	208,655	151,219	359,874
Military in Port Louis and elsewhere . .	380	56	436
Crews of mercantile shipping . . .	525	12	537
Total of population . . .	209,560	151,287	360,847

The population on the 1st of January, 1891, was :—Males, 211,365 ; females, 166,621 ; total, 377,986. Of this number, 258,985 belonged to the Indian population, the remainder, 119,001, form what is termed the general population, which includes natives of African race, Chinese, mixed races, and whites. No official figures exist as to the numerical proportions of these different groups of the general population, except as to the Chinese, the number of whom was estimated at 4,084 on January 1, 1891. The birth-rate of 1890 was 35·2 per 1,000, and death-rate 33·8. The total number of immigrants, including women and children who landed in the colony in 1890, was 2,925, and the total number of departures in the same class was 1,054. The capital of the colony, Port Louis, had, with its suburbs, an estimated population of 60,296 (32,455 males, 27,841 females) in 1890.

According to the census of 1881 the returns as to the religions showed that there were then over 200,000 Hindoos, 108,000 Roman Catholics, 35,000 Mahometans, and 8,000 Protestants. State aid is granted to both Churches, the Roman Catholics receiving 84,096 rupees in 1890, and the Protestants 43,559 rupees ; the Indians are mostly Hindoos.

Primary education is conducted partly in government, and partly in State-aided schools, 148 in 1890. The total government expenditure on education in 1890, including the Royal College, was 422,299 rupees. In 1890 the average number of pupils on the roll in primary schools was 15,743, and the average attendance 9,636. At the Royal College in 1890 the attendance was 187, and at the Royal College schools, 288.

The total number of convictions at the inferior courts in 1890 was 16,173, and at the Supreme Court, 101.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony in each of the years from 1886 to 1890 were as follows :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Revenue . . .	7,229,973	6,858,919	8,574,058	8,744,802	7,774,774
Expenditure . .	8,390,054	7,985,909	7,771,579	8,558,332	7,705,311

The principal sources of revenue are as follows :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Customs dues . . .	2,325,094	2,088,452	2,558,677	2,412,876	2,670,420
Licences and permits	1,958,288	1,913,466	1,869,415	2,140,176	2,142,917
Railway traffic . .	1,477,448	1,434,849	1,533,770	1,801,213	1,575,888

The whole debenture debt of the colony in 1890 was :—Government Debenture Debt, 776,149*l*. : Poor Law Commission, 5,000*l*.

The municipal debt of Port Louis was 153,420*l*.

Defence.

The harbour of St. Louis is defended by Fort Adelaide and Fort George. The troops in the colony at the beginning of 1891 numbered 626 (37 officers and 589 men). The total military expenditure for 1890 was 50,769*l*., of which about one-half was paid by the colony.

Commerce.

The declared value of the total imports and exports of the colony (exclusive of specie and bullion) was as follows in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890 :—

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports
	Rupees	Rupees
1886	23,946,967	32,383,399
1887	23,434,100	35,998,056
1888	15,341,202	22,291,978
1889	15,612,056	32,806,315
1890	16,375,377	26,962,930

The exports from the colony comprise, as staple article, unrefined sugar 23,630,809 rupees in 1890, and, besides, rum, 313,509 rupees ; vanilla, 235,536 rupees ; aloe fibre, 623,725 rupees ; coco-nut oil, 314,850 rupees. A large portion of the trade is with the British colonies of South Africa, Australia, and India.

The commercial intercourse of Mauritius with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for each of the five years from 1886 to 1890 :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Mauritius . . .	309,571	165,082	275,546	421,537	264,900
Imports of British Produce . .	260,867	284,970	253,928	300,698	320,326

The staple article of export from Mauritius to the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar, the value being 57,498*l.* in 1887 ; 173,372*l.* in 1888 ; 294,311*l.* in 1889 ; and 157,687*l.* in 1890. The other exports comprise drugs of the value of 15,426*l.* ; hemp and other fibres, 58,173*l.* ; coco-nut oil, 2,060*l.* ; caoutchouc, 4,728*l.* The British imports in 1890 consisted principally of cotton goods, value 75,943*l.* ; coals, 36,934*l.* ; machinery, 18,846*l.* ; iron, 42,847*l.* ; manure, 17,166*l.* ; apparel and haberdashery, 14,700*l.* ; beer and ale, 8,166*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The number of vessels entered in 1890 was 456 of 343,302 tons, and cleared 463 of 346,320 tons.

The colony has two lines of railways with two branches, of a total length of 92 miles, the revenue from which in 1890 was 1,575,889 rupees, and expenditure 1,106,304 rupees.

There exists a complete system of telegraphs throughout the island of Mauritius. The number of letters, postcards, and newspapers which passed through the post office in 1889 was 2,312,086.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The standard coin of Mauritius is the Indian rupee, with its subdivisions. All accounts are kept in rupees.

The metric system decreed by the Government of India in 1871 came into force in Mauritius on May 1, 1878.

Dependencies.

SEYCHELLES.—Population, January 1890, 16,162 (8,198 males, 7,964 females). Revenue 1889, 200,096 rupees ; expenditure, 169,083 rupees ; imports, 570,990 rupees ; exports, 653,102 rupees. Principal exports : coco-nut oil, soap, vanilla, tortoise-shell. Ships entered 1888, 81, including 17 men-of-war. There are 24 Government schools, with 1,726 pupils. Revenue in 1890, 9,187 rupees ; expenditure, 31,414 rupees.

RODRIGUES (under a Civil Commissioner).—18 miles long, 7 broad. Population, January 1890, 1,978 (1,106 males, 872 females) ; revenue, 1889, 11,285 rupees ; expenditure, 38,314 rupees ; imports, 39,187 rupees ; exports, 88,204 rupees.

Other dependencies are the St. Brandon or Cargados Islands, between $16^{\circ} 50'$ and $16^{\circ} 20'$ S. lat., and $56^{\circ} 26'$ and $59^{\circ} 41'$ E. long., mostly sandbanks: the Oil Islands, including the Chagos Islands, the Trois Frères, or Eagle Islands, and the Cosmoledo Islands, between $6^{\circ} 40'$ and $9^{\circ} 40'$ S. lat., and $72^{\circ} 22'$ and $47^{\circ} 48'$ E. long. There are besides the detached islands of Assumption, Aldabra, Glorioso, St. Paul, and Amsterdam, none of them permanently uninhabited.

Diego Garcia, the largest of the Chagos group, in 7° S. lat., $72^{\circ} 73'$ E. long., is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide, with 700 inhabitants, a large proportion negro labourers from Mauritius. It is an important coaling station. 50,000 gallons of coco-nut oil exported annually.

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NATAL.

Constitution and Government.

The colony of Natal, formerly an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope settlement, was erected in 1856 into a separate colony under the British Crown, represented first by a Lieutenant-Governor, and since 1882 by a Governor. Under the charter of constitution granted in 1856, and modified in 1875 and 1879, the Governor is assisted in the administration of the colony by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council is composed of the Chief Justice, the senior officer in command of the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Colonial Engineer, the General Manager, Natal Government Railways (who does not hold a seat in the Legislative Council), and two members nominated by the Governor from among the Deputies elected to the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council, under an Act which received the Royal Assent in 1883, consists of thirty (increased to thirty-one by the addition of one member by Law No. 5 of

1889) members, seven of whom are nominated by the Crown, and the others elected by the counties and boroughs, electors being qualified by the possession of immovable property of the value of 50*l.*, or renting such property of the annual value of 10*l.*, or who (having resided three years in the colony) have an income of 96*l.* per annum, inclusive of allowances. Electors (1889), 8,834.

Governor of Natal.—Sir Charles B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G. ; Colonial Secretary of Natal, 1877 ; acted as Governor in 1881, 1882, and 1885-6 ; Governor of Fiji, 1886 ; of Leeward Islands, 1888. Appointed to Natal, 1889. He is also Governor of Zululand.

The Governor has a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum.

Area and Population.

The colony has an estimated area of about 20,460 square miles, with a seaboard of about 200 miles. But the extent of some of the districts is all but unknown. The colony is divided into 19 Magisterial Districts.

The European population has more than doubled since 1879. The returns of the total population (1879 and 1891) were :—

—	1891	1879
Europeans . . .	46,788	22,654
Indians . . .	41,142	16,999
Kaffirs . . .	455,983	319,934
Grand total . .	543,913	361,587

Population of the borough of Durban, July 31, 1891, 25,512 ; and of Pietermaritzburg, July 31, 1891, 17,500.

Between the years 1878 and 1890, 6,616 persons were introduced into the colony by assisted emigration ; of these 1,022 were sent out during the latter year.

Both “Free” and “Assisted” passages are granted by the Government through its “Land and Immigration Board,” the former to domestic servants and farmers taking up selected lands, and the latter to artisans and others nominated by resident employers.

Instruction.

There are 15 Government primary, 2 Government high schools, and a large number of private schools in the colony. Of the private schools 40 come under Government inspection, and receive grants in aid. The aggregate number of pupils in regular attendance at the Government and inspected schools was 5,793 (1890-91) ; the average daily attendance 85 per cent. of the number on the registers. At the high schools there is an average daily attendance of 194 pupils. About 650 children attend private unaided schools, and it is estimated that only 200 white children are receiving no education. About 96 per cent. of the whole number of white children in the colony are being educated ; the number of those receiving gratuitous education (1890-91) being 562. The direct Government expenditure on schools for (1890-91) 29,713*l.* Fees paid by pupils in inspected schools (1890-91) 4,879*l.* Six bursaries of the annual value of 20*l.* each, tenable for three years, are established by the Government.

There are 77 schools for natives, with a total attendance of 4,026, which received in 1890 grants in aid : and 25 schools for the children of Indians, with a total attendance of 2,141 in 1890, and for which a grant of 1,616*l.* was voted.

Finance.

The ordinary revenue and expenditure of the colony in the years from 1886 to 1890 were as follows :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1886	600,177	717,414 ¹
1887	816,680	689,572 ²
1888	990,614	781,326
1889	1,327,105	1,146,079
1890	1,422,688	1,328,468

¹ Exclusive of expenditure from Loan Funds £57,010

² Exclusive of following expenditure :—

Conversion of loans	£16,251
Expenditure from Loan Funds	72,270
	<u>£88,521</u>

Railway receipts and ordinary expenditure are included in the foregoing statement.

The following are the principal items of ordinary revenue, 1890 :—Railways, 686,119*l.* : customs, 336,821*l.* : excise, 21,935*l.* : land sales, 41,777*l.* : mails, 45,957*l.* : telegraphs, 17,572*l.* : stamps and licences, 25,965*l.* : native hut tax, 76,610*l.*

The principal items of expenditure (1890) are : Railways, 622,173*l.* : education, 40,952*l.* : public works, 86,274*l.* : defence, 53,801*l.* Total loan expenditure, 1,166,815*l.*

The Public Debt on December 31, 1890, was 5,060,354*l.*

Defence.

There is a body of mounted police numbering 259, and of volunteers 1,745, including 89 naval defence corps. The cost of the mounted police force for the year ended 30th June, 1891, was 40,915*l.*, and the colony contributed 18,747*l.* to the expense of the volunteers during the same period.

Industry.

Of the total area of the colony 2,250,000 acres have been set apart for Native occupation, 8,250,000 acres have been acquired by grant from the Crown by Europeans, 750,000 acres have been sold on deferred payments, 700,000 acres are held on lease for grazing purposes, and about 1,000,000 acres remain unalienated from the Crown. Of the total area in 1890 83,826 were under cultivation by Europeans, the leading crop for export being sugar (produce, 1890, 11,652 tons), though large quantities of maize, wheat, cast. and other cereal and green crops are grown. Tea-planting has been recently introduced, 1,765 acres being under tea in 1890, the yield for the year ended 30th June, 1890, being about 281,710 lbs. Estimated total number of acres under cultivation by Natives, 325,339.

Of live stock owned by Europeans in 1890 there were 141,615 horned cattle, 65,801 angora goats, 575,655 sheep, and 27,784 horses; and in possession of the Native population in 1890, there were 543,084 horned cattle, 268,369 goats, 33,292 sheep, not wool-bearing, and 32,142 horses.

The coal-fields of the Colony, which are of large extent, are now in direct communication with the seaport of Durban. The output for the year ended 30th June, 1891, was 93,551 tons. The advantages accruing to the Colony from the permanent establishment of this industry will be considerable, but they depend in great measure on the establishment of an export trade. Some attempts have been made to utilise the rich beds of iron ore which have been found in many parts of the Colony.

Commerce.

The total value of imports and exports by sea has been as follows:—

Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1850	111,015	17,109
1860	354,987	139,698
1870	429,527	382,779
1880	2,336,584	890,874
1886	1,331,115	960,290
1887	2,263,920	1,056,959
1888	2,890,468	1,417,871
1889	4,527,015	1,656,318
1890	4,417,085	1,379,657

About 72 per cent of the imports are from Great Britain, and 89 per cent. of the exports to Great Britain, according to the Natal returns. Amongst the particulars of imports during 1890 were: apparel and slops, 369,828*l.*; haberdashery, 345,643*l.*; flour and grain, 180,054*l.*; woollens, 132,045*l.*; cottons, 92,243*l.*; machinery, 215,015*l.*; iron and iron goods, 374,811*l.*; leather goods and saddlery, 235,511*l.*; ale and beer, wines and spirits, 205,541*l.*

The principal items of export 1890 were: arrowroot, 66*l.*; angora hair, 18,357*l.*; hides, 59,956*l.*; skins, 13,246*l.*; unrefined sugar, 18,491*l.*; sheep's wool, 725,118*l.*; maize, 1,054*l.*; spirits (rum) 2,297*l.*; gold in dust and bars, 1890, 358,661*l.*

Of the total value of exports, 872,870*l.* represented the produce of the Colony.

The following is the value of the trade between Great Britain and Natal according to the Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Natal	644,977	623,725	685,338	902,183	1,087,128	962,170	1,125,040
Imports of British produce	1,049,323	985,599	876,594	1,590,436	2,024,303	3,054,636	2,837,201

The wool exports to Great Britain amounted in value to 949,631*l.* in 1890 ; hides, 85,895*l.* ; raw sugar, 40,688*l.* in 1881, 40,307*l.* in 1885, 22,563*l.* in 1887, 32,370*l.* in 1889, 7,189*l.* in 1890. Many of the exports of the Colony, particularly wool, come from the neighbouring Dutch Republics, which also absorb one-third of the imports.

The chief articles of British import into Natal in 1890 were apparel and haberdashery, 475,831*l.* ; cottons, 144,797*l.* ; iron, wrought and unwrought, 370,096*l.* ; leather and saddlery, 218,389*l.* ; machinery, 222,788*l.* ; woollens, 148,431*l.* ; iron and steel wares, 55,726*l.* ; spirits, 33,343*l.* ; beer and ale, 46,470*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1890, 538 vessels of 514,252 tons entered, and 551 of 521,747 tons cleared. Of the former, 71 of 57,326 tons were from the United Kingdom, and 240 of 325,934 tons from Cape Colony. Of the latter, 29 of 32,867 tons were for the United Kingdom, and 210 of 271,997 tons for the Cape Colony.

There are 339½ miles of railway open, all constructed and worked by the Government with the exception of the Dundee Branch (7½ miles in length) which was constructed by the Dundee (Natal) Coal Company, but is worked by the Natal Government and will ultimately be absorbed into the Natal Government Railway System.

The main line extends from the Port of Durban to Pietermaritzburg (the capital of the Colony, 73 miles inland), and from thence to Charlestown, on the border of the South African Republic 306 miles distant from the Port. A branch line extends northwards from Durban to Verulam, 19½ miles, and another from South Coast Junction to Isipingo, 6½ miles. A branch to Har-rismith from the main line at the 190½ mile post is in course of construction, and the first section to Van Reenen's, the border of the Orange Free State will, it is expected, be opened for passenger traffic about the end of the year 1891. The total cost of construction of the railways was, up to the end of the year 1890, 3,650,950*l.* The receipts in 1889 were 535,260*l.*, and the expenditure 303,247*l.*, and for the financial year ending 30th June, 1891, the receipts were 555,790*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, and the expenditure 386,727*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* The net receipts for the latter period were equal to 4*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* per cent. upon the capital expended upon open lines.

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NIGER TERRITORIES.

These are governed by the Royal Niger Company, under a charter issued on July 10, 1886. Its nominal capital of 1,000,000*l.* is fully subscribed, and it has powers to increase indefinitely. Its foundation dates from 1882, when it was formed under the name of The National African Company, Limited, with the object of obtaining these regions for Great Britain. This was effected in 1884, 1885, and 1886 by means of about 300 treaties with native States and tribes, including the territories of Sokoto and Borgu.

According to the Anglo-French Agreement of August 5, 1890, the limit between the British and French spheres on the Niger is a line from Say, on the Niger, to Barraua on Lake Chad, 'drawn in such a manner as to comprise in the sphere of the Niger Company all that fairly belongs to the Kingdom of Sokoto, the line to be determined by Commissioners to be appointed, and by the Anglo-German agreement of July and August 1886, the limit between the British and German spheres of influence is a line drawn from the point on the Cross River, "about 9° 8' of longitude east of Greenwich, marked 'Rapids' on the English admiralty chart," to such a point on the river Benue to the east of Yola, as may be found on examination to be practically suited for the demarcation of a boundary. Total area of Niger Territories and the regions secured to the Company's influence by the above Anglo-French Agreement is estimated at 500,000 square miles; population variously estimated from 20,000,000 to 35,000,000.

At present the empire of Sokoto (attached by treaty to the Royal Niger Company) is the largest, the most populous, and extensive in the whole of the Sudan. The king of Gando, in the middle Niger Valley, as well as all the other Fulah chiefs, recognise the suzerainty of the Emperor of Sokoto. The reigning sovereign has irrevocably conferred on the Royal Niger Company full sovereign power throughout a large part of his dominions, and complete jurisdiction, civil, criminal, and fiscal, over non-natives throughout the remainder. Sokoto and Gando together cover an area of 219,500 square miles, with a population of 15,000,000. The empire, which is conterminous on the east with Bornu, on the west with the Borgu and Mossi countries, and stretches from the Sahara southwards to the unexplored regions beyond Adamawa, is especially rich in agricultural resources, exporting considerable quantities of rice (the chief cereal) and other grains, besides onions of excellent flavour, the fruit of the butter tree, the parched seeds of the doria, dates, and honey. Cotton is largely grown, and manufactured into a durable material, coloured with indigo

and other natives dyes. Much leather ware shoes, sandals, pouches, harness is also exported in exchange for salt from the Sahara and European goods.

The Emperor of Sokoto exercises direct jurisdiction over only a comparatively small portion of his dominions, most of which are ruled by vassal kings and chiefs enjoying royal prerogatives, and attached to the central government only by payment of the annual tribute. The Niger Company has forestalled any questions as to title or sovereignty by making alternative treaties with these vassal kings. Wurno is the present capital, on the river Gandi, population 15,000. There are a great many other large centres of population and busy market towns, such as Gando, capital of the Kingdom of Gando; Yola, capital of Adamawa, population 12,000; Kano, 35,000; Bida, 90,000; Gerki, 15,000; Kebbi, 22,000; Yakoba, 50,000; Tessawa, 12,000; Katsena, 7,500; Gurin, 12,000; Duku, 15,000. Islam is the religion of the dominant class, but paganism still prevails largely throughout the empire.

BORGU, which is attached to the Company by treaty similar to that with Sokoto, occupies a considerable portion of the right bank of the middle Niger to the south of Gando and north of Illorin, two of the provinces of the Sokoto empire. Borgu, which is also known under the name of Bussang, extends westward to the meridian of Greenwich, and thus forms the northern boundary of Dahomey. Its military power must be considerable, as it has throughout this century successfully resisted the attacks of the Fulah empire. No trustworthy statistics of this country are available.

The present capital of the Niger Territories is at Asaba, where the chief justice of the supreme court resides, and where are also the central prison, civil and military hospitals, and other public buildings. The headquarters of the company's military force are at Lokoja. The other principal settlements are at Akassa (port of entry), Abo, Abutshi, Atani, Bakundi, Donga, Egga, Ibi, Idah, Leaba, Loko, Odeni, and Ribago, the last being only about 200 miles from Lake Chad. The trade in these inland territories is as yet in its infancy, the exports having been 225,000*l.* in 1887, 230,000*l.* in 1888, 260,000*l.* in 1889, and 285,000*l.* in 1890. The principal exports are gums, hides, india-rubber, ivory, kernels, palm oil, and vegetable butter, but a great variety of minor products are also exported. Considerable plantations of coffee and cocoa have been started, and a botanic garden created. The imports are very varied, the principal items being cottons, silks, woollens, earthenware, hardware, beads, tobacco, and salt. Heavy duties have been imposed by the company on spirits and gunpowder the trade in both of which has greatly diminished in consequence since the charter. The importation of spirits into regions north of latitude 7° N. (stated to form nineteen-twentieths of the Territories) is now prohibited. Tobacco and salt are also taxed. All other imports are free. The revenue is principally raised by export duties.

The government is conducted by the Council in London, of which the president is Lord Aberdare, the vice-president, Sir George Taubman Goldie, K.C.M.G.

Nyassaland. See ZAMBEZIA, BRITISH.

OIL RIVERS PROTECTORATE.

This important region occupies the whole of the coast line between Lagos and Cameroons, excepting that between the Forcados and Brass Rivers, which falls within the Niger Territories. Fully nineteen-twentieths of the extensive trade are in the hands of British merchants, who have been established there for a great number of years. The following are the limits towards the interior: North-westward, the boundary of Lagos Colony and Yoruba; northward, a line starting about 50 miles north of the Warri Creek and running towards

Yoruba so as to leave the entire Benin Region to this protectorate, and another line starting midway between the Nun and Brass mouths of the Niger, passing through the town of Idu on the Ageuni River, and thence north-eastward to the German boundary of Cameroons, leaving the Cross River within the protectorate.

The average of the exports for the three years preceding 1889 was 1,032,800*l.* per annum, and the import trade 786,500*l.*, much of both amounts being with Hamburg, Rotterdam, and other Continental ports. The chief products exported are palm oil, palm kernels, india-rubber, ivory, ebony, camwood, indigo, gums, barwood, hides, and a little cacao; and the imports consist of cloth, calico, hardware, spirits, tobacco, gunpowder, guns, rice, bread, salt, pickled meat, matchets, soap, pottery, and fancy articles. The leading trade stations in the Oil Rivers District are Old Calabar (Duke Town and Creek Town), Qua Eboe, Opobo (town) and Azumeri, Ohumbela, Ogogo, Esséne, &c. (interior Opobo); New Calabar—including Degama, Bakana, Buguma, Okrika, &c.—Bonny, Brass, Warri, Benin. No trustworthy estimate can be formed of the population of this district.

The majority of the merchants trading in the Oil Rivers amalgamated in 1889 into the African Association, Limited, of Liverpool, with a nominal capital of 2,000,000*l.*, with power to increase as far as 5,000,000*l.* The subscribed capital is stated as 425,000*l.*

Messrs. Alexander Miller, Brother & Co. of Glasgow, have also a large stake in the Oil Rivers trade.

The District was placed under British protectorate by treaties made in 1884 by Edward Hyde Hewett, Esq., C.M.G. The 'Oil Rivers' has (1891) been placed under the government of an Imperial Commissioner and Consul-General, with administrative and judicial powers, and the power of imposing taxation. Under the Commissioner are six Vice-Consuls, who are stationed on the several rivers.

Imperial Commissioner and Consul-General for the Oil Rivers Protectorate.
—Major Claude Maxwell MacDonald.

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Pondoland. See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

ST. HELENA.

Governor.—Wm. Grey-Wilson, Esq., C.M.G. (500*l.*), assisted by a council of five.

St. Helena, of volcanic origin, is about 800 miles from Ascension Island, the nearest land, and 1,200 from the west coast of Africa. Its importance as a port of call was greatly lessened by the opening of the overland route to India, and also by the Suez Canal. Area, 47 square miles. Population in 1891, 4,116, inclusive of 179 garrison and 60 shipping. Births, 1890, 122; deaths, 93; marriages, 26. Emigrants about 200 annually to the Cape and United States. Four Episcopal, 3 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic chapels. Educa-

tion, 11 schools, with 795 pupils: 4 of the schools receiving a Government grant of 365*l.* in 1890.

The following tables give statistics for St. Helena:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	12,186	10,043	11,540	8,509	8,729
Expenditure . .	11,209	11,369	10,448	8,979	9,032
Exports . . .	429	685	1,026	5,643 ¹	1,905 ²
Imports . . .	40,250	33,688	37,606	28,963	31,958

¹ Including 5,250*l.* specie.

² Including 1,580*l.* specie.

These figures do not include the produce of the whale-fishery, amounting to 13,433*l.* in 1890.

Savings-bank deposits 10,393*l.* Total estimated value of island wealth, 200,000*l.*

Public debt, 1,250*l.*

The exports to Great Britain in 1890 were 1,905*l.*: imports from Great Britain, 19,672*l.*

There is a valuable whale-fishery at St. Helena, under American management, the results varying from 13,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* yearly. There are no industrial products: island mainly pasture.

The tonnage of all vessels entered and cleared, and of British vessels entered and cleared:—

Tonnage	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Total . . .	127,559	125,806	127,163	94,668	79,366
British . . .	115,488	115,488	114,469	83,097	66,272

The Post Office traffic from St. Helena in 1890: 20,230 letters, 5,401 books and papers, 807 parcels. There are 13 miles of telegraph wire.

St. Helena is largely used as a recruiting station for the West African Squadron. Detachment of Royal Artillery, 1 company of infantry: 4 heavy guns on height over port.

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St. Paul and Amsterdam. See MAURITIUS.

Sierra Leone. See WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

Socotra. See ADEN.

Somali Coast. See ADEN.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.

A small group of islands in the Atlantic, half-way between the Cape and S. America, in $37^{\circ} 6'$ S. lat. Until the death of Napoleon I. they were occupied by a garrison. Besides Tristan d'Acunha and Gough's Island, there are Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands, the former two and the latter one mile long, and a number of rocks. The population, mainly the families of shipwrecked sailors and wives from St. Helena, numbered about 100 in 1889. They have sheep and cattle, potatoes are cultivated, and provisions sent at intervals by the British Government.

WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

These are four in number, all Crown colonies: GOLD COAST, LAGOS, GAMBIA, and SIERRA LEONE.

The **Gold Coast** stretches for 350 miles along the Gulf of Guinea, between 5° W. long., and 2° E. long. *Governor*, Sir W. B. Griffith, K.C.M.G. (3,500*l.*). There are an Executive and Legislative Council, both nominated, with two unofficial members in latter. Area estimated at 15,000 square miles, including protectorate, 46,600. Estimated population, 1,905,000; of whom about 150 are Europeans. Chief towns: Accra, 20,000; Ada, 7,000; Elmina, 6,000; Cape Coast Castle, 25,000; Kwitta, Saltford, and Winneba. Government elementary schools at Accra and Cape Coast, but education mainly in the hands of the various religious bodies, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and German Missions; about 5,000 Protestant scholars; Government contributed 1,423*l.* in 1890. Staple products and exports, palm oil and palm kernels; india-rubber abounds, and its export, together with that of valuable native woods, is increasing. Gold found in many parts and now being worked. Telegraphs 171 miles.

Lagos, an island on the Slave Coast to the east of the Gold Coast, the protectorate extending along the coast between 2° and 6° E. long., and for some distance inland. *Governor*, Gilbert Thomas Carter, C.M.G. (2,250*l.*). Executive and Legislative Councils, nominated. Area, including protectorate, 1,071 square miles; estimated population, 100,000, including about 110 whites. Including Yoruba, area 20,070 square miles; population, 3,000,000: Christians, 6,000; Mohammedans, 12,000; the rest Pagans. 34 schools: 2,500 pupils; exclusive of Mohammedan schools. Principal products and exports: palm oil and kernels, ivory, gum copal, and cotton. Chief imports: spirits, tobacco, cotton goods, hardware. Trade mainly with Great Britain, Brazil, and Germany.

Gambia, at the mouth of the river Gambia, formerly formed part of the West African Settlements, but in December 1888 was erected into an independent colony. *Administrator*, R. B. Llewelyn (1,300*l.*). Legislative Council nominated. 2,700 square miles, population, 50,000. Area of settlement proper, 69 square miles; population (1891), 14,266, including 64 whites, 5,300 Mohammedans, 2,385 Christians (Protestants and Roman Catholics); 12 schools, with 1,200 pupils; Government grant, proportionate to results (1890, 252*l.*). Births (1890), 348; deaths, 719; but the registration of births is very imperfect. There were 108 summary convictions in 1890, and 18 cases committed to superior courts. Chief town, Bathurst, on the island of St. Mary, 6,000 inhabitants. Chief products and exports: ground nuts, hides, bees-wax, rice, cotton, corn, india-rubber.

Sierra Leone includes the island of Sherbro, and much adjoining territory. *Governor*, Sir James Shaw Hay, K.C.M.G. (2,500*l.*); assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils, nominated. It extends from the Searcies River to

the north, to the border of Liberia in the south, 180 miles. Area, 15,000 square miles; population, 180,000. Sierra Leone proper, 400 square miles; population (1890), 75,000, of whom 270 are whites. Protestants (1881), 39,048; Catholics, 369; Mohammedans, 5,178; the rest Pagans. In 1890, 81 elementary and 6 high schools, with 10,498 pupils; grant in aid, 8917. Fourah Bay College is affiliated to the University of Durham. Chief town, Freetown, 30,000 inhabitants—headquarters of H.M.'s forces in West Africa, 800 men of the West India Regiment, besides engineers and artillery. Armed constabulary force of 400 men chiefly for frontier defence. Freetown is a second-class coaling station, with an excellent harbour fortified with several batteries of heavy guns. There is a supreme court, and police and petty debt courts in each district; offences in 1890, 1,753. Chief products and exports: palm oil and kernels, benni seed, ground nuts, kola nuts, india-rubber, copal, hides. Many skilled workers in gold and silver. Trade considerably diminished owing to activity of the French in their neighbouring colonies. Government savings banks with 16,485*l.* deposited in 1890. The West African Bank is established in the colony. There are good roads, and much traffic on the many lagoons and canals.

The following are the statistics of the four colonies:—

Revenue	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	53,405	51,346	57,058	57,633	56,341
Gold Coast	122,531	122,351	97,807	111,388	156,449
Sierra Leone	62,935	60,637	63,035	70,836	73,708
Gambia	14,271	13,453	20,986	26,281	30,573
Total	253,142	247,787	238,886	266,138	317,071

Leading item of revenue: Customs (1890), Lagos, 47,013*l.*; Gold Coast, 133,348*l.*; Sierra Leone, 60,317*l.*; Gambia, 19,077*l.*

Expenditure	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	55,383	78,610	60,840	57,488	63,701
Gold Coast	133,294	139,443	133,468	125,003	117,899
Sierra Leone	63,482	58,334	63,288	66,771	63,056
Gambia	23,353	23,922	21,359	21,566	22,758
Total	275,512	300,309	278,955	270,828	267,414

The public debt of Sierra Leone (1890) is 58,454*l.* The others have no public debt.

Exports	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	538,980	491,469	508,238	457,649	595,193
Gold Coast	406,539	372,446	381,619	415,926	601,348
Sierra Leone	325,352	333,517	339,043	319,719	349,319
Gambia	79,516	86,933	118,188	167,599	163,374
Total	1,350,387	1,284,365	1,347,088	1,360,893	1,709,234

Chief exports from Lagos (1890): palm kernels (319,276*l.*), palm-oil (190,657*l.*). Gold Coast: india-rubber (231,282*l.*), palm oil (137,223*l.*). Sierra Leone: palm kernels (107,827*l.*), rubber and kola nuts. Gambia: ground nuts (130,000*l.*), rubber (10,000*l.*).

Imports	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos . . .	357,831	415,343	442,063	464,260	500,827
Gold Coast . .	376,530	363,716	432,112	440,868	562,102
Sierra Leone . .	264,866	308,039	250,147	277,781	389,908
Gambia . . .	69,243	80,800	103,067	140,818	149,548
Total . . .	1,068,470	1,167,898	1,227,389	1,323,727	1,602,385

The chief imports of Lagos (1890) are: cotton goods (199,932), spirits (87,108*l.*), tobacco (23,753*l.*). Gold Coast: cotton goods (135,748). Sierra Leone: cotton goods (120,175*l.*), spirits, tobacco, and haberdashery. Gambia: cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, gunpowder, gums. Total imports (1890) from Great Britain to British West Africa, 852,302*l.*; and exports to Great Britain, 1,075,572*l.*

Tonnage of all the vessels entered and cleared at the West African Colonies, and of British vessels entered and cleared, for five years to 1890 :—

—		1886 *	1887	1888	1889	1890
Total Tonnage	Lagos . . .	448,392	518,643	525,857	505,517	555,862
	Gold Coast . .	605,057	554,656	560,025	569,046	643,015
	Sierra Leone . .	436,070	360,637	517,681	589,171	679,509
	Gambia . . .	136,296	117,436	193,511	198,911	221,686
	Total . . .	1,625,815	1,551,372	1,797,074	1,862,645	2,100,072
British Tonnage	Lagos . . .	368,987	375,667	372,774	368,632	385,746
	Gold Coast . .	501,830	407,587	420,186	430,278	455,158
	Sierra Leone . .	389,258	327,034	450,380	496,899	543,910
	Gambia . . .	108,377	78,900	119,133	128,014	149,968
	Total . . .	1,368,452	1,189,188	1,362,473	1,423,823	1,534,782

The currency, weights, and measures are the same as those used in Great Britain.

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ZAMBEZIA (BRITISH) AND NYASSALAND.

UNDER the unofficial title of British Zambezia is included the whole of the region lying between the north of the South African Republic and the 22nd degree of south latitude and the southern boundaries of the Congo Free State, and having as its eastern and western boundaries the Portuguese and German spheres. The River Zambezi divides it into two portions, which may be described as Southern Zambezia and Northern Zambezia respectively.

Of Southern Zambezia the precise western boundary is thus defined in the *Anglo-German Agreement of 1890* :—

"In South-West Africa, the sphere in which the exercise of influence is reserved to Germany is bounded—(1) To the south by a line commencing at the mouth of the Orange River, and ascending the north bank of that river to the point of its intersection by the 20th degree of east longitude. (2) To the east by a line commencing at the above-named point, and following the 20th degree of east longitude to the point of its intersection by the 22nd parallel of south latitude. It runs eastward along that parallel to the point of its intersection by the 21st degree of east longitude; thence it follows that degree northward to the point of its intersection by the 18th parallel of south latitude; it runs eastward along that parallel till it reaches the River Chobe, and descends the centre of the main channel of that river to its junction with the Zambezi, where it terminates."

A large section of the territory thus delimited is included in British Bechuanaland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Its eastern boundary is defined in the *Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of the 11th of June, 1891*, as follows :—

"By a line which, starting from a point opposite the mouth of the River Aroangwa or Loangwa, runs directly southwards as far as the 16th parallel of south latitude, follows that parallel to its intersection with the 31st degree of longitude east of Greenwich, thence running eastward direct to the point where the River Mazoe is intersected by the 33rd degree of longitude east of Greenwich; it follows that degree southward to its intersection by the 18° 30' parallel of south latitude; thence it follows the upper part of the eastern slope of the Manica plateau southwards to the centre of the main channel of the Sabi, follows that channel to its confluence with the Lunte, whence it strikes direct to the north-eastern point of the frontier of the South African Republic, and follows the eastern frontier of the Republic, and the frontier of Swaziland, to the River Maputo.

"It is understood that, in tracing the frontier along the slope of the plateau, no territory west of longitude 32° 30' east of Greenwich shall be comprised in the Portuguese sphere, and no territory east of longitude 33° east of Greenwich shall be comprised in the British sphere. The line shall, however, if necessary, be deflected so as to leave Mutassa in the British sphere, and Massi-kessi in the Portuguese sphere."

In 1888 the portion of the Southern region included in Matabeleland and Mashonaland was declared to be within the British sphere of influence, and on the 29th of October, 1889, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, conferring upon it large powers of administration to carry out the objects for which it was formed, the principal being to extend northwards the railway and telegraph systems of the Cape Colony and Bechuanaland, to encourage emigration and colonization, to promote trade and commerce, and to develop and work mineral and other concessions.

The most important part of this territory is Matabeleland, ruled by King Lobengula, and including the country around, inhabited by the Mashonas,

Makalakas, and other tribes, who pay tribute to him. Matabeleland and Mashonaland are reported to be rich in gold reefs and other minerals, and the Mashona plateaus are stated to be well adapted for culture and European settlement. Area of Matabeleland and dependencies about 100,000 square miles. The population of Matabeleland proper is estimated at 200,000; there is an army of 15,000, divided into regiments or kraals, and presided over by Indunas.

The British South Africa Company is further empowered to take over the administration of other districts in Africa, subject to the approval of the Government; including the region to the north and west of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, which embraces Khama's territory and the region between that and the German boundary. The country, though desert in parts, is well adapted both for cultivation and agriculture, being situated principally on the high, healthy plateau of Central South Africa. Patrols of the Bechuanaland Border Police visit the various districts outside Matabeleland.

Since the grant of the Royal Charter the British South Africa Company has extended the Cape Government railway system from Kimberley to Vryburg, a distance of 126 miles, and this section has since been taken over from the Company by the Cape Government. The Company has also undertaken the extension of the line from Vryburg to Mafeking, a distance of 98 miles. It is also extending the telegraph system from Mafeking into Matabeleland, 631 miles of which have already been constructed, and are being used for messages. Stations have been opened at the following places: Mafeking, Ramoutsa, Gaberones, Mochuli, Palla, Palapye, Macloutsie, Tuli, Nuanetsi, and Victoria; and the Company is pushing forward the line as far as Fort Salisbury, which it is hoped may be reached by January, 1892. A police force of Europeans was raised and equipped in June, 1890. After obtaining the necessary permission from King Lobengula, a pioneer expedition on a large scale was organized to cut a road from a point on the Macloutsie River, a tributary of the Limpopo, through the south-eastern part of Matabeleland into Mashonaland, the objective point of the expedition being Mount Hampden ($31^{\circ} 20' \text{ E. long.}, 17^{\circ} 40' \text{ S. lat.}$), near which large belts of gold-bearing quartz were known to exist. This point was reached on September 12th, 1890. The pioneers were then disbanded, and, in accordance with the agreement made with them, they were allowed to peg off auriferous claims. Forts were established along the newly cut road, for the protection of settlers, and of the convoys of supplies sent up to them. Regular postal services have also been inaugurated between Fort Salisbury and the limit of the Imperial postal service through Bechuanaland, which terminates at Fort Tuli, placing London within eight weeks' communication with Fort Salisbury. Negotiations are in progress which it is hoped will result in the rapid construction of the railway, provided for in the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement, between Beira on the East Coast and Mashonaland. At the end of the first year (12th of September, 1891) of the Company's occupation of Mashonaland there were 11,261 mining claims, each 150 feet along the reef and 400 feet across it, had been located, on several of which shafts, varying from 30 to 90 feet in depth, had been sunk, in order to prove the richness and continuity of the gold deposits. In addition to gold, other minerals had also been discovered, and several claims had been marked out on reefs showing silver, copper, blende, tin, antimony, arsenic, and lead.

Townships at Fort Salisbury, Hartley Hill, and Umtali were being surveyed and marked out. The white population is estimated at 3,000 (Dec. 1891).

The Company has from time to time equipped and despatched expeditions into various parts of Central Africa, as the result of which it has secured mining and administrative concessions from many chiefs. The capital of the Company is £1,000,000, nearly the whole of which is represented by cash sub-

scriptions. The Company is already in receipt of a small revenue from mining and trading licenses, stand holdings, and postal and telegraph services.

The boundaries of Northern Zambezia are thus defined by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement :—

On the east by a line starting from the eastern shore of Lake Nyassa at the point of the parallel of the confluence of the Rivers Rovuma and M'Sinje, following the shore southwards as far as the parallel of latitude 13° 30' south, whence it runs in a south-easterly direction to the eastern shore of Lake Chiuta, which it follows ; thence it runs in a direct line to the eastern shore of Lake Kilwa or Shirwa, which it follows to its south-easternmost point ; thence in a direct line to the easternmost affluent of the River Ruo, and thence follows that affluent, and subsequently the centre of the channel of the Ruo to its confluence with the River Shiré.

From the confluence of the Ruo and Shiré the boundary will follow the centre of the channel of the latter river to a point just below Chiwanga ; thence it runs due westward until it reaches the watershed between the Zambezi and the Shiré, and follows the watershed between those rivers, and afterwards between the former river and Lake Nyassa, until it reaches parallel 14° of south latitude. From thence it runs in a south-westerly direction to the point where south latitude 15° meets the River Aroangwa or Loangwa, and follows the mid-channel of that river to its junction with the Zambezi.

On the west by a line following the centre of the channel of the Upper Zambezi, starting from the Katima Rapids up to the point where it reaches the territory of the Barotse kingdom. That territory to remain within the British sphere ; its limits to the westward, which will constitute the boundary between the British and Portuguese spheres of influence, to be decided by a joint Anglo-Portuguese Commission.

In the early part of 1891, Her Majesty's Government extended the field of operations of the Charter so as to include the whole of the British sphere north of the Zambezi, except Nyassaland, under which name are included certain districts in the Lake Nyassa region where British missionaries had been settled for over fifteen years and the African Lakes Company had been at work for the same period, and which in 1889 were declared to be within the British sphere of influence. On the 14th of May, 1891, the Nyassaland districts were proclaimed as being under the protectorate of Great Britain, their boundaries being thus defined :—On the east and south by the Portuguese dominions, and to the west by a frontier which, starting on the south from the point where the boundary of the Portuguese dominions is intersected by the boundary of the Conventional Free Trade Zone defined in the first article of the Berlin Act, follows that line northwards to the point where it meets the line of the geographical Congo basin defined in the same article, and thence follows the latter line to the point where it touches the boundary between the British and German spheres, defined in the second paragraph of the first article of the Agreement of the 1st of July, 1890. The African Lakes Company have steamers running on Lake Nyassa and on the Lower Shiré between Katunga and Quilimane or the Chinde mouth of the Zambezi. It has established twelve trading stations, and has a large staff of Europeans. In the Shiré Highlands and on both sides of Lake Nyassa are mission settlements with schools. A private company has also been established there with an estate of some 50,000 acres, consisting of coffee, sugar, and cinchona plantations. For the administration of justice and the maintenance of peace and good order in the Nyassaland district, Her Majesty's Government have appointed Mr. H. H. Johnston, C.B., as the Imperial Commissioner, and have also permitted him to act as the representative of the British South Africa Company in the administration of the

territories north of the Zambezi over which its field of operations has been extended. Mr. Johnston has fixed his seat of administration at Zomba in the Shire Highlands. He has raised and equipped a small native police force, has established regular postal services, and is further providing for the development of the resources of the territories under his administration, from which a small revenue is already accruing.

Negotiations have been completed for the absorption of the African Lakes Company of Scotland, by which the development of the districts around Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika will in future be carried on under the direction of the British South Africa Company.

The total area of the sphere, actual and prospective, of the British South Africa Company, south and north of the Zambezi, exceeds 500,000 square miles.

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ZANZIBAR.

Sultan and Government.

THE Sultan, or, more correctly, the Seyyid, *Ali bin Saïd bin Sultan*, brother of the late Sultans Khalifa and Burghash, succeeded to the Sultanate on the death of the former in February 1890. He was born in 1855. The Sultan's only surviving brother is Abdul Aziz, who lives at Muscat.

Zanzibar dominions were gradually acquired by the Imams of Muscat at various dates between the years 1698 and 1807, partly by conquest from the Portuguese and partly from native chiefs. They were held as an appanage of Muscat until the death of Seyyid Saïd, when, on a dispute as to the succession arising between Seyyid Thowaynee, of Muscat, and Seyyid Majid, of Zanzibar (both being sons of Seyyid Saïd), the dominions in Africa were made independent of the present State and confirmed under Majid, brother of the present ruler, by an arbitration of Lord Canning (dated 1861), then Governor-General of India. Besides the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, and smaller islands, the Sultan's authority nominally extended along the coasts of the mainland, from Warsheikh, in 3° N. lat., to Tunghi Bay, in 10° 42' S. lat. Until 1886 (see *British East Africa*, p. 178 ; and *German East Africa*, p. 178) the Sultan's dominions were of indefinite extent inland, his influence, however, extending but a little way from the coast, except along a few trade routes. In 1886 the Sultan's dominions were delimited. Zanzibar was recognised as holding a continuous strip of coast, ten miles in depth, reaching from Cape Delgado to Kipini on the Ozi River. England and Germany agreed to confine their action in the parts not recognised as belonging to Zanzibar as follows :—Germany was to have as a sphere of influence the country stretching inland from the river Rovuma northwards to the Umba River ; England's sphere of influence extending northward from the Umba. Northwards of Kipini the Sultan of Zanzibar retained several *points* where he had hitherto kept garrisons. These places are—Lamu, Kismayu, Brava, Merka, Mogadoxo, Warsheikh. The German East African Association, in virtue of a concession signed in May

1888, acquired the right to administer the Mrima or mainland (including the customs of the Sultan's ports) from the Rovuma to the Umba River on the north. The Imperial British East Africa Company acquired the right to administer the coast from the Umba to Kipini for fifty years, on condition of an annual payment to the Sultan; and in 1889 further acquired the ports and islands (including Lamu, Manda, and Patta) mentioned above to the north of the Tana. A further settlement of all territorial questions was entered into by England and Germany in the summer of 1890, confirming the general lines of the above agreement, but conferring on England the protectorate of Zanzibar, including the island of Pemba, and the continuous dominion of England from the Umba north to the Jub River, including the territory of Witu. Germany also acquired all the rights of the Sultan to the portion of the mainland under German protection for the sum of 4,000,000 marks.

Under an arrangement made with England in October 1891, a regular Government has been formed, composed as follows:—General Mathews, President; Mr. Hugh Robertson, Revenue; Captain Hatch, Army and Police; Captain Hardinge, Harbour and Lights; Bomanji, Public Works; Mahomed Bin Saif, Treasurer. Henceforth all accounts will be kept in English and Arabic, and will be always open to the inspection of the Consul-General, and no new undertakings or additional expenditure will be incurred without the consent of the Consul-General.

Area and Population.

The island of Zanzibar has an area of 625 square miles, and Pemba 360 square miles. The population of the island is estimated at 125,000, and that of the island of Pemba 40,000. There is a considerable foreign population, mostly engaged in trading. Of British-born subjects in 1884 there were 90. There were also 35 French, 12 German, and 9 American subjects, besides 700 Goanese. Since then the number of Germans has greatly increased. The town of Zanzibar has a population estimated at 100,000.

Religion.

Mohammedanism is the religion of the country, the natives of the coast and islands being Sunnis of the Shafi school, while the Sultan and his relatives are schismatics of the Ibadhi sect. There are Christian missions (Church of England, Wesleyan, Independent, and Roman Catholic) on the island and far into the mainland.

There are French and German hospitals at Zanzibar, which are attended by French sisters of mercy and ladies of the German Red Cross respectively.

Justice.

Justice among the Sultan's subjects is administered by various 'Kazis,' with an appeal to H.H.; among Europeans by their consuls in all cases in which they are the accused or defendants. Into the English Consular Court the greater part of all civil cases are brought, inasmuch as the trade is almost completely in the hands of British subjects; there is an appeal to the Bombay High Court. To it also pertains admiralty jurisdiction with reference to the slave trade, and it is a naval prize court, by virtue of the Zanzibar (Prize) Order in Council, 1888.

Finance.

The revenue of the Sultan is mainly derived from customs dues and taxes on produce, besides a considerable private income. Under the new arrangement with England, the Sultan's privy purse has been fixed at three lakhs of

rupees annually, and the remainder of the revenue will be devoted to the charges for police, harbour improvements, and public works. All the public expenditure must receive the sanction of the Sultan and the British Agent and Consul-General.

Army.

There is a regular army of about 1,200 men, which, with the police, is under the command of a British officer.

Commerce.

The value of the imports in 1880 is stated in a consular report to have been 709,900*l.*, and exports 870,350*l.* In 1882 the imports were estimated at 800,000*l.*, the exports at 1,000,000*l.*; in 1883 the former at 1,220,000*l.*, and the latter at 800,000*l.* The principal imports in 1883 were raw and bleached cotton, 46,338*l.*, and manufactured goods, 84,628*l.*; chief exports—ivory, 215,130*l.*; caoutchouc, 153,100*l.*; skins, 10,641*l.*; sesame seed, 13,332*l.*; cloves, 10,632*l.*; orchilla, 9,644*l.* These include the mainland now administered by Germany and England. The largest trade is with Great Britain, India, Germany, America, France, and Arabia. British trade with Zanzibar is included in the returns for East African Native States, and as Abyssinia is excluded, these refer almost entirely to Zanzibar and the mainland formerly belonging to it. The exports from these States in 1890 to Great Britain amounted to 443,185*l.*, and the imports from Great Britain to 195,850*l.* In 1888, 145 vessels entered the port, of which 56 were British, 10 German, 17 French, 4 American, 58 Zanzibari. In the year ending September 30, 1891, the tonnage entering Zanzibar was 203,000.

There is a special coinage issued under the Sultan's authority, of which the Maria Theresa dollar is the unit; but the British Indian rupee is the coin now universally current, though in all business transactions the dollar is the standard of value. The dollar has a fixed value of 2 rupees 2 annas.

British Agent and Consul-General.—Gerald H. Portal, C.B.

Consul for Zanzibar.—Lieut. C. S. Smith, R.N.

Vice-Consuls.—Capt. Salmon, R. T. Simons.

Judge and Consul.—W. B. Cracknall.

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ZULULAND.

A British protectorate administered by the Governor of Natal. It lies to the north of Natal, from which it is divided by the river Tugela. It goes down to the Indian Ocean, and includes St. Lucia Bay. It comprises the territory formerly known as the Zulu Reserve, and almost two-thirds of the territory restored to Cetewayo and Usibebu in 1883. It was formally declared British territory in May 1887. Area, 8,900 square miles, including the neighbouring Tongaland, 14,220 square miles; estimated population (1891) 142,038 black and 648 white; including Tongaland 180,000. The black population of Zululand is probably much under-estimated. The territory is administered through a Resident Commissioner residing at Eshowe, under the Governor of Natal, who is also Governor of Zululand, but native law exists as between natives. There are seven magisterial districts, 17 mission stations, 17 schools, with 603 pupils on the roll. A hut tax of 14s. per annum is levied on the natives. Agriculture and cattle-raising are largely carried on, oxen and maize being exported for cotton goods and hardware. A telegraph line joins Eshowe to Natal, and there is a daily post. There is a main road through the territory, with branch roads. Revenue (1889), 38,541*l.*, (1890), 41,674*l.*; expenditure (1889), 33,766*l.*, (1890), 29,732*l.*

Resident Commissioner and Chief Magistrate.—M. Osborn, C.M.G.

AMERICA.

Antigua. See WEST INDIES.

Bahamas. See under WEST INDIES.

Barbados. See under WEST INDIES.

BERMUDAS.

Governor.—Lieut.-Gen. E. Newdigate-Newdegate, C.B. (2,946*l.*), assisted by an Executive Council of 6 members appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council of 9 members, also appointed by the Crown, and a representative House of Assembly of 36 members; 1,152 electors.

A Colony, with representative government, consisting of a group of 360 small islands (18 to 20 inhabited), 580 miles east of North Carolina, and 677 miles from New York, noted for their climate and scenery; favourite winter resort for Americans.

Area, 20 square miles (12,000 acres, 4,000 under cultivation). Population for 1891, 15,884 (including 6,293 whites); 12,000 belong to Church of England. In 1890 534 births (81 illegitimate), 103 marriages, 393 deaths. Education: 47 schools, with 1,400 pupils, 23 of the schools receiving Government grants, 1,650*l.* annually. In 1890 242 persons summarily convicted, and 13 sentenced by superior court.

Chief town Hamilton, 8,000 population.

Average strength of Imperial troops, 1,546.

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	25,162	27,401	29,372	29,938	32,394
Expenditure . .	26,781	28,731	30,147	30,089	30,270

For 1891–92 the estimated revenue is 35,475*l.*, and expenditure 30,265*l.* Chief source of revenue: customs, 26,350*l.* in 1891–92. Chief items of expenditure: salaries, public works, ecclesiastical, education. Contribution by Home Government, 2,200*l.* Public debt (1890), 7,620*l.*

Savings bank deposits, 15,064*l.*

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports . . .	75,037	88,919	99,650	64,976	137,526
Imports . . .	279,190	264,920	299,990	272,603	308,016

Imports from Great Britain, according to the Colonial Blue Book, in 1890, 92,739*l.*, and exports to the same, 2,038*l.*

Food supplies are mostly imported from the United States and Canada, and nearly all the export produce of Bermuda goes to those two countries. In 1890 onions exported, 82,087*l*.; lily bulbs, 8,507*l*.; potatoes, 34,117*l*.

In 1890 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 307,506, of which 265,944 were British. There are 32 miles of telegraph wire, and 15 of cable; in 1890 the number of messages sent was 21,053. There is also a private telephone company, which has about 200 subscribers and upwards of 300 miles of wire in line. A telegraph cable connecting the islands with Halifax, Nova Scotia, was successfully laid in July 1890.

The currency, weights, and measures are British.

CANADA.

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

Constitution and Government.

As originally constituted the Dominion of Canada was composed of the Provinces of Canada—Upper and Lower—Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in March 1867, known as ‘The British North America Act 1867,’ which came into operation on the 1st July, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act provides that the Constitution of the Dominion shall be ‘similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom;’ that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in her name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the ‘Senate’ and the ‘House of Commons.’ Provision was made in the Act for the admission of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, the North-West Territories, and Newfoundland into the Dominion; Newfoundland alone has not availed itself of such provision, being still a self-governing Crown colony. In 1869 the extensive region known as the North-West Territories was added to the Dominion by purchase from the Hudson’s Bay Company; the province of Manitoba was set apart out of a portion of it, and admitted into the confederation of 15th July, 1870. On 20th July, 1871, the province of British Columbia, and on the 1st July, 1873, the province of Prince Edward Island, respectively entered the confederation.

The members of the Senate of the Parliament of the Dominion are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. By the terms of the

Constitution, there are 80 senators—namely, 24 from the Province of Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 3 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, and 2 from the Territories. Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised subject, and reside in and be possessed of property, real or personal, of the value of 4,000 dollars, in the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons of the Dominion is elected by the people, for five years, unless sooner dissolved, at the rate at present of one representative for every 20,000, the arrangement being that the province of Quebec shall always have 65 members, and the other provinces proportionally, according to their populations at each decennial census. At present on the basis of the census returns for Manitoba of 1886, for the North-West Territories of 1885, and for the rest of the Dominion of 1881, the House of Commons consists of 215 members—namely, 92 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 21 for Nova Scotia, 16 for New Brunswick, 5 for Manitoba, 6 for British Columbia, 6 for Prince Edward Island, and 4 for the North-West Territories. The ratio of members to population is 1 in 20,276.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by constituencies, with a uniform franchise for the whole Dominion, except in the North-West Territories, where every male resident for 12 months, 21 years of age, and not an alien or Indian, is entitled to vote. In the rest of the Dominion, a vote is given to every male subject of the full age of 21 years, being the owner, tenant, or occupier of real property of the actual value in cities of 300 dollars, in towns of 200 dollars, and elsewhere of 150 dollars; or of the yearly value, wherever situate, of not less than 2 dollars per month, 6 dollars per quarter, 12 dollars half-yearly, or 20 dollars per annum; or is resident in any electoral district with an income from earnings or investments of not less than 300 dollars per annum; or is the son of a farmer or any other owner of real property which is of sufficient value to qualify both father and such son; or is a fisherman, and owner of real property, which, with boats, nets, and fishing tackle, amounts to 150 dollars actual value. The qualifications for voting at provincial elections vary in the several provinces. Voting is by ballot.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has a salary of 4,000 dollars per annum, and each member an allowance of 10 dollars per diem, up to the end of 30 days, and for a session lasting longer than this period the sum of 1,000 dollars, with, in every case, 10 cents per mile for travelling expenses. The sum of

8 dollars per diem is deducted for every day's absence of a member, unless the same is caused by illness. There is the same allowance for the members of the Senate of the Dominion.

Governor-General.—The Right Honourable Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, G.C.B., born 1841; educated at Eton; entered the Grenadier Guards, 1858; Lieutenant and Captain, 1862; left the army and entered Parliament, 1865; a Lord of the Admiralty, 1868; Financial Secretary for War, 1874–77; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1877; Secretary of State for War, 1878–80; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1885–86; President of the Board of Trade, 1886. Appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, May 1, 1888; assumed the government thereof, June 11, 1888.

The Governor-General has a salary of 10,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Council, composed of 13 heads of departments.

Queen's Privy Council.—The present Council, formed June 16, 1891, after the death of the then Premier, the Rt. Hon Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., P.C., consists of the following members:—

1. Prime Minister, and President of the Council. —Hon. John Joseph Caldwell Abbott, Q.C., D.C.L.

2. Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Sir Hector Louis Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., Q.C.

3. Minister of Customs.—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.

4. Minister of Militia and Defence.—Hon. Sir Adolphe P. Caron, K.C.M.G., Q.C.

5. Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. John Carling.

6. Minister of Inland Revenue.—Hon. John Costigan.

7. (without portfolio).—Hon. Frank Smith.

8. Secretary of State.—Hon. Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, Q.C., LL.D.

9. Minister of Justice.—Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G., Q.C.

10. Minister of Finance.—Hon. George E. Foster.

11. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—Hon. Charles Hibbert Tupper, LL.B.

12. Minister of the Interior.—Hon. Edgar Dewdney.

13. Postmaster-General.—Hon. John Graham Haggart.

14. Minister of Railways and Canals.—Vacant.

Each of the ministers has a salary, fixed by statute, of 7,000 dollars, or 1,400*l.* a year, with the exception of the recognised Prime Minister, who has 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l.* per annum. The body of ministers is officially known as the 'Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada.'

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The seven provinces forming the Dominion have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor at the head of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs and dispose of their revenues, provided only they do not interfere with the action and policy of the central administration. The Lieutenant-Governors are appointed by the Governor-General. Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island have each two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. In Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. The members of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island number 13, Nova Scotia 17, New Brunswick 17, Quebec 24. The membership of the Legislative Assemblies are—Prince Edward Island 30, Nova Scotia 38, New Brunswick 41, Quebec 65, Ontario 90, Manitoba 35, British Columbia and the North-West Territories each 25. The North-West Territories are presided over by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly, consisting of 22 elected members and 3 legal experts appointed by the Governor in Council. The Advisory Council (or Executive) consists of the Lieutenant-Governor and 4 members appointed by him.

Area and Population.

The population of Canada in the year 1800 was estimated at 240,000 ; it has increased as follows :—

Year	Population	Year	Population
1825	581,920	1871	3,635,024
1851	1,842,265	1881	4,324,810
1861	3,090,561	1891	4,829,411

The following are the areas of the provinces with the population at the censuses of 1881 and 1891 :—

Province	Square Miles	Total Population, 1881	Total Population, 1891	Density per sq. mile 1891	Increase per cent. 1871-81	Increase per cent. 1881-91
Prince Edward Island .	2,000	108,891	109,088	54	15·8	0·18
Nova Scotia	20,550	440,572	450,523	22	13·6	2·25
New Brunswick	28,100	321,233	321,294	12	12·4	0·00
Quebec	227,500	1,359,027	1,488,586	7	14·0	9·43
Ontario	219,650	1,923,228	2,112,989	19	18·6	9·34
Manitoba	64,006	65,954	154,442	2·4	247·2	134·13
British Columbia	382,300	49,459	92,767	0·24	36·4	87·56
Territories and Arctic Islands	2,971,481	56,446	99,722	0·04	—	76·70
Total	3,315,647	4,824,810	4,829,411	1·45	18·97	11·66

To the above area should be added 140,736 square miles for lakes, rivers, &c., giving a total area of 3,456,383 square miles.

In 1881 there were 2,188,779 males and 2,136,031 females.

A portion of the North-Western Territories was in 1882 divided into four districts—Assiniboia, 89,535 square miles : Saskatchewan, 107,092 sq. m. : Alberta, 106,000 sq. m. ; and Athabasca, 104,500 sq. m. A census of the

first three districts was taken in 1891, when there were found to be a total population of 67,554.

The district of Keewatin, between Manitoba and Ontario, and stretching north to Hudson's Bay, was created in 1876 out of the Territories, and erected into a separate government under the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; a portion of Manitoba was added in October 1883, and it has now an area of about 267,000 square miles.

The population of the Dominion consisted at the census of 1881 to the extent of more than four-fifths of natives of British North America. These numbered 3,715,492, of whom 1,467,988 were natives of Ontario; 1,327,809 of Quebec; 420,088 of Nova Scotia; 288,265 of New Brunswick; 19,590 of Manitoba; 32,275 of British Columbia; 101,047 natives of Prince Edward Island; and 58,430 of the Territories. Of alien-born inhabitants of the Dominion the most numerous at the census of 1881 were 470,092 natives of the United Kingdom; next came 77,753 from the United States, 25,328 Germans, 6,376 natives of Russia, 4,389 French. On the basis of origin the population was classed as follows:—1,298,929 of French origin, 881,301 English, 957,403 Irish, 699,863 Scotch, 254,319 German, 30,412 Dutch, 108,547 Indian, 21,394 African, 4,383 Chinese, and the remainder divided among Danish, Icelandic, Italian, Russian, Scandinavian, Welsh, Swiss, Spanish, Portuguese, and Jews. According to an official report for 1890 there were 122,585 Indians in Canada at that date. Of the total population, 464,025 were returned as occupiers of land, representing with their families nearly one-half the population.

The population of the principal cities of the Dominion was as follows in 1890:—

Ontario	{	Toronto	181,220	{	Montreal	216,650
		Hamilton	48,990		Quebec	70,090
		Ottawa	44,150		Nova Scotia	Halifax 38,556
		London	31,980		New Brunswick	St. John 39,179
					Manitoba	Winnipeg 25,642
British Columbia		{		Victoria		16,841
		{		Vancouver		14,000

There are no vital statistics for the Dominion as a whole, mortuary statistics being collected at only a few places; it is therefore impossible to say what is the rate of natural increase of the population. The death rate per 1,000 was as follows in 1889 in the towns named:—Montreal, 29·56; Toronto, 13·25; Quebec, 31·13; Hamilton, 16·84; Halifax, 19·23; Ottawa, 21·38; St. John, N.B., 15·46; Winnipeg, 20·85.

The following table shows the total number of immigrants, and the number who actually settled in the Dominion of Canada in the years stated:—

Years	Total Number of Immigrants	Number of Settlers
1879-83 (Av.)	75,000	—
1886	122,581	69,152
1887	175,579	84,526
1888	174,474	88,766
1889	176,462	91,600
1890	178,921	75,067

The number of immigrants, as well as of settlers, is inclusive of those arrived from the United States.

The number of immigrants to the United States through Canada in 1883 is returned as 72,274 ; 1884, 62,772 ; 1885, 25,927 ; 1886, 53,429 ; 1887, 91,053 ; 1888, 85,708 ; 1889, 84,862 ; and 1890, 103,854. The number of immigrants arriving at Quebec in 1890 was 21,165, of whom 11,564 were English, 2,094 Scotch, and 1,170 Irish ; the rest foreigners. In 1889 it was 22,091, of whom 11,663 were English, 2,417 Scotch, and 1,582 Irish. The arrivals at Halifax in 1890 were 9,437, of whom 5,952 were English, 259 Irish, and 588 Scotch.

Religion.

There is no State Church in the whole of British North America. The Church of England is governed by nineteen bishops, with about 1,000 clergy, the Roman Catholic Church by one cardinal, five archbishops, eighteen bishops, and about 1,200 clergy ; and the Presbyterian Church in Canada, with 991 ministers—formed in 1875 by the union of two formerly distinct bodies—by presbyteries, synods, and an annual assembly as in the Scotch Church, with 2,358 churches and stations. The Methodists have 1,748 and the Baptists about 500 ministers. All these bodies have one or more divinity schools. The number of members of each religious creed in the Dominion was as follows at the census of April 3, 1881 :—

Roman Catholics	1,791,982	Congregationalists	26,900
Presbyterians	676,165	Miscellaneous creeds	79,686
Anglicans	574,818	Of 'no religion'	2,634
Methodists	742,981	No creed stated	86,769
Baptists	296,525		
Lutherans	46,350	Total	4,324,810

The following shows the numbers of the leading denominations in the several provinces according to the latest censuses :—

Province	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Baptist
Ontario ¹	320,839	366,539	417,749	591,503	106,680
Quebec ¹	1,170,718	68,797	50,287	39,221	8,853
Nova Scotia ¹	117,487	60,255	112,488	50,811	83,761
New Brunswick ¹	109,091	46,768	42,888	34,514	81,092
Manitoba ²	14,651	23,206	28,406	18,648	3,296
British Columbia ¹	10,043	7,804	4,095	3,516	434
Prince Edward Island ¹	47,115	7,192	33,835	13,485	6,236
The Territories ³	9,301	9,976	7,712	6,910	778

¹ Census 1881.

² Census 1886.

³ Census 1885.

Instruction.

Except in British Columbia, all the provinces of the Dominion have one or more universities, and several colleges which prepare for university degrees. There are in all about 16 degree-granting bodies in the Dominion, with about 24 colleges, including denominational, medical, and other special institutions. From special official statistics of these institutions it may be estimated that they are attended by about 7,000 students, and their total annual expenditure

is upwards of 655,000 dollars, while the estimated value of their endowments, building land, &c., is over 10,000,000 dollars.

The following table gives some information respecting the public, high, and superior schools in the Dominion and the pupils attending them in 1888, 1889, and 1890, and the amounts both of Government grants and of total expenditure for education :—

Provinces	Year Ended	Number of Pupils	Average Attendance	Number of Teachers	Expenditure	Percentage of Attendance
Ontario . . .	Dec. 31, 1888	514,304	256,253	8,249	\$ 4,496,420	49.82
Quebec . . .	June 30, 1888	255,923	195,557	8,135	2,613,590	76.41
Nova Scotia . .	Oct. 31, 1889	103,688	50,837	2,182	672,919	49.02
New Brunswick .	Dec. 31, 1889	68,221	32,482 ¹	1,665	404,145	47.61
Manitoba . . .	Dec. 31, 1889	21,588	13,513	668 ²	427,036	62.60
British Columbia .	June 30, 1889	6,796	3,681	139	137,163	54.16
P. E. Island . .	June 30, 1889	22,905	13,089	509	145,902	57.14
The Territories .	June 30, 1890	5,398	3,724	224	73,782	69.00
Total . . .	—	998,823	569,136	21,771	8,970,847	56.98

¹ Not including Normal students.

² Protestant schools only.

The total number of public schools was 15,145, and of high and superior schools 965. If the number of those attending the universities and private schools were added to the above figures, the total number of pupils would be considerably over one million. The expenditure for the year on public and high schools, including Government grants, was 9,000,000 dollars. The supervision of education is under the control of the Governments of the several provinces, and the systems in use vary somewhat, but are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied by Government grants and local taxation. In British Columbia and the North-West Territories the schools are supported wholly by Government. Education is more or less compulsory in all the provinces, except New Brunswick, but the law is not very strictly enforced. In Ontario, Quebec, and the North-West Territories there are separate schools for Roman Catholics; in the other provinces the schools are unsectarian. Separate schools in Manitoba were abolished by a Provincial Act passed in 1890.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court in Ottawa, having appellate, civil, and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada. There is also a Superior Court in each province: county courts, with limited jurisdiction, in most of the provinces: all the judges in these courts being appointed by the Governor-General. Police magistrates and justices of the peace are appointed by the Provincial Governments. There are also Vice-Admiralty Courts in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, and a Maritime Court of Ontario.

In 1889, 6,314 persons were charged with indictable offences: of these 4,208 were convicted, 8 being sentenced to death, 443 sent to the penitentiary, and the rest sentenced to various terms of imprisonment: and 34,223 were summarily convicted, 31,217 with the option of a fine. At the end of 1888, the number of prisoners of all classes in confinement was 3,199.

Finance.

The financial accounts of the Dominion of Canada are made up under three different headings—namely, first, ‘Consolidated Fund,’ comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure; secondly, ‘Loans’ in revenue, and ‘Redemption’ with ‘Premiums and Discounts’ in expenditure; and thirdly, ‘Open Accounts.’ The headings ‘Loans’ and ‘Redemption’ include the deposits in and withdrawals from the Post Office and Government Savings Banks, the amount on deposit forming part of the floating or unfunded debt of the country. Under the head of ‘Open Accounts’ are included investments, trust funds, Province accounts, and expenditure on capital account on public works.

Revenue and Expenditure, Consolidated Fund, 1886-90 :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
1886	33,177,040	39,011,612 ¹
1887	35,754,993	35,657,860
1888	35,908,463	36,718,495
1889	38,782,870	36,917,835
1890	39,879,925	35,994,031

¹ Expenses of outbreak in N.W.T.

The total actual receipts and expenditure, under these three divisions, were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1890 :—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Dollars		Dollars
Consolidated Fund . . .	39,879,925	Consolidated Fund . . .	35,994,031
Loans	11,329,625	Redemption	15,735,770
Open Accounts	11,571,816	Open Accounts	11,051,565
Total	62,781,366	Total	62,781,366

The actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure comprised under the division called Consolidated Fund were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1890 :—

CONSOLIDATED FUND, 1889-90.

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs	23,968,954	Interest on Public Debt . . .	9,656,841
Excise	7,618,118	Charges of Management, and Premium, Discount, and Exchange	230,409
Lands	250,063	Sinking Fund	1,887,237
Public Works	3,800,114	Subsidies to Provinces . . .	3,904,922
Post Office	2,357,389	Legislation and Civil Government	2,241,034
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures (including Seizures)	88,275	Public Works	2,186,691
Militia	22,094		
Weights and Measures . . .	40,439		

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Dollars		Dollars
Premium, Discount, and Exchange	118,503	Penitentiaries	349,839
Interest on Investments	1,082,271	Administration of Justice	709,784
Fisheries	69,643	Geological Survey and Observatories	120,548
Penitentiaries	14,568	Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics	71,683
Superannuation	61,513	Ocean and River Steam Service (including Mail Subsidies, &c.)	450,362
Dominion Steamers and Lighthouse and Coast Service	13,634	Militia and Defence	1,287,014
Marine Hospitals and Mariners Fund	48,237	Mounted Police N. W. T.	753,094
Harbour Police	17,817	Superannuation and Pensions	349,156
Steamboat Inspection	19,930	Lighthouses and Coast Service	466,116
Various	288,363	Fisheries	328,894
		Indians (Leg. Grants)	1,107,824
		Immigration and Quarantine	182,337
		Charges on Revenue	9,182,941
		Experimental Farm	79,148
		Miscellaneous	448,157
Total	39,879,925	Total	35,994,031

It will be seen that more than half the revenue is derived from Customs duties, the tariffs on imports extending to a great many articles, and in many cases being very high.

The anticipated surplus of 3,500,000 dollars in 1890 amounted actually to a surplus of 3,885,894 dollars. The estimated expenditure for 1891 has been placed at 36,213,753 dollars, and the revenue at 38,858,701 dollars, showing a surplus of 2,644,948 dollars.

The estimates of expenditure under the Consolidated Fund for the financial year ending June 30, 1892, amounted to 36,931,000 dollars, and of total expenditure to 43,158,000 dollars. The ordinary revenue was estimated at 37,500,000 dollars. Of the total expenditure in 1891-92, 23,960,511 dollars had to be voted by Parliament, and 19,467,444 dollars were authorised by statute.

The public debt of the Dominion, incurred chiefly on account of public works, and the interest of which forms the largest branch of the expenditure, was as follows on July 1, 1890 :—

	Dollars
Without Interest	16,590,489
At 3 per cent. „	19,466,667
„ 3½ „ „	65,345,798
„ 4 „ „	156,809,440
„ 5 „ „	25,712,232
„ 6 „ „	2,187,669
Total Debt	286,112,295

The total debt on June 30, 1891, was 285,950,250 dollars. There are assets which make the net debt 233,530,222 dollars. The following shows the gross and net debts, 1886-91 :—

	Gross	Net
	Dollars	Dollars
1886 . . .	273,164,341	223,159,107
1887 . . .	273,187,626	227,314,775
1888 . . .	284,513,842	234,531,358
1889 . . .	287,722,063	237,530,042
1890 . . .	286,112,295	237,533,212
1891 . . .	285,950,250	233,530,222

The total burden of the debt, after deducting assets, is 9*l.* 8*s.* 3¼*d.* per head, and of the annual charge for interest 6*s.* 9¼*d.* The total exports per head in 1890 amounted to 3*l.* 16*s.* 8¼*d.*, and the proceeds of little more than three year's exports would pay off the debt. The expenditure on canals and railways alone by the Government amounted to over 29 millions sterling up to 1890. At the census of 1881 it was found that the value of the capital invested in manufacturing industries of various kinds was 33 millions sterling, and the annual value of the products 62 millions.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBTS, 1889.

Province	Revenue	Expenditure	Net Debt
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Ontario . . .	5,020,618	4,915,099	—
Quebec . . .	3,713,831	3,949,078	11,277,020
Nova Scotia . . .	668,775	713,942	1,148,547
New Brunswick . . .	671,031	687,097	1,620,300
Manitoba . . .	641,695	1,088,889	1,498,933
British Columbia . . .	706,780	857,545	628,776
Prince Edward Island . . .	234,635	263,605	—

Defence.

The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence form a barrier between Central Canada and the United States, but the eastern provinces and Western Canada have neither natural barriers nor fortifications. With the exception of Halifax, and a small fort at St. John, New Brunswick, there are practically no fortifications in Canada. Arrangements, however, are in contemplation between the Imperial and Canadian Governments for the erection of fortifications on the Pacific coast.

In addition to the troops maintained by the Imperial Government—the strength of which was reduced, in the year 1871, to 2,000 men, forming the garrison of the fortress of Halifax, considered an 'Imperial Station'—Canada has a large volunteer militia force. By the terms of the Act passed in March 1868 the militia consists of all male British subjects between 18 and 60, who may be called out to serve in four classes—namely first class, 18 to 30, unmarried; 2nd, from 30 to 45, unmarried; 3rd, 18 to 45, married; 4th, 45 to 60. The militia is divided into an active and a reserve force. The active includes the volunteer and the marine militia. The active militia consists of those who voluntarily enlist to serve in the same, or men balloted, or in part of both. The marine militia is made up of persons whose usual occupation is on sailing or steam craft navigating the waters of the Dominion.

The active militia serve for three years. The city corps are trained for 12 days annually at their headquarters, and the rural corps for the same period biennially in camps of exercise in their respective districts. Efforts are being made to induce the Government to have the whole force drilled annually. The reserve militia consists of the whole of the men between the ages of 18 and 60 not serving in the active militia of the time being, with certain exemptions. The number of men to be drilled annually is limited to 45,000, and the period of drill to 16 days every year. On December 31, 1890, the active militia consisted of 37,613 officers and men, comprising 43 troops of cavalry, 18 batteries of field artillery, 43 of garrison artillery, 3 companies of engineers, and 639 companies of infantry and rifles. There are also 9 permanent corps and schools of instruction, the strength of which is limited to 1,000 men—viz. one school of cavalry, three artillery, four infantry, and one mounted infantry. There is also a Royal Military College at Kingston, founded in 1875, since which time 77 cadets have been gazetted to commissions in the Imperial army. The officer commanding the militia is appointed for five years, and during appointment holds the rank of major-gen. in the militia: he must be on the active service list of the Imperial army, and of not lower rank than colonel in the same. The Dominion is divided into twelve military districts, as follows—viz. Ontario into four, Quebec three, Nova Scotia one, New Brunswick one, Manitoba, the Territories, and Keewatin one, Prince Edward Island one, and British Columbia one, each district being commanded by a Deputy Adjutant-General, whose appointment is permanent. A small-arms ammunition factory is in operation in Quebec. There is at present no active marine militia, the naval defences of the country being the care of the Imperial authorities. According to the Navy List eleven ships are on the North America and West India Stations, besides eight others on the Pacific Station.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Of the total area of Canada in 1881, 45,358,141 acres (about a fiftieth of the whole area) was occupied. The occupied land is being rapidly increased. In 1890, 471,040 acres of Dominion lands were disposed of as homesteads, 57,600 under the Pre-emption Act, and 139,030 acres were sold—687,670 acres altogether. Of the various holdings in 1881, the bulk, 258,915, were between 50 and 200 acres. Of the occupied lands in 1881, 21,199,181 acres were returned as improved, of which 15,112,284 acres were under crops, 6,385,562 under pasture. There are no complete annual agricultural returns for the whole of Canada. It is estimated that the total wheat crop of Canada in 1889 was 30,871,656 bushels, and in 1890 about 40,527,562 bushels. In 1889 the total wheat crop of Manitoba was, owing to the dry season, not much over 7 million bushels, in 1890 it was more than double, viz. 14,665,769, while the present prospects for a large crop in 1891 are remarkably good. The only complete agricultural returns are from Ontario, and the average produce per acre for the last nine years is: fall wheat 19·4 bushels, spring wheat 15·2, barley 25·8, oats 34·4, rye 16·2, peas 20·3, maize 64·5, potatoes 117·9. Cheese is becoming a more and more important farm produce, the export being 292 per cent. more in 1890 than in 1874. Great Britain now imports more cheese from Canada than from any other country. There is a central experimental farm near Ottawa, and other experimental farms in several of the provinces. In 1881 there were 3,514,989 oxen, cows, and calves, 3,048,678 sheep, and 1,207,619 swine. In 1890 there were 126 ranches in the N.-W. Territories, comprising 2,288,347 acres.

In 1881 the forests of Canada produced 110 million cubic feet of timber, 68 million logs (= 544 million cubic feet of timber), and 192,241 masts, &c. According to Government returns the production in 1889 amounted to 1,608,890,647 feet B.M., and 5,743,868 cubic feet of timber, without taking any account of boom timber, ties, telegraph poles, cordwood, shingles, &c., &c. The dues on the above quantity amounted to over 2,200,000 dollars. The actual production was of course much larger, as only the quantity is given on which dues were paid.

Fisheries.—The total value of the produce of the fisheries of Canada in 1887 was 18,836,105 dollars; in 1888, 17,418,510 dollars; in 1889, 17,655,256 dollars; and in 1890, 17,714,902 dollars, of which last amount 8,461,906 dollars worth was exported. The values of the principal catches in 1890 were cod, 3,433,580 dollars; salmon, 3,036,569 dollars; herring, 1,958,492 dollars; lobsters, 1,648,344 dollars, and mackerel, 1,524,976 dollars. The value of the total yield in 1890 was divided among the several provinces as follows:—Nova Scotia, 6,636,445 dollars; New Brunswick, 2,699,055 dollars; Quebec, 1,615,120 dollars; Prince Edward Island, 1,041,109 dollars; British Columbia, 3,481,432 dollars; Ontario, 2,009,637 dollars, and Manitoba and the North West Territories, 232,104 dollars.

Mining.—Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, N. and W. Ontario, and part of the N. W. Territories, are the chief mining districts of Canada. The total value of the mineral produce of Canada in 1889 was 19,500,000 dollars. The principal product is coal, of which 2,658,134 tons, valued at 5,259,832 dollars, were raised in 1888, and 2,719,478 tons, valued at 5,584,182 dollars, in 1888. Coal of the value of 2,447,936 dollars was exported in 1890. Among the other minerals produced in 1889 were gold, 1,295,159 dollars; iron, 2,763,062 dollars; petroleum, 612,101 dollars; bricks, 1,273,884 dollars; building stone, 913,691 dollars; copper, 885,424 dollars; silver, 348,848 dollars; lime, 362,848 dollars; asbestos, 426,554 dollars. The total value of minerals and their manufactures imported in 1889 was over 25 million dollars. It is estimated that the coal-bearing area of the N.-W. Territories extends over 65,000 square miles. The discovery of an apparently inexhaustible supply of nickel at Sudbury, Ontario, is likely to add very largely to the mineral wealth of Canada, over 1,000,000 dollars worth of nickel matte was exported in 1890, and the quantity will be very much larger in 1891.

Commerce.

The following statement gives the total value of exports and of imports, and the total value of imports entered for home consumption in the Dominion, in each of the years named:—

Year ended June 30	Total Exports	Total Imports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1879	71,491,225	81,964,427	80,341,608
1886	85,251,314	104,424,561	99,602,694
1887	89,515,811	112,892,236	105,639,428
1888	90,203,000	110,894,630	102,847,100
1889	89,189,167	115,224,931	109,673,447
1890	96,749,149	121,858,241	112,765,584

The following table shows the share of the leading countries in the commerce of Canada in 1889 and 1890 in thousands of dollars :—

Exports to	1889	1890	Imports entered for Consumption	1889	1890
	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.		1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.
Great Britain	38,105	48,354	United States	50,537	52,292
United States	43,522	40,523	Great Britain	42,317	43,390
West Indies	2,757	2,718	Germany	3,693	3,779
Newfoundland	1,309	1,186	France	2,229	2,616
South America	1,241	1,346	China & Japan	1,965	2,099
No other country over a million			West Indies	3,282	3,022
			Brazil	1,131	764
			Other countries each under a million		

The following table shows the value of the leading imports and exports in 1890 :—

Imports, 1890	Dollars	Exports of Canadian produce, 1890	Dollars
Wool, manufactures of	11,083,125	Lumber and other forest products	26,179,136
Iron, steel, and manufactures of	13,302,930	Cheese	9,372,212
Coal and Coke	3,983,665	Horned cattle	6,949,417
Bread-stuffs	8,678,039	Horses	1,936,073
Cotton, and manufactures of	3,991,795	Sheep	1,274,347
Tea and coffee	3,686,549	Eggs	1,795,214
Sugar of all kinds	5,601,676	Other animal products	3,779,732
Cotton wool and waste	3,761,776	Wheat and wheat flour	910,244
Drugs and chemicals	2,788,037	Barley	4,600,409
Silk, and manufactures of	2,851,292	Other agricultural products	4,987,331
Provisions	3,456,552	Codfish	3,028,515
Wool, raw	1,729,056	Fish of other kinds ¹	5,433,391
Hides, raw	1,703,093	Coal	2,447,936
Leather, and manufactures of	1,174,646	Gold-bearing quartz and nuggets, &c.	657,022
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,424,231	Other mineral articles	1,750,799
Wood, and manufactures of	1,632,979	Wood, and manufactures of	870,466
Animals, living	1,161,863	Iron, steel, and manufactures of	294,728
Flax, hemp, and manufactures of	1,429,276	Leather, and manufactures of	879,401
Spirits and wines	1,681,151	All other articles	8,111,208
Coin and bullion	1,083,011	Foreign produce	9,051,781
All other articles	45,653,499		
Total	121,858,241	Total	96,749,149

¹ Including fish-oils, furs and skins of fish, and other products of the fisheries.

Of the total value of imports in 1890, 86,258,633 dollars were subject to duty, leaving only 35 millions free of duty. The total duty levied amounted to 24,014,908 dollars.

The following table shows the progress of the leading classes of domestic exports, in thousands of dollars:—

—	1870	1880	1887	1888	1889	1890
Produce of the Mines .	2,487	2,877	3,805	4,111	4,419	4,855
„ „ Fisheries	3,608	6,579	6,875	7,793	7,212	8,462
„ „ Forest .	20,940	16,854	20,485	21,303	23,043	26,179
Animals & their produce	12,138	17,607	24,247	24,719	23,895	25,107
Agricultural produce .	13,676	22,294	18,826	15,436	13,414	11,908
Manufactures .	2,133	3,242	3,080	4,161	4,435	5,741
Miscellaneous .	1,096	640	644	774	784	82

The share of the leading ports in the trade of 1890 was as follows in dollars:—

—	Montreal	Toronto	Halifax	Quebec	St. John, N.B.	Ottawa	Victoria B.C.
Imports .	45,934,406	20,519,797	6,669,858	3,558,103	4,352,018	1,823,234	3,193,226
Exports .	31,660,216	2,945,390	5,292,498	7,503,216	3,595,877	3,289,884	3,143,289

The following figures give the value of exports of Canadian produce to Great Britain, according to Canadian returns, in 1879 and in each of the years ended 30th June, 1886 to 1890. (Conversions made at 4·86 $\frac{2}{3}$.)

1879 .	£6,039,744.	1888 .	£6,914,031
1886 .	7,539,917.	1889 .	6,884,441
1887 .	7,955,000.	1890 .	8,527,222

Canadian returns of imports from Great Britain do not distinguish between British and foreign produce.

The chief exports of domestic produce from Canada to Great Britain in 1887 to 1890 were:—

Articles	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£
Wheat	879,126	255,734	90,383	78,060
Wheat Flour	325,099	219,481	79,803	79,584
Pease	416,439	232,406	224,194	264,256
Wood, and Manufactures of	1,946,867	1,856,657	2,128,051	2,950,822
Cheese	1,451,914	1,815,410	1,822,850	1,921,178
Cattle	1,098,159	847,371	1,025,786	1,349,037
Sheep	116,801	43,537	62,262	99,924
Fish	334,942	289,045	227,083	520,460
Apples	133,414	107,004	262,516	171,687
Bacon and Hams	185,744	135,081	77,822	129,167
Skins and Furs	344,122	393,866	312,849	273,220
Leather, and manufac- tures of	94,734	69,490	133,778	145,337

The chief imports into Canada from Great Britain were :—

Articles	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of . . .	1,653,588	1,406,835	1,687,463	1,810,662
Woollens	2,171,460	1,702,945	1,651,814	1,714,842
Cottons	857,825	658,402	690,958	603,603
Silk, and manufactures of	489,681	461,960	561,350	421,549
Wearing apparel, all kinds	390,153	401,868	531,629	593,746
Fancy goods	316,338	256,318	266,748	253,584
Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of .	296,047	267,286	289,550	281,492

The following table exhibits the commercial intercourse of the Dominion of Canada with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, in 1879, and in each of the years ending Dec. 31. 1886 to 1890 :—

—	1879	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Canada .	9,844,296	10,961,213	10,266,990	8,915,498	11,785,838	12,920,162
Imports of British produce	5,926,908	7,546,902	7,745,750	7,138,877	7,702,898	6,827,023

The chief exports from Canada to Great Britain in 1886 to 1890 were :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat	1,182,477	1,511,643	434,656	467,868	463,080
„ flour	421,825	532,462	452,252	622,191	523,108
Maize	464,885	144,417	350,286	668,165	513,287
Pease	348,605	310,634	157,940	187,778	265,069
Wood & timber	3,050,884	2,726,744	3,074,605	4,447,354	3,806,261
Cheese	1,116,257	1,555,352	1,526,884	1,564,904	1,914,232
Oxen	1,208,678	1,134,822	1,076,623	1,464,073	1,892,298
Fish	259,395	277,699	249,169	243,251	432,649
Apples	135,229	123,379	258,921	200,942	210,634
Bacon & Hams	609,233	641,351	371,108	631,671	770,012
Skins & Furs . . .	252,078	334,781	218,423	329,360	363,150

The chief imports into Canada from Great Britain were :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Iron, wrought & unwrought	1,453,575	1,488,260	1,451,614	1,547,104	1,552,359
Woollens	1,669,105	1,705,759	1,412,329	1,579,522	1,211,138
Cottons	1,021,921	1,018,493	720,121	809,424	644,765
Apparel, &c. . . .	670,878	690,137	649,526	685,058	623,135

Shipping and Navigation.

The tonnage of shipping registered in each of the provinces of the Dominion on December 31, 1890, was as follows:—

	Vessels	Tons
New Brunswick	981	209,460
Nova Scotia	2,793	464,194
Quebec	1,399	164,003
Ontario	1,312	138,738
Prince Edward Island	231	26,080
British Columbia	196	16,024
Manitoba	79	6,475
Total	6,991	1,024,974

The total enumerated in the preceding table comprised 1,364 steamers, of 206,855 tons. During the year 1890 there were 285 new vessels, of 52,378 tons, built in the Dominion, valued at 2,357,010 dollars. The total value of the shipping of the Dominion in 1890 was estimated at 30,749,220 dollars. Canada holds the fourth (or, including the licensed and enrolled vessels of the United States the fifth) place in the registered tonnage of the world, and outside of the United Kingdom has a larger shipping trade than any other British possession. The number of sea-going vessels that entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1890 was 31,124 of 10,328,285 tons, of which 3,671 of 3,617,013 tons were British, and 13,695 of 1,708,939 were Canadian. The total number of vessels, both sea-going and inland, that arrived and departed at Canadian ports in 1890 was 72,425 of 18,446,100 tons.

Internal Communications.

Canada has a system of canal, river, and lake navigation over 2,700 miles in length; it is possible for a vessel to sail the whole way from Liverpool to Chicago, and this was done in 1888. In 1891 a steamer sailed from Duluth with a cargo of 95,000 bushels of wheat, and delivered the same at Liverpool without breaking bulk. Up to 1890 55½ million dollars had been spent on canals for construction alone. In 1889 23,935 vessels, of 3,826,230 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 81,362 passengers and 3,166,368 tons of freight, chiefly grain, timber, and coal.

The Dominion of Canada had a network of railways of a total length of 14,004 miles completed at the end of June 1890, being an increase of 679 miles over that of 1889. The number of miles in operation was 13,256. A considerable extent of railway is in course of construction, and concessions have been granted by Government for upwards of 4,000 miles more. The Canadian Pacific Railway main line from Montreal to Vancouver is 2,906 miles in length. By this line Great Britain is brought 925 miles in distance and more than four days in time nearer to Yokohama, and proportionably to Hong Kong and the East. The Imperial and Dominion Governments recently decided to subsidise a line of steamers from Vancouver to Hong Kong and Japan, and establish a regular mail service over this road to the East. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company accordingly had three steamers specially built for the Pacific service, the first of which arrived at Vancouver on April 28, 1891, having left Liverpool on the preceding February 7; and having made the passage from Yokohama in two days less than the previous record, her passengers reached Montreal in three days seventeen hours from Vancouver, and Liverpool in seven days more, so that Liverpool and Yokohama have thus been brought within twenty-one days of one another.

The traffic on Canadian railways in 1889 and 1890 was :—

Yrs.	Miles	Passengers No.	Freight Tons	Receipts Dollars	Expenses Dollars	Net profits Dollars	Capital paid up Dollars
1889	12,628	12,151,051	17,928,626	42,149,615	31,038,045	11,111,570	760,576,446
1890	13,256	12,821,262	20,787,469	46,843,826	32,913,350	13,930,476	786,447,812

In 1890, of the capital paid up, 164,794,476 dollars represented Government aid.

On June 30, 1890, there were 7,913 post-offices in the Dominion. During the year ended on the foregoing date the number of letters sent through the post-office was 94,100,000, of postcards 19,480,000, of newspapers 10,950,000, of books, &c. 16,897,000, and of parcels 371,500. Newspapers sent from the office of publication are carried free. Their number in 1890 was estimated at upwards of 60,000,000. The letters and postcards posted amounted to 18.15 per head, and the other articles to 17.02 per head. Revenue, 3,223,615 dollars; expenditure, 3,940,696 dollars. A uniform rate of postage of three cents has been established over the whole Dominion. The number of money order offices in Canada in 1890 was 1,027, and of orders issued 780,503, their value having been 11,997,862 dollars. Since confederation in 1887 the number of offices has doubled and the number of orders sent is more than eight times as many.

There were 30,014 miles (2,619 being Government) of telegraph lines in Canada in 1890, and 66,453 miles of wire, with 2,545 offices, and the number of messages sent, as nearly as could be ascertained, 4,231,958. There were in 1890, 21,380 miles of telephone wire, with 363 offices, and 21,299 sets of instruments.

Money and Credit.

The Bank Acts of Canada impose stringent conditions as to capital, notes in circulation, limit of dividend, returns to the Dominion Government, and other points in all chartered and incorporated banks. In making payments every bank is compelled if required to pay a certain proportion in Dominion Government notes, and must hold not less than 40 per cent. of its cash reserve in Dominion Government notes. In 1890 there were 39 incorporated banks making returns to the Government, with numerous branches all over the Dominion. The following are some particulars of the Dominion banks, the number in 1868 being 27, or 12 less than in 1890 :—

Year ended June 30	Capital Paid up	Notes in Circulation	Total on Deposit	Liabilities	Assets	Percentage of Liabili- ties to Assets
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
1868	30,289,048	8,307,079	32,808,103	43,722,647	77,872,257	56.15
1878	63,387,034	19,351,109	71,900,195	95,641,008	175,473,086	54.50
1885	61,821,158	29,692,803	104,656,566	138,510,300	217,264,555	63.75
1886	61,841,395	29,200,627	112,991,764	147,547,682	228,422,353	64.59
1887	60,815,356	30,438,152	114,483,190	149,413,632	229,241,464	65.18
1888	60,168,010	30,444,643	128,725,529	166,344,852	244,975,223	67.90
1889	60,236,451	31,209,972	136,293,978	175,062,257	255,765,631	68.44
1890	59,569,765	32,059,178	136,187,515	174,501,422	254,628,694	68.53

Post-office savings-banks have been in operation in Canada since 1867; there are also Government savings-banks, under the management of the Finance Department, in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, and British Columbia. In 1890 there were 494 offices of the former and 41 of the latter. In 1890 the post-office savings-banks had 112,231 depositors and 21,990,653 dollars on deposit, the figures being rather smaller than those for 1889, owing to the rate of interest having been reduced from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The following is a statement of the transactions of the post-office and Government savings-banks for 1889 and 1890 in dollars:—

—	Balances, July 1	Cash De- posited	Interest	Total	With- drawals	Balances, June 30
1889	41,371,058	12,657,802	1,619,221	55,648,082	12,691,724	42,956,357
1890	42,956,357	9,854,333	1,475,292	54,285,983	13,273,518	41,012,465

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Canada are—

MONEY.

The *Dollar* of 100 cents. Average rate of exchange = 4s.

The value of the money of the United Kingdom is fixed by law as follows:—The sovereign, four dollars and eighty-six and two-third cents; the crown piece, one dollar and twenty cents; the half-crown piece, sixty cents; the florin, forty-eight cents; the shilling, twenty-four cents; the sixpence, twelve cents.

The coins in circulation in Canada are all struck in England. Canada has no gold coinage of its own, but the English sovereign and the United States gold eagle of 10 dollars, with its multiples and halves, are legal. Notes are issued exclusively by the Government for 4, 2, and 1 dollar, 50 and 25 cents; no bank being allowed to issue notes for a less sum than 5 dollars.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The legal weights and measures are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon, and the Imperial bushel.

By Act 42 Vict. cap. 16, the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain.—Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.

Secretary.—Joseph G. Colner, C.M.G.

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FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Governor.—Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., appointed March 1891. Salary 1,200*l.* per annum.

Crown colony situated in South Atlantic, 300 miles E. of Magellan Straits. East Falkland, 3,000 square miles; West Falkland, 2,300 square miles; about 100 small islands, 1,200 square miles: total, 6,500 square miles; besides South Georgia, 1,000 square miles. Population: (census 1891) 1,789; males 1,086, females 703, foreigners 123. No religious census taken. Chief town, Stanley, 694 inhabitants.

Education: 2 Government schools, with 100 on the roll, in 1890; 1 Roman Catholic school, with 60 on the roll; 1 private school in Stanley, with 20 on the roll; and 1 school at Darwin, with 22 on the roll.

The government is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

No naval or military forces.

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	9,295	8,963	8,951	8,628	9,492
Expenditure . .	7,951	9,128	8,818	9,720	9,389
Imports . . .	73,602	66,785	54,008	55,716	67,182
Exports . . .	108,946	107,995	88,743	116,102	115,865

Chief sources of revenue 1890: Customs, 3,268*l.*, and rents of crown lands, 4,375*l.* Chief branches of expenditure: Official salaries, 4,898*l.*; mails, 2,112*l.*; public works, 1,100*l.* Contribution by Home Government, *nil*.

Leading exports (1890): Wool, 102,460*l.*; frozen mutton, 5,078*l.*; live sheep to S. America, 1,133*l.*; hides and skins, 3,410*l.*; tallow, 2,800*l.*

Chief imports: Provisions, wearing apparel, timber and building materials, machinery and ironmongery.

—	1889		1890	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	49,789	112,342	61,842	114,592
Chile	3,734	} 3,760	3,470	} 1,273
Uruguay	1,771		1,000	
Other Countries	422	—	870	—

Chief industry, sheep-farming; 2,325,154 acres pasturage. Horses 3,700, cattle 7,200, sheep 676,000,

In 1890 the total tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared was 61,575, of which 15,185 tons were British.

About 1,200 letters and postcards pass through Post Office monthly : 848 lbs. of newspapers received monthly.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—Same as in Great Britain.

GUIANA, BRITISH.

Governor.—Rt. Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. (5,000*l.*).

Lieutenant-Governor.—Hon. Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G.

Includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, named from the three rivers. Extends from 9° to 1° N. latitude, and 57° to 52° W. longitude. The governor is assisted by a Court of Policy (9 members, 5 elected), and a Combined Court, containing, in addition to those 9, 6 Financial Representatives. The colony is divided into 5 electoral districts, each represented by a member in the Court of Electors, who select the 5 representative members in the Court of Policy, and also by one or more financial representatives. There are 1,596 registered electors. The Roman-Dutch Law is in force in civil cases, modified by orders in Council; the criminal law is based on that of Great Britain.

Area, 109,000 square miles. Population (1891), 284,887. At the census of 1881, there were 1,617 born in Europe ; 5,077 Africans ; 65,161 East Indians, mainly coolies ; 4,393 Chinese. Births (1889) 10,183 ; deaths 7,937. Capital, Georgetown, 55,299 (1881). Living on sugar estates 84,234 ; in villages and settlements 112,653. Of the total in 1881, 108,125 were agricultural labourers. Immigrants from India (1890), 4,574 ; return emigrants, 2,125. 177 schools received Government grant (25,480*l.* in 1890), with 21,384 pupils ; besides private schools with 6,500 pupils.

Paupers (1889) receiving out-door relief, 2,310. In 1889 there were 11,273 summary convictions ; 483 before the superior courts.

—	1885	1886	1887	1888	1888-89 15 months	1889-90
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	434,813	446,025	463,870	461,941	580,762	522,767
Expenditure .	463,943	476,964	489,214	490,556	605,535	508,108

For 1890-91 estimated revenue 525,000*l.*, expenditure 518,720*l.* Chief items of revenue (1889-90) : customs 342,812*l.*, spirit licences 81,160*l.* Expenditure on establishment, 201,473*l.*, public works 29,315*l.* Public debt (1890) 737,399*l.* Two banks, with note circulation of 143,000*l.* in 1889. Savings bank, 15,872 depositors (Dec. 31, 1890), credited with 251,364*l.*

Under cultivation (1890), 81,486 acres ; sugar, 79,243 acres ; village acres, 12,833 ; 92 cattle farms.

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports .	1,842,585	2,190,592	2,024,733	2,310,141	2,161,791
Imports .	1,436,297	1,603,175	1,586,055	1,803,776	1,887,118

The chief exports in 1890 : Sugar, 1,437,217*l.* ; rum, 220,835*l.* ; molasses, 78,783*l.* ; timber, 23,771*l.* ; gold, 62,615 oz., valued at 234,324*l.* Chief im-

ports : Flour, 134,971*l.* ; rice, 130,661*l.* ; pork, 43,307*l.* ; butter, 22,860*l.* ; lumber, 42,160*l.*

Exports to Great Britain in 1890, 958,873*l.* (sugar, 461,194*l.*) ; British colonies, 88,060*l.* ; foreign countries, 1,114,854*l.* Imports from Great Britain, 1,129,071*l.* ; British colonies, 284,752*l.* ; foreign countries, 473,291*l.*

In 1890 the total tonnage entered and cleared was 686,621.

Railways, 23 miles ; 275 miles river navigation ; good roads. There are 60 post-offices, of which 37 are telegraph offices, 25 money order offices, and 9 savings banks. There are 275 miles of post-office telegraphs and a telephone exchange in George Town, of 182 miles, with 200 subscribers.

Currency : British gold and silver coin with a small circulation of 'guilders,' 'half-guilders,' and 'bits,' local coins.

HONDURAS, BRITISH.

Governor.—Sir C. Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G. (12,000 dollars), assisted by a Legislative Council, consisting of five official and five unofficial members.

A Crown colony on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and 660 miles west from Jamaica, noted for its production of mahogany and logwood. Area, 7,560 square miles. Population (1891), 31,471, viz. 16,268 males and 15,203 females. Capital, Belize ; 5,767 inhabitants. Births (1887), 1,269 ; deaths, 1,232 ; marriages, 264. Schools (1890), 34 ; Government grant, \$11,023. Detachments of the 2nd West India Regiment are stationed in the colony.

R	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	54,361	43,187	43,511	49,985	51,204
Expenditure	62,555	45,370	41,587	44,228	45,249
Exports	280,047	208,080	213,020	300,879	287,690
Imports	235,962	169,232	206,450	260,089	282,045

Chief sources of revenue : Customs duties (30,258 in 1890) ; excise, licenses, land-tax, &c. ; also sale and letting of Crown lands. Expenditure mainly administrative and the various services. Debt (17,595*l.* in 1890).

Savings banks at Belize with two branches—deposits, 7,047*l.* in 1889.

Chief exports, mahogany (5½ million cubic feet in 1890), logwood, fruit (chiefly to New Orleans), sugar. The transit trade greatly increases the traffic of the ports, especially in india-rubber, sarsaparilla, coffee, &c. Besides the staple products, mahogany and logwood, there are coffee, bananas, plantains, coco-nuts, &c. The higher parts afford good pasturage for cattle. Exports to Great Britain in 1890, 275,293*l.* ; imports from Great Britain, 101,223*l.*

In 1890, tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, 364,067, of which 187,872 was British.

Number of letters, newspapers, &c., passed through the Post Office, 1887 : international, 97,355 ; inland, 22,697.

Currency, chiefly Central American silver dollars.

Jamaica. See WEST INDIES.

Leeward Islands. See WEST INDIES.

Montserrat. See WEST INDIES.

Nevis. See WEST INDIES.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

Governor. --Sir J. Terence N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G. ; salary 2,500/.

Newfoundland is an island at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46° 37' and 51° 39' N., 52° 35' and 59° 25' W. ; and Labrador, its dependency, is the most easterly part of the continent of North America.

The coast of Newfoundland is rugged, especially on the south-west, where the coast range reaches an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet. The hills attain their summit within a few miles of the salt water, and then spread out into an undulating country, consisting largely of barrens and marshes, and intersected by numerous rivers and lakes. On the borders of the lakes and water-courses good land is generally found, and in some cases, as about the Exploits, the Gander and the Humber, it is heavily timbered. Area, 42,200 square miles. Population in 1884 : island, 193,124 ; Labrador, 4,211 ; total 197,335. Of the total population 187,136 were natives of Newfoundland ; 802 were Indians, of whom 609 were in Labrador. Of the total population 69,419 were engaged in the fisheries, 1,685 were farmers, 3,628 mechanics, 3,360 miners. Capital, St. John's, 28,610 inhabitants in 1884 ; other towns being Harbour Grace, 7,054 ; Carbonear, 3,756 ; Twillingate, 3,694 ; Bonavista, 3,463.

The government is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council (not exceeding 7 members), a Legislative Council (not exceeding 15 members), and a House of Assembly consisting of 36 representatives. For electoral purposes the whole colony is divided into 18 districts or constituencies, 7 of which elect 3 members, 4 return 2 members, and 7 return 1 each. Of the population, 69,000 belong to the Church of England, 75,254 are Roman Catholics, 48,787 Wesleyans, 1,495 Presbyterians, 1,470 other denominations. The total number of aided schools in 1890 was 548, with 31,822 pupils : Government grant 126,931 dollars.

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue (incl. loans) .	1,078,775	2,046,500	1,427,115	2,102,993	1,891,336
Expenditure „	1,736,195	1,738,201	1,906,815	2,208,736	1,993,288

Of the Revenue for 1890, no less than 1,342,100 dollars is from Customs. The public debt was 4,138,627 dollars in 1890, against 4,133,202 in 1889, and 1,258,710 dollars in 1875.

The total exports and imports of Newfoundland are as follows :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Exports .	4,833,735	5,397,408	6,860,515	6,122,985	6,099,686
Imports .	6,020,035	5,176,730	7,813,845	6,607,065	6,368,855

There are five leading classes of exports, of the following values in 1890 :—

	Dollars		Dollars
Fish (chiefly cod) .	4,221,463	Sealskins .	220,741
Cod and seal oil .	584,912	Copper ore and iron pyrites .	300,207
Preserved lobsters .	520,078		

The leading imports, with their value (1890), are :—

	Dollars		Dollars
Flour	1,266,628	Leather and leatherware . .	237,976
Woollens, cottons, canvas, &c.	1,225,518	Salt beef	199,524
Salt pork	384,982	Sugars	71,854
Butter	254,393	Live stock	100,351
Molasses	350,593	Wines and spirits	166,155
Salt	139,888	Cordage, fishing tackle, &c. .	240,334
Tea	137,834	Iron and machinery.	124,958
Coal	218,945	Hardware and cutlery	266,249

The export trade of Newfoundland is chiefly with Great Britain, 1,514,131 dollars (in 1890); British West Indies, 435,210 dollars; Canada, 631,104 dollars; Portugal, 967,720 dollars; Brazil, 984,748 dollars; Spain, 444,387 dollars; United States, 452,100 dollars, and Italy, 291,465 dollars. The imports are chiefly from Great Britain, 2,174,524 dollars; Canada and British Colonies, 2,785,537 dollars; and United States, 1,247,754 dollars. Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1890, 634,147, of which 590,006 was British. The total number of vessels registered at St. John's on December 31, 1890, was 2,207, of 98,619 tons. Fishing is the principal occupation of the population, the value of the fish caught being over one million sterling annually.

The following table shows the increase in farm-stock since 1869 according to the latest return:—

—	Horses	Cattle	Sheep
1885	5,436	19,884	40,326
1869	3,764	14,726	23,044

In 1885 there were 21,555 swine.

The agricultural products are unimportant, farming being mainly adopted as an auxiliary to the fisheries, but the encouragement afforded by recent legislation is tending to induce wider attention to cultivation. Some fine pine forests exist to the north, and large saw mills have been established. In 1885 there were 46,996 acres of cultivated land. The chief products are potatoes, turnips, and other root crops, hay, barley, oats.

In 1887, 86 miles of railway had been laid down between St. John's and Harbour Grace, and 25 miles in 1888, a branch line to Placentia. A line of railway to Hall's Bay is in course of construction, 60 miles having been built in 1890-1. This line will be finished in five years.

(See 'Newfoundland, the Oldest British Colony.' By Joseph Hatton and the Rev. M. Harvey.)

St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sombbrero, Tobago, Trinidad, Virgin Islands. See WEST INDIES.

WEST INDIES.

The British West Indian possessions fall into six groups, which are noticed separately, while the statistical results are exhibited in general tables for convenience of comparison. The groups are—(1) Bahamas, (2) Barbados, (3) Jamaica with Turks Islands, (4) Leeward Islands, (5) Trinidad with Tobago, (6) Windward Islands.

BAHAMAS.

Governor.—Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G. (2,000*l.*), assisted by an Executive Council of 9, a Legislative Council of 9, and a representative Assembly of 29 members, electors requiring to have a small property qualification.

A group of twenty inhabited and many uninhabited islands and rocks off the S.E. coast of Florida.

Area, 5,450 square miles. Principal islands—New Providence (containing capital Nassau), Abaco, Harbour Island, Great Bahama, St. Salvador, Long Island, Mayaguana, Eleuthera, Great Inagua, Andros Island. Total population (1881), 43,521 (11,000 whites); in 1888, 48,000. Births (1890), 1,871; deaths, 889. Population of Nassau, 5,000. There are (1890) 38 Government schools with 5,352 pupils; Government grant, 3,500*l.*; 30 Church of England schools with 1,471 pupils; 37 private schools with 923 pupils. In 1890, 1,569 persons were convicted summarily, and 30 in superior courts. Sponge-fishing produced 63,099*l.* in 1890; shells, pearls, and ambergris were also obtained. Fruit culture is on the increase; in 1890, 476,090 dozen pineapples were exported, valued at 49,795*l.*, besides 26,789 cases of preserved pineapples, valued at 6,126*l.* The orange crop was valued at 3,961*l.* Fibre cultivation is rapidly spreading. In January 1891, over 4,200 acres had been planted out with sisil plants. In 1890, 78,637 lbs. of cotton were exported, valued at 1,593*l.* The total land granted in the colony amounts to 330,574 acres.

A joint stock bank came into operation on June 1, 1889. The Post Office Savings Bank receipts in 1890 amounted to 2,469*l.*; and in that year, 127,901 letters and 83,269 papers passed through the Post Office.

BARBADOS.

Lies on the E. of the Windward Islands.

Governor.—Sir Walter J. Sendall, K.C.M.G. (3,000*l.* and 600*l.* table allowance), with Executive Committee, Legislative Council, and House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually by the people; in 1889, there were 2,340 registered electors.

Area, 166 square miles; population (1891), 182,322. Capital, Bridgetown, the principal town; population, 21,000; Speightstown, 1,500. Births (1890), 7,419; deaths, 5,000. Church of England, 151,048; Wesleyans, 13,060; Moravians, 7,000; Roman Catholics, 600; Jews, &c., 152, according to the census of 1881. The legislature grants to the Church of England, 10,493*l.*; Wesleyan, 700*l.*; Moravian, 400*l.*; Roman Catholic, 50*l.*—per annum, 11,643*l.* Education is under the care of the Government. In 1890, there were 201 primary schools, and 14,284 pupils in average attendance; Government grant 9,340*l.*; 4 second-grade schools, 186 pupils; 2 first-grade schools for boys, with an attendance of 147 and 42 respectively, and 1 first-grade school for girls with 107 pupils; Codrington College, affiliated to Durham University, 17 students. Two monthly, one fortnightly, one weekly, and five bi-weekly newspapers.

There is a Supreme Court; Grand Sessions once in every 4 months; 7 police magistrates. In 1890, 7,781 summary convictions, 94 in superior courts; 425 prisoners in gaol. In 1890, 33,635*l.* was spent in poor-relief, &c. Police, 316 officers and men.

Barbados is the headquarters for European troops in the West Indies. The garrison consists of 47 officers and 844 non-commissioned officers and men.

Charles Fort, an irregular redoubt to the south-west of the island, is mounted with 2 7-inch R. M. L. guns of 7 tons, and 2 64-pounders R. M. L. guns of 64 cwt. each, and is the only fortification in the colony.

The area of the colony in acres is about 106,470, of which about 100,000 are under cultivation. The staple produce of the island is sugar. About 30,000 acres are annually planted with the sugar-cane, which yielded in 1871, 53,800 tons; 1876, 37,846 tons; 1888, 68,743 tons; 1890, 85,261 hhds. In the fishing industry, 370 boats employed, and about 1,500 persons. Value of fish caught annually, 17,000*l*. There are 466 sugar works, 23 rum distilleries.

The Colonial Bank has a paid-up capital of 600,000*l*.; estimated amount of coin in circulation, 50,000*l*.; paper-money (five-dollar notes), 60,000*l*.; Government Savings Bank (December 31, 1889), 9,716 depositors, and deposits 134,521*l*.

There are 482 miles of roads in the island; railway 24 miles. The colony pays an annual subsidy to company of 6,000*l*. Revenue (1890), 12,864*l*.; expenditure, 11,672*l*. There are 58 miles of line for telephonic communication in the island.

Grenada. See WINDWARD ISLANDS.

JAMAICA.

Largest of the British West India Islands, 100 miles west of Hayti and 90 miles south of Cuba.

Governor.—Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G., (6,000*l*.), assisted by a Privy Council and a Legislative Assembly, partly elected and partly nominated. There are boards elected in each parish (14) for administration of local affairs.

Attached to it are Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands, Morant Cays, and Pedro Cays. Area of Jamaica, 4,200 square miles; Turks and Caicos Islands, 224 square miles. Total, 4,424 square miles. Population (1881): Jamaica, 580,804 (whites, 14,432; coloured or half-breeds, 109,946; blacks, 444,186; remainder Chinese and coolies). Turks and Caicos Islands, 4,778. Total, 585,582. Population after census 1891, 639,491 (males, 305,948; females, 333,543). Capital, Kingston, 40,000. Other towns (1881)—Spanish Town, 5,689; Montego Bay, 4,651; Port Maria, 6,741. Births (1889), 22,044; deaths, 13,874; marriages, 3,223. Total East India immigrants in colony in 1889, 13,041, of whom 461 were under indentures. Immigration suspended in 1886. Emigration (1889) of Jamaica—natives, 3,184, while 11,671 returned.

There is no Established Church. Belonging to Church of England (1891), 40,288; Church of Scotland, 1,500 members; Roman Catholics, 9,292 members; Methodists, 22,999 members; Baptists, 35,428 members; Presbyterian Church, 9,914 members; members of other Christian Churches, 16,000, besides their families and adherents.

In 1890 there were 867 elementary schools, 75,613 pupils enrolled. Government grant, 26,859*l*. There is a Government training college for female teachers in which there are 22 females; and 45 male students are also being trained at a local Educational Institution in Kingston at Government expense. High school near to Kingston with 49 pupils in 1890. There are besides a number of free schools, denominational high schools and industrial schools.

There is a high court of justice, circuit courts, and a resident magistrate in each parish. Total summary convictions (1890), 8,858; before superior

courts, 2,630. Prisoners in gaol end of 1890, 890. There are 705 police officers and men, and in addition 773 members of rural police.

Total number of acres under cultivation and care in 1890, 628,035, showing increase of 13,134 acres compared with previous year. Under sugar-cane, 32,486 acres (29 less than in 1889); coffee, 21,376; corn, 649; cacao, 1,280; ground provisions, 122,355; Guinea grass, 84,937; common pasture, 309,491; common pasture and pimento, 55,906. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and there is a cinchona plantation.

The holdings are classified as follows (1890):—Less than 5 acres, 84,283; 5–10, 8,159; 10–20, 4,479; 20–50, 2,556; 50–100, 836; 100–200, 528; 200–500, 590; 500–800, 265; 800–1,000, 139; 1,000–1,500, 199; above 1,500, 258.

On December 31, 1890, the Colonial Bank had a circulation of 444,483/; other liabilities, 4,420,932/; Total liabilities, 4,824,910/; assets, 4,865,415/.

In 1889 there were 18,496 depositors in the Government Savings Bank, the deposits amounting to 427,598/. The legal coinage is that of Great Britain; but various American coins are also current. Notes of the Colonial Bank are current; its average total circulation in 1890, was 164,514/.

The strength of the West India Regiments in Jamaica is 1,434 officers and men; there is besides a Volunteer Militia, numbering 618 on Sept. 30, 1889, with 106 also on the Supernumerary List. There are fortifications and batteries at Port Royal, Rocky Point, Apostles' Battery, Fort Clarence, Fort Augusta, Rock Fort, Salt Pond's Hill. There are 12 ships of the Royal Navy on the North American and West India stations.

Jamaica has 64 miles of railway open (receipts, 1889, 60,819/; expenses, 32,321/; passengers carried, 264,853); 608 miles of telegraph, and 51 under construction (1890); messages, 1889, 86,604; receipts, 4,795/; expenses, 4,441/. Letters passed through the Post Office (1889), 1,451,718.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, under the government of Jamaica, are geographically a portion of the Bahamas, of which they form the two south-eastern groups. The government is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Board of five members appointed by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government. There are upwards of thirty small cays; area 169 miles. Only six inhabited: the largest, Grand Caicos, 20 miles long by 6 broad. Seat of government at Grand Turk, 7 miles long by 2 broad, the town having 2,300 inhabitants. Population, 1891, 4,744.

Education free; Government grant 600/; 7 elementary schools, 800 pupils. Public library and reading-room at Grand Turk; a weekly newspaper.

Only important industry, salt raking. About two million bushels are raked annually and exported to the United States, Canada, and to Newfoundland. There is also a small sponge fishery. 46 vessels registered, of 6,080 tons.

Commissioner.—Captain Henry Higgins (salary 500/); residence, Grand Turk.

CAYMAN ISLANDS, attached to Jamaica, consist of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brae. Grand Cayman, 17 miles long, 4 to 7 broad; total population 4,000. Good pasturage. Coco-nuts and turtle exported. Affairs managed by a body styled the 'Justices and Vestry,' comprised of magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, and elected vestrymen.

The **MORANT CAYS** and **PEDRO CAYS** are also attached to Jamaica.

See 'Handbook to Jamaica,' 1891–92.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

Comprise Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), St. Kitts-Nevis (with Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands, and lie to the north of the Windward group, and south-east of Porto Rico.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir William Frederick Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G. (3,000*l.*). *Colonial Secretary.*—Frederick Evans, C.M.G.

The group is divided into 5 Presidencies, viz., Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), St. Kitts (with Nevis and Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands. There is one Federal Executive Council nominated by the Crown, and one Federal Legislative Council, 10 nominated and 10 elective members. Of latter, 4 chosen by the elective members of the Local Legislative Council of Antigua, 2 by those of Dominica, and 4 by the non-official members of the Local Legislative Council of St. Kitts-Nevis. The Federal Legislative Council meets once a year.

The following table shows the area and population of the Leeward Islands:—

	Area: Square miles	Population 1881	Population 1891
Antigua	108	34,964	36,700
Barbuda and Redonda	62		
Virgin Islands	58	5,287	4,640
Dominica	291	28,211	29,000
St. Kitts	65	24,137	47,660
Nevis	50	11,864	
Anguilla	35	9,000	11,760
Montserrat	32	10,083	
Total	701	128,646	129,760

In 1881, 5,000 white, 23,000 coloured, and 94,000 black; 33,000 were Anglicans, 29,000 Roman Catholics, 30,000 Wesleyans, and 17,000 Moravians. Education is denominational. In 1888, 104 aided schools; average daily attendance between 6,000 and 9,000; Government grant, 3,100*l.* Also private schools. Grants of 200*l.* per annum are made to two schools in Antigua, and it is now intended to establish grammar schools in St. Kitts and in Dominica. Sugar and molasses are the staple products in most of the islands. Fruit-growing is increasing in some of the islands.

ANTIGUA. Islands of Barbuda and Redonda are dependencies, with an area of 62 square miles, situated 61° 45' W. long., 17° 6' N. lat., 54 miles in circumference, with an area of 108 square miles. Antigua is the seat of government of the Colony. Chief town, St. John, 10,000. Chief products sugar and pineapples. 16,220 tons of sugar, valued at 180,701*l.*, exported in 1889. In Government savings banks 1,466 depositors, 15,185*l.* deposits. There is steam communication direct with the United Kingdom, New York, and Canada, and the island is connected with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's cable.

MONTSEERRAT. Nominated Legislative Council. Chief town, Plymouth, 1,400. Chief products sugar, and lime juice from fruit of lime trees; 1,000 acres under lime trees.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS have one Executive Council nominated, and a Legislative Council of 10 official and 10 nominated unofficial members. Capital of St. Kitts, Basseterre, 7,000; of Nevis, Charlestown, 1,600. Sugar

chief product of both islands. Produce of Anguilla, cattle, pines, garden stock, phosphate of lime, and salt.

VIRGIN ISLANDS consist of all the group not occupied by Denmark, except Crab Island, which is Spanish. Nominated Executive and Legislative Councils. Chief town, Roadtown in Tortola Island, 400. Mostly peasant proprietors: sugar and cotton cultivated in small patches.

DOMINICA. Nominated Executive Council, and Legislative Council of 7 nominated and 7 elected members. Chief product sugar, with fruit, cocoa, and timber.

SOMBRERO is a small island in the Virgin group, but unattached administratively to any group. Phosphate of lime is shipped, and there is a Board of Trade lighthouse.

TRINIDAD.

Immediately north of the mouth of the Orinoco, includes Tobago administratively.

Governor.—Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G. (5,000*l.*), with Executive Council of 4 official members and a Legislative Council of 8 official and 10 unofficial members, all nominated. Tobago has a subordinate commissioner, with a Financial Board of not less than 3 nominated members.

Area: Trinidad, 1,754 square miles; Tobago 114. Population: Trinidad (1890) 208,030; Tobago (1890) 20,727. Capital, Trinidad, Port of Spain, 33,782. Births (1890) 6,657, deaths 5,612, marriages, 986. Immigrants (1890) 4,921, chiefly Indian coolies. Education: 209 schools, 19,685 pupils, Government grant 28,138*l.* There are many private schools, and a Queen's Royal College, with 70 students, and an attached Roman Catholic College with 209 students. Of the total area 1,120,000 acres, about 194,000 acres are cultivated. Under sugar-cane, 52,160 acres; cacao and coffee, 43,360; ground provisions, 18,053; coco-nuts, 2,767; pasture, 6,242. There is a large pitch lake in the island, which is worked to some extent. Railway 54 miles: receipts (1890), 51,912*l.* 717 miles of telegraph. There is a Colonial Bank with note circulation of 130,000*l.* Government savings-bank, depositors (1890), 6,769; deposits Dec. 31, 144,555*l.* Volunteer corps 657. Police force 531.

TOBAGO was annexed to Trinidad, Jan. 1, 1889. In 1890 there were 433 summary convictions, and 1 before the Supreme Courts. The culture of cotton and tobacco has been introduced.

Virgin Islands. See LEeward ISLANDS.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

Consist of Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines (half under St. Vincent, half under Grenada), and St. Lucia, and form the eastern barrier to the Caribbean Sea between Martinique and Trinidad.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson (2,500*l.*—resident at St. George's, Grenada). Each island has its own institutions: there is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff; there is a Common Court of Appeal, and the colonies unite for other common purposes. Legal currency, British sterling, doubloons, and United States gold coins. The Colonial Bank issues 5-dollar notes to the extent of 9,800*l.* in St. Lucia, 11,700*l.* in Grenada, 8,000*l.* in St. Vincent.

GRENADA. There is a Legislative Council of 6 official members nominated by the Governor, and 7 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. Each parish has a Board (partly elected) for local affairs. Area 120 square miles: population (1890) 51,427 (including 1,960 coolies); births, 2,321;

deaths, 1,287 ; marriages, 305. There are (1890) 31 Government and Government-aided schools, with 5,809 pupils ; Government grant 3,545*l.* ; and a grammar school with 45 pupils ; Government grant, 365*l.* In 1890 there were 836 summary convictions, and 26 in superior courts. There were (1890) 20,418 acres under cultivation : sugar-cane, 911 acres ; cocoa, 11,115 acres ; cotton, 1,812 acres ; spices, 1,343 acres ; coffee 58 acres. Culture of sugar-cane is decreasing, of cocoa and cotton increasing. In 1889, 583 depositors in savings-banks ; balance (Dec. 31) 6,295*l.*

The largest of the *Grenadines* attached to Grenada is Carriacou ; area, 6,913 acres ; population, 6,000.

ST. VINCENT. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary*, Captain I. C. Maling, with Legislative Council of 4 official and 4 nominated unofficial members. Area, 132 square miles ; population (1891), 41,054 (in 1881, English, 233 ; other whites, 2,460 ; coolies, 1,402 ; half-breeds, 5,774 ; blacks, 30,679). Capital, Kingstown, 4,547 population. Education : 41 schools ; Government grant, 1,393*l.* Sugar, rum, cocoa, spices, and arrow-root are produced ; good timber from the forests. Most of the cultivated land belongs to three firms. About 13,000 acres (one-sixth of area) under cultivation. Letters passed through the Post Office in 1890, 104,387.

ST. LUCIA. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary*, Brigade-Surgeon V. S. Gouldsbury, M.D., C.M.G., with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council. Area, 245 square miles ; population (1891), 41,713. Chief town, Castries, 6,686. Births (1890), 1,704 ; deaths, 1,143. Education (1890) : 28 schools (15 Protestant, 14 Roman Catholic), 3,669 pupils ; Government grant, 1,432*l.* In 1890 there were 761 summary convictions, and 25 at superior courts. Sugar, cocoa, and logwood are chief products. Savings-banks (end 1890), 681 depositors, 9,492*l.* deposits. Letters and postcards despatched, 37,530 ; books and papers, 4,643.

Statistics of West Indies.

	Revenue			Expenditure		
	1888	1889	1890	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bahamas	45,578	46,230	54,826	44,439	48,006	48,688
Barbados	162,713	174,719	186,179	149,710	146,105	181,635
Jamaica	691,248	694,955	788,888 ¹	617,552	646,206	666,415 ¹
Turks Island . . .	6,453	8,373	8,901	7,180	7,079	8,263
Windward Islands :—						
St. Lucia	46,343	47,510	50,232	49,402	46,086	45,430
St. Vincent . . .	23,521	27,522	27,047	24,092	21,830	25,941
Grenada	51,378	50,441	49,267	47,422	51,086	53,356
Leeward Islands :—						
Virgin Islands . .	1,535	1,883	1,762	1,904	1,951	1,981
{ St. Christopher						
{ Nevis	40,077	40,032	42,957	44,084	37,650	43,092
{ Anguilla						
Antigua	40,723	43,409	46,334	46,161	42,992	50,142
Montserrat . . .	5,854	6,426	6,732	5,529	6,144	6,728
Dominica	17,238	20,502	21,574	18,025	20,866	23,607
Trinidad	480,523	453,274	468,559	463,346	463,221	475,244
Tobago	10,489	8,809	8,656	8,155	10,423	9,253
Total	1,623,693	1,624,085	1,761,913	1,526,992	1,549,645	1,639,775

¹ For year ended March 31, 1891.

Customs revenue (1890):—Bahamas, 46,571*l.*; Barbados, 115,711*l.*; Jamaica, 378,542*l.*; Turks Island, 6,479*l.*; St. Lucia, 23,442*l.*; St. Vincent, 17,298*l.*; Grenada, 24,759*l.*; Virgin Islands, 1,022*l.*; St. Kitts and Nevis, 24,710*l.*; Antigua, 34,017*l.*; Montserrat, 2,928*l.*; Dominica, 9,076*l.*; Trinidad, 236,134*l.*; Tobago, 3,577*l.*

The chief branches of expenditure are the Establishments—Trinidad, 151,711*l.*; Jamaica (1889), 400,200*l.*; Barbados (1889), 65,296*l.*; St. Lucia, 15,832*l.*; St. Vincent, 12,408*l.*; St. Kitts (1889), 10,044*l.*; Grenada, 21,654*l.*; Immigration—Trinidad, 17,097*l.*; St. Lucia, 6,548*l.*; Public Works—Trinidad, 74,810*l.*; Jamaica (1889), 47,042*l.*

In 1891 the Public Debt of Jamaica was 1,543,120*l.* (823,695*l.* for railways); of Bahamas, 81,426*l.*; of Barbados, 30,100*l.*; Bermuda, 7,620*l.*; of Trinidad, 532,320*l.*; of St. Vincent, 12,270*l.*; of Grenada, 44,475*l.*; of Tobago, 5,000*l.*; of Montserrat, 3,800*l.*; of St. Kitts and Nevis, 20,900*l.*; St. Lucia, 133,700*l.*; Antigua, 26,271*l.*; Dominica, 41,190*l.*

	Exports ¹			Imports ¹		
	1888	1889	1890	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bahamas	121,330	130,512	168,121	190,405	175,516	222,512
Barbados	1,074,584	1,029,588	1,204,389	1,058,491	1,211,370	1,198,723
Jamaica	1,828,590	1,614,824	1,902,814 ²	1,695,605	1,597,660	2,188,957 ²
Turks Islands	26,027	34,485	42,651	28,268	27,369	42,108
Windward Islands:—						
St. Lucia	122,229	161,950	197,452	140,858	172,048	206,698
St. Vincent	81,837	124,587	104,744	79,778	98,212	97,808
Grenada	229,263	195,595	266,302	162,437	174,081	170,874
Leeward Islands:—						
Virgin Islands . . .	3,472	4,341	5,050	2,969	3,324	4,144
St. Christopher . .	237,099	343,172	225,233	173,916	177,794	181,546
Nevis						
Antigua	198,961	266,522	218,223	157,792	165,788	184,591
Montserrat	27,875	28,392	22,755	21,350	24,843	24,096
Dominica	42,221	47,325	41,009	49,161	57,248	57,382
Trinidad	2,132,761	2,308,832	2,179,432	1,943,789	2,093,932	2,248,893
Tobago	38,900	39,526	19,371	28,848	32,595	23,403
Total value	6,165,349	6,329,651	6,597,547	5,733,676	6,011,932	6,846,710

¹ Including bullion and specie.

² For year ended March 31, 1891.

Trinidad alone, in 1890, exported sugar valued at 630,815*l.*; cocoa, 603,506*l.*; molasses, 62,929*l.* Jamaica exported sugar, 236,188*l.*; rum, 199,198*l.*; coffee, 283,800*l.*; fruit, 444,368*l.* Barbados: sugar, 818,680*l.*; molasses, 162,200*l.*; flour, 25,297*l.*; salt fish, 34,073*l.* St. Vincent: sugar, 53,062*l.*; arrowroot, 31,270*l.* Grenada: cocoa, 228,889*l.*; spice, 15,955*l.* St. Lucia: sugar, 83,578*l.*; cocoa, 26,864*l.*; logwood, 9,438*l.* Leeward Islands (1888): 396,914*l.*; molasses, 49,304*l.*

Total exports to Great Britain from the West Indies (1890), 1,806,390*l.* (sugar, 505,431*l.* in 1887, 733,593*l.* in 1888, 785,974*l.* in 1889, 427,421*l.* in 1890; rum, 213,082*l.*; cocoa, 426,574*l.*; and dyes, 166,931*l.*).

The principal imports are food products, cotton goods, haberdashery and hardware, &c. Thus, in 1890, Jamaica imported cotton goods worth 326,057*l.*; fish (salted), 122,512*l.*; flour (wheat), 188,026*l.*; rice, 41,916*l.* Trinidad imported flour, 122,024*l.*; rice, 125,222*l.*; cotton and other cloths,

346,517*l.*; meat (pickled, &c.), 64,555*l.* Barbados: linens and cottons, 198,645*l.*; flour, 90,620*l.*; rice, 49,621*l.* St. Lucia: cottons, 32,098*l.*; fish (salted), 8,678*l.*; flour, 10,887*l.*; haberdashery, 7,030*l.*; machinery, 11,814*l.*; timber, 3,847*l.* St. Vincent (1890): flour, 8,680*l.*; fish, 7,811*l.*; timber, 3,888*l.*; meat, 3,853*l.* St. Kitts and Nevis (1889): breadstuffs, 33,279*l.*; textiles, 36,580*l.* Grenada (1890): flour, 18,037*l.*; fish, 13,166*l.*; preserved meat, 7,249*l.*

Imports from Great Britain (1890), 2,624,472*l.* (cotton, 701,139*l.*; apparel, 303,051*l.*; leather and saddlery, 153,742*l.*; iron, 156,173*l.*; manure, 114,094*l.*; machinery, 111,879*l.*).

The total tonnage entered and cleared in 1890 was as follows:—

Bahamas .	270,874	Grenada .	477,028	Dominica .	—
Barbados .	1,246,262	Virgin Islands	8,902	Trinidad .	1,276,870
Jamaica .	1,230,506	St. Kitts and		Tobago .	69,237
Turks Island	215,428	Nevis .	488,262		
St. Lucia .	878,315	Antigua .	—	Total .	6,461,906
St. Vincent .	300,222	Montserrat .	—		

Of the total tonnage returned 4,832,978 was British.

Currency, weights and measures throughout the islands are those of Great Britain, though in several of them various American coins are current.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

FIJI.

Constitution and Government.

FIJI was ceded to the Queen by the chiefs and people of Fiji, and the British flag hoisted by Sir Hercules Robinson, on October 10, 1874. The government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Receiver-General. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council, of which the Governor is president. It comprises six official members, and six unofficial members nominated by the Crown. The official members are the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General, the Receiver-General, the Commissioner of Lands, and the chief medical officer.

Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.—Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.

The Governor also exercises the functions of Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. He has a salary of 2,000*l.* per annum, paid from colonial funds.

There is no military establishment in the colony, but there is a force of armed native constabulary numbering 75.

For the purposes of native government the colony is divided into 16 provinces, in 12 of which a superior native chief exercises, under the title of Roko Tui of his province, a form of rule which recognises to a large degree the customs and the system of administration by which the people governed themselves prior to the establishment amongst them of a European form of government. In three of the provinces there are resident European officers as commissioners. About 160 native chiefs of inferior degree are employed by the Crown in subordinate administrative capacities, and receive salaries from the Government. There are also 32 native stipendiary magistrates associated with 12 European magistrates in the administration of justice. A European commissioner resides in Rotumah.

Area and Population.

Fiji comprises a group of islands lying between 15° and 20° south latitude, and 177° east and 178° west longitude. The islands exceed 200 in number, about 80 of which are inhabited. The largest is Viti Levu, with an area of about 4,250 square miles (about the same size as Jamaica); the next largest is Vanua Levu, with an area of about 2,600 square miles. The total area of the group is about 7,740 square miles. The island of Rotumah, lying between 12° and 15° of south latitude, and 175° and 177° of east longitude, was added to the colony of Fiji by authority of Letters Patent in December 1880.

At the census of April 5, 1891, the population of the colony consisted of—

Europeans	2,036	Fijians	105,800
Half castes	1,076	Natives of Rotumah	2,219
Indian immigrant labourers	7,468	Others	314
Polynesian immigrant labourers	2,267	Total	121,180

Among Europeans in 1890 the births were 69 and deaths 35 ; Fijians in 1889, births 4,035, deaths 4,503 ; indentured Indians in 1890, births 125, deaths 181 (registered). Suva, the capital, is on the south coast of Viti Levu ; European population, 850.

Religion.

The number of persons attending worship in the native churches of the Wesleyan Mission in 1890 was 103,829 ; attending the churches of the Roman Catholic Mission, 10,402. The Wesleyan Mission establishment comprises 10 European missionaries, 69 native ministers, 51 catechists, 1,126 teachers, and 1,825 local preachers, 3,433 class leaders, with 934 churches, and 396 other preaching places. The Roman Catholic Mission has 18 European ministers and 160 native teachers, 19 European sisters, 3 European brothers, with 76 churches and chapels, and 3 European and 6 native training institutions.

Instruction.

Two public schools receive State aid to the extent of about 410*l.* a year, one in Suva and one in Levuka. The number of scholars attending these two schools in 1890 was 156. The education of the native Fijians is almost entirely conducted by the Wesleyan Mission, in whose schools 40,574 children were taught in 1890. A number of schools are also conducted by the Roman Catholic Mission, the number of day-scholars being in 1889—European 120, Fijian 2,300, Rotuman 166, total 2,586. These mission schools receive no State aid, but an industrial and technical school is carried on by the Government, in which 60 native youths are being trained in elementary branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic, in boat-building, house-building, and cattle-tending.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of Fiji since annexation :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1875	16,433	41,522	1886	64,574 ¹	78,133 ¹
1880	80,678	91,102	1887	64,916 ¹	73,151 ¹
1882	111,314	109,986	1888	65,019 ¹	58,993 ¹
1884	91,522 ¹	98,467 ¹	1889	63,722 ¹	57,710 ¹
1885	76,669 ¹	92,299 ¹	1890	66,817 ¹	60,826 ¹

¹ Revenue and expenditure on account of Polynesian immigration not included.

Estimated revenue, 1891, 65,376*l.* ; expenditure, 63,716*l.*

The principal sources of revenue in 1890 were :—Customs, 26,158*l.* ; warehouse, wharfage, and shipping dues, 2,829*l.* ; general licenses, 3,589*l.* ; native taxes (this is paid in native produce prepared by the natives, and sold by the Government on their behalf by annual contract), 20,770*l.* ; postal dues and stamps, 3,547*l.* The expenditure on establishments was 25,199*l.* ; on services exclusive of establishments, 35,627*l.* ; total, 60,826*l.*

The public debt of the colony consists of loans amounting to 133,600*l.* ; and advances from the Imperial Government of 115,389*l.*, making a total indebtedness of 248,989*l.*

Production and Industry.

There are 11 sugar mills in the Colony. The rainfall at Suva for the year 1890 was 119·20 inches. The mean minimum temperature for the year was 72° Fahr. : the mean maximum 83° Fahr. The absolute minimum temperature was 61° Fahr. on July 25 : the absolute maximum 91° Fahr. on January 1, April 8, 9, and 29, and May 4.

In 1890 there was under cultivation by European settlers :—Bananas, 2,407 acres ; cotton, 271 acres ; coconuts, 18,513 acres ; maize, 315 acres ; sugar-cane, 12,952 acres ; yams, &c., 743 acres ; tobacco, 19 acres.

There were in the colony, at the census of 1891, 863 horses and mules : 8,549 cattle ; 6,202 sheep ; and 4,687 Angora goats.

Commerce.

The value of the total foreign trade during the five years from 1886 to 1890 inclusive was as follows :—

Year	Total Foreign Trade	Imports	Exports
£	£	£	£
1886	514,125	230,629	283,496
1887	469,151	188,071	281,080
1888	560,200	183,222	376,978
1889	553,674	189,393	364,281
1890	571,290	206,757	364,533

The total amount of imports from and exports to British possessions and other countries respectively, for each year, has been :—

Year	From British Possessions	From other Countries	To British Possessions	To other Countries
£	£	£	£	£
1886	206,183	24,486	238,923	44,573
1887	174,547	13,524	268,554	12,526
1888	174,244	8,977	341,446	35,531
1889	186,419	2,974	335,857	28,424
1890	194,173	12,585	332,322	32,210

The principal imports during 1890 were—hardware, 15,293*l.* : drapery, 37,940*l.* ; meats, 9,169*l.* : rice, 10,193*l.* : breadstuffs and biscuits, 14,086*l.* : bags and sugar mats, 5,879*l.* : coal, 9,736*l.* : timber, 4,094 ; manure, 10,983*l.* Of these items, meats, breadstuffs, coal, and manure are free of import duties.

The principal exports in 1889 were—sugar, 15,291 tons, valued at 244,655*l.* : copra, 4,657 tons, valued at 42,901*l.* : green fruit (consisting principally of bananas), 57,563*l.* : colonial distilled spirit, 4,419 gallons, valued at 773*l.* : desiccated cocoanut, 25½ tons, valued at 1,428*l.* : pea-nuts, 243 tons, valued at 4,533*l.* ; and cotton, 52 tons 7 cwt., valued at 2,443*l.*

The following table gives the trade of Fiji with the United Kingdom according to the Board of Trade Returns :—

Year	Exports from Fiji to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Fiji
	£	£
1886	39,249	25,925
1887	23,817	21,049
1888	—	14,783
1889	14,694	21,028
1890	11,229	13,180

The principal imports in 1890 were—cotton manufactures 6,602*l.*, and the principal export to Great Britain 9,366*l.* It has to be remarked that the imports from Great Britain reach the colony by way of Australia and New Zealand, and that exports destined for Great Britain are also forwarded through other countries. The figures given above do not, therefore, represent the total trade with Great Britain.

Shipping and Communications.

During the year 1890 the total number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of entry as arriving in the colony was 60 steamers of 49,306 tons, and 19 sailing vessels of 7,405 tons. Of these vessels 75 were British, 1 German, 1 American, and 2 Norwegian.

There is regular steam communication between Fiji and New Zealand once a month, between Fiji and Victoria every five weeks, and between Fiji and New South Wales twice a month.

At the end of 1889 there were 383 local vessels holding sea-going certificates from the Marine Board, with a total tonnage of 3,908; 137 of these vessels were owned by Europeans (tonnage 2,221) and 246 by natives (tonnage 1,687). There is also a subsidised inter-island steamer trading regularly in the Group.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Moneys, weights, and measures are the same as in the United Kingdom.

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NEW GUINEA, BRITISH.

This possession is the south-eastern part of the island of New Guinea. Area of British New Guinea, 90,000 square miles; population, unknown; white population, mostly officials, missionaries, and miners, about 150. The colony of New Guinea includes the islands of the D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade Archipelagoes, and all islands between 8° and 12° S. latitude, and 141° and 155° E. longitude.

By the New Guinea Act of November 1887, the administration of New Guinea is placed on a new basis, a sum not exceeding 15,000*l.* per annum:

for ten years being secured for administration. New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland each contribute equally towards this payment; the colony of Queensland being primarily responsible for the whole amount. On September 4, 1888, the sovereignty of the Queen was proclaimed over British New Guinea, the government being placed under an administrator, Sir William Macgregor, K.C.M.G., formerly Acting Colonial Secretary and Administrator of Fiji (salary 1,500*l.*).

There is a missionary settlement, with store and other buildings at Port Moresby, but little has yet been done to develop the resources of the island. Population of Port Moresby, about 1,000 natives.

The territory is divided into a Western, Central, and Eastern Division, each in charge of a Resident Magistrate. Revenue from the colony in 1890-91 about 3,000*l.*, mostly from Customs. Valuable timber abounds. the coco and sago palm are plentiful, with other natural products, and it is stated that much of the country is suitable for sugar and other tropical cultures; in the high grounds in the interior suitable localities may be found for European settlement, and for cultivation of various products. Gold is found in the Louisiade Islands, and 400 miners were at work in 1889. In the fourteen years 1875-88, 360 vessels of 21,434 tons have entered New Guinea ports from Queensland, and 373 of 20,592 tons cleared. In 1889, entered 47 of 4,108 tons, cleared 38 of 3,284 tons. The exports are beche-de-mer, copra, birdskins, gum, pearl-shells, and rattans, &c. Imports from Queensland (1875-88), 49,589*l.*; exports to Queensland, 30,337*l.* In 1890-91 the exports were about 19,000*l.* in value, and the imports 13,000*l.* There is good water communication to some parts of the interior.

Books of Reference.

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Moresby (Capt. J.), Discoveries in New Guinea.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of New South Wales, the oldest of the Australasian colonies, is embodied in the Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 54, proclaimed in 1855, which established a 'responsible government.' The constitution vests the legislative power in a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty-one members (67 in 1891), appointed by the Crown for life, and the Assembly of 141 members, elected by seventy-four constituencies. The duration of a parliament is not more than three years. By an Act of September 21, 1889, each member of the Legislative Assembly is

paid 300*l.* per annum. To be eligible, or entitled to vote, a man must be of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject of the Queen, and have resided in the constituency for six months before an election. There is also property qualification, which enables the holder of real property in any constituency to vote. The voting is taken by secret ballot. In 1891 there were 305,456 electors enrolled, or 27·72 of the population. At the last general elections in 1891, 60·27 per cent. of the electors on the roll voted. The executive is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Imperial Government.

Governor.—Rt. Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G. ; appointed October 1890.

The Governor, by the terms of his commission, is commander-in-chief of all the troops in the colony. He has a salary of 7,000*l.* ; private secretary, aide-de-camp, and orderlies paid for by the State. In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of ten ministers, consisting of the following members (Dec. 1891) :—

Premier and Colonial Secretary.—Hon. G. R. Dibbs.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. John See.

Attorney-General.—Hon. E. Barton, Q.C.

Secretary for Lands.—Hon. H. Copeland.

Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. W. J. Lyne.

Minister of Public Instruction.—Hon. F. B. Suttor.

Minister of Justice.—Hon. R. E. O'Connor.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. John Kidd.

Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.—Hon. T. M. Slattery.

Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council (without portfolio).—Hon. Sir J. E. Salomons, Q.C.

The Colonial Secretary and Attorney-General have salaries of 2,000*l.*, and the other ministers of 1,500*l.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the 'Municipalities Act of 1867' local government is extended to 156 districts, 66 being designated 'boroughs' and 90 'municipal districts,' in addition to the City of Sydney. A borough must contain a minimum population of 1,000, and an area not larger than 9 square miles ; a municipal district a population of 500, and an area not larger than 50 square miles. The estimated capital value of property within municipal boundaries was returned for 1890 at 134,009,758*l.* (this figure includes Sydney, the amount of which is 51,237,600*l.*), 118,542,286*l.* productive lands and houses, and 15,467,472*l.* waste and unimproved lands. The portion of the colony incorporated is small, amounting to only 2,315 square miles, or the one hundred and thirty-fourth part of its area. The population residing within the municipal area is probably not less than 688,000.

The State grants an endowment to every municipality for a period of 15 years after its incorporation as follows : For the first 5 years a sum equal to

the local revenue raised, the second 5 years a moiety, and the third 5 years a fourth of the amount raised by rates and subscriptions. All persons holding household, leasehold, or freehold estate in any municipality, and paying rates, are entitled to from 1 to 4 votes for the election of aldermen and auditors, according to annual value of property. There were 138,507 municipal voters in 1890.

Area and Population.

The area of the colony is estimated at 310,700 square miles. The colony is divided into 13 pastoral districts, and also into 141 counties.

The following statistics give the population at four successive census periods:—

Year	Males	Females	Total	Density per square mile	Annual Ratio of increase per cent.
1861	198,488	152,372	350,860	1·13	—
1871	275,551	228,430	503,981	1·62	3·69
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468	2·42	4·07
1891	616,008	518,199	1,134,207	3·65	4·23

According to race or origin the percentages were as follows at the census of 1881:—New South Wales, 61·95; other Australasian colonies, 5·95; Aborigines, 0·22; English, 14·32; Irish, 9·21; Scotch, 3·34; Welsh, 0·41; other British subjects, 0·69; total British subjects, 96·09. Chinese, 1·36; German, 1·00; other foreigners, 1·55; total foreigners, 3·91.

In 1889 there was in the colony a population of full blacks comprising 1,997 men, 1,431 women, and 1,224 children, and of half-castes 644 men, 605 women, and 1,628 children—total 7,529.

According to occupation the number of actual workers was distributed thus 1889-90:—

In agricultural pursuits	80,000	In transport by rail or water	18,100	In professions	13,100
In pastoral pursuits and slaughtering for food	26,200	In building or construction, skilled and unskilled labour	63,300	In State employment, not including teachers	10,100
In mining	27,700	In domestic work and attendance	61,800	In military and police	2,150
In manufactures	56,200			In other callings	42,200
In trade and commerce	33,800			Total	439,650

The census population of Sydney in 1891 was 386,400, including suburbs; Newcastle, 12,913; Bathurst, 9,069; Goulburn, 10,902; Parramatta 11,680; Broken Hill, 19,792; Maitland, 9,907; and Albury 5,452.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Excess of Births
1886	7,811	26,284	1,687	14,587	21,697
1887	7,590	37,236	1,711	13,448	23,788
1888	7,844	38,525	1,958	14,408	24,117
1889	7,530	37,295	1,987	14,796	22,499
1890	7,876	38,964	2,051	14,217	24,747

The average annual rate of increase for the last 18 years by reason of the excess of births over deaths is 2.28 per cent.

The following are the statistics of the arrivals and departures by sea for five years:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Immigrants	71,996	67,854	62,361	61,151	67,799
Emigrants	50,913	56,993	56,941	51,762	54,807
Excess of immigrants .	21,083	10,861	5,420	9,389	12,992

Assisted immigration, which became the policy of New South Wales in 1832, ceased in 1887. The total number of assisted immigrants between 1860 and 1889 has been 79,792. Of these, 78,071 persons were British-born, 37,688 being from England and Wales, 31,823 from Ireland, and 8,560 from Scotland.

In 1881 a poll-tax of 10*l.* was imposed on Chinese immigrants, and increased to 100*l.* in 1888 in all the Australian colonies, with the exception of Western Australia.

The arrivals and departures of Chinese have been as follows in five years:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Arrivals	3,092	4,436	1,848	7	15
Departures	1,883	2,773	1,562	941	637

Religion.

An Act abolishing State aid to religion was passed in 1863. Those clergy (of all denominations) who received aid before that still receive the same amount.

The Church of England in the colony is governed by a Metropolitan who is also Primate of Australia and Tasmania. He is nominated by the Bishops in Australia and consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were in 1890 six dioceses. The affairs of the Church of Rome are administered by seven Bishops under the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, who is also Primate of Australasia.

The following are statistics of different religions for 1890 :—

Denomination	Clergy	Adherents	Denomination	Clergy	Adherents
Church of England . . .	318	510,000	Lutherans	4	7,294
Roman Catholic	280	310,000	Unitarians	1	1,347
Presbyterian	156	108,404	Hebrew	3	4,908
Wesleyan and other Methodist	167	96,285	Others	27	50,825
Congregational	39	21,434			
Baptist	34	10,997	Total	1,049	1,122,200

Instruction.

Education is under State control, though many private schools and colleges exist. In 1880 State aid to denominational schools was abolished, and instruction made compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 years ; the children of the poor are educated free. There are not only primary public schools, but also high schools for both sexes.

There were in 1890, 2,423 State schools, classified as follows :—High schools 5 ; primary schools 1,680 ; provisional schools 333 ; half-time schools 289 ; house-to-house 95 ; evening schools 21 ; total 2,423.

During 1890 there were 195,241 children enrolled, and an average attendance of 116,665, with 4,181 teachers.

The following table details the expenses incurred by the State on education since 1881 :—

Year	Number of Schools	Gross Enrol- ment of Distinct Pupils	Total Expenditure	School Fees	Net State Expenditure
			£	£	£
1881	1,546	146,106	480,000	46,347	433,653
1886	2,170	179,990	654,411	63,165	591,246
1887	2,236	184,060	624,983	63,896	561,087
1888	2,271	186,692	597,102	69,554	527,548
1889	2,373	191,215	635,509	72,318	563,191
1890	2,423	205,241	704,260	71,287	632,433

In addition to State schools there are several educational institutions which receive subsidies from Government.

Of private schools there are 697, with 42,612 pupils, of which 244 schools, 1,112 teachers, and 28,552 pupils are Roman Catholics.

The University of Sydney was founded in 1858, and its degrees in art, law, and medicine are recognised as on an equality with those of the United Kingdom. Government grants a yearly subsidy of 12,000*l*. The total revenue for 1890 was 24,312*l*. There were 409 matriculated, and 447 non-matriculated students attending lectures during 1890. There are 43 professors and lecturers.

There is a technical college, comprising classes in agriculture, physics, applied mechanics, arts, elocution, chemistry, architecture, geology, commercial economy, mathematics, pharmacy, and domestic economy. The daily attendance averaged 1,885 for 1890. Branch schools are established in the country.

There is a free public library at Sydney, with 86,284 volumes in 1890. The library was visited by 155,822 persons during 1890.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court, with a chief justice and six puisne judges. All prisoners charged with capital crimes are tried by a jury of twelve persons.

Circuit courts are held at the principal towns in the colony twice a year.

District courts are established for the trial of civil causes in which the amount claimed does not exceed 200*l*. They are presided over by judges specially appointed, who also perform the duties of chairmen at quarter sessions, at which prisoners charged with other offences than capital crimes are tried. In the metropolitan district police courts are presided over by stipendiary magistrates; in the country districts police magistrates and justices of the peace adjudicate. The licensing of houses for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors is transacted by magistrates specially appointed for that purpose.

In 1890, 48,102 persons were summarily convicted by magistrates, and 1,476 sent for trial to a higher court.

The police force of the colony is 1,651 strong.

There are in all 59 gaols. On December 31, 1890, there were 2,425 prisoners in confinement.

Finance.

The following are statistics of revenue for five years :—

Year	Total Revenue	From Taxation	Land Revenue	From Services	From Miscellaneous Sources
	£	£	£	£	£
1886	7,594,300	2,611,835	1,643,954	3,089,235	249,276
1887	8,582,811	2,664,548	2,378,995	3,245,907	293,361
1888	8,886,360	2,681,883	2,268,253	3,664,100	272,124
1889	9,063,397	2,677,170	2,137,561	3,924,955	323,710
1890	9,498,620	2,748,339	2,434,039	4,174,937	332,305

Under the heading "Services" is included revenue from railways, tramways, posts, and telegraphs, &c.

The bulk of taxation is obtained indirectly through the Customs House, as may be seen from the accompanying summary for the year 1890 :—

Customs, 1,888,321*l*. ; Excise, 265,887*l*. ; Stamp Duties, 460,975*l*. ; Licences, 133,156*l*. ; total, 2,748,339*l*.

The following table shows the public expenditure, exclusive of expenditure from loans, for five years :—

Year	Railways	Post and Telegraphs	Other Public Works	Interest on Debt and Extinction of Loan	Immigration	Instruction	Other Services	Total Expenditure
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1886	1,710,495	610,651	1,248,877	1,579,689	35,397	741,121	3,151,417	9,077,047
1887	1,605,716	694,077	1,179,031	1,692,421	32,251	728,003	3,254,693	9,216,192
1888	1,824,291	616,371	1,040,746	1,745,095	7,854	682,225	2,861,669	8,778,861
1889	1,782,530	628,182	1,059,534	1,805,770	8,073	697,224	3,268,958	9,250,271
1890	2,037,168	648,993	1,235,887	1,895,656	5,916	720,984	3,008,958	9,553,562

At the close of 1890 the total debt outstanding was 48,425,333*l.* : and the amount authorised, still to be raised, was 20,555,715*l.*

The appropriation of loans to the end of 1890 has been as follows :—Railways and tramways, 32,486,007*l.* ; electric telegraphs, 735,493*l.* ; harbours and rivers navigation, 2,796,764*l.* ; roads and bridges, 625,955*l.* ; immigration, 569,930*l.* ; water supply and sewerage works, 4,574,848*l.* ; repayment of old loans, 3,441,430*l.* ; miscellaneous public works, 3,003,298*l.* ; total, 47,607,770*l.* In 1884 the nominal rate of interest was fixed at 3½ per cent., at which rate 23,500,000*l.* has been raised.

The financial statistics of the incorporated boroughs and municipal districts are as follows :—

—	Total Annual Value of all Property in Municipalities	Estimated Capital Value of all Property in Municipalities	Revenue exclusive of Loans	Expendi- ture	Loans Out- standing
	£	£	£	£	£
City of Sydney .	2,710,488	51,237,600	205,502	193,008	710,000
Suburbs .	2,627,767	47,987,210	276,364	362,624	589,450
Metropolis .	5,338,255	99,224,810	481,866	555,632	1,299,450
Country .	2,245,175	34,784,948	302,187	380,335	451,846
Total .	7,583,430	134,009,758	784,053	935,967	1,751,296

At the census of 1891 the estimated public wealth of the colony was 179,295,000*l.*, represented in the items hereunder :—

	£
Value of railways, tramways, waterworks, sewerage, and other revenue-yielding works	44,958,000
Value of works and buildings not directly revenue bearing	20,313,000
Amount due to lands purchased from the State	13,224,000
Public lands leased but not sold	94,400,000
	172,895,000
Municipal property	6,400,000
Total public wealth	£179,295,000
Land	173,352,000
Houses and improvements	129,800,000
Other forms of wealth	104,253,000
Total private wealth	£407,405,000
Total wealth	£586,700,000

Defence.

In 1890 the land force of the colony comprised 9,285 men, of whom 538 formed the regular military force, 4,146 volunteers, who were partially paid, and 4,601 reserves. The naval force is composed of 633 men. These forces are divided as follows :—

General, Permanent, Honorary, and Naval Defence Force Staff, 92 ; Cavalry, 352 ; Artillery, 1,009 ; Engineers, 113 ; Submarine Miners, 133 ;

Mounted Infantry, 304 ; Infantry, 2,619 ; Rifle Companies, 4,500 ; Reserves, 101 ; Medical Staff Corps, 65 ; Naval Brigade, 338 ; Naval Artillery Volunteers, 276 ; torpedo boats, &c., 16 ; total, 9,918. The cost of the defence of the colony during the year 1890 was 228,043*l*.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In 1891 there were 1,238,208 acres, or a little over one-half per cent. of the area of the colony, under cultivation. The cultivated land is principally to be found in small holdings of less than 500 acres. The colony is divided legally, in accordance with its natural apportionment, into three parts, viz., the Eastern, Central, and Western divisions, and land is obtainable under the following conditions:—1st, by free selection before survey in the two first-mentioned divisions, at the rate of 1*l*. per acre, payable under a system of deferred payments. In the Eastern division the minimum area to be selected is 40 acres, and the maximum 640 acres ; in the Central the maximum is 2,560 acres. 2nd, by additional purchases of the same areas and under like conditions after the completion of the condition of residence upon the original selection. 3rd, by purchasing at double the price above mentioned, without the condition of residence, the maximum area being 320 acres. 4th, Government land is also sold at auction, the upset prices being 8*l*. for town, 2*l*. 10*s*. for suburban, and 1*l*. 5*s*. per acre for country lots. The area sold is not to exceed 200,000 acres annually, and the maximum area for purchasers is 640 acres.

In the Western division the land is leased by the State to pastoral tenants under various forms. The total land alienated or in process of alienation at end of 1890 was 44,758,151 acres. The total land occupied under leases of various kinds is 148,122,194. The total land area of the colony is 195,882,150 acres. The total proceeds of sales during 1862–90 was 45,938,579*l*. The following table gives the statistics of holdings of various sizes for the past ten years :—

Acreage	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
1 to 15 acres . . .	5,186	5,124	5,154	5,409	5,877	6,512	7,038	6,889	7,290	8,804
16 to 200 . . .	20,361	20,007	20,161	20,998	21,167	21,288	21,651	21,503	22,048	22,152
201 to 400 . . .	5,753	5,760	5,969	6,363	6,285	6,382	6,481	6,612	6,774	7,059
401 to 1,000 . . .	4,959	5,559	6,031	6,497	6,617	6,792	6,778	6,750	6,849	6,906
1,001 to 2,000 . . .	1,470	1,550	1,667	1,886	1,811	1,948	2,010	2,089	2,191	2,388
2,001 to 10,000 . . .	1,176	1,297	1,850	1,413	1,406	1,458	1,618	1,774	1,810	1,994
10,001 and upwards	449	463	461	513	563	552	566	580	658	656
Total . . .	39,354	39,760	40,793	43,079	43,726	44,932	46,142	46,197	47,620	49,960

The area under cultivation in New South Wales during the last four years and the crops produced were as follows :—

—		1888		1889		1890		1891	
Area under Cultivation		Acres 1,048,305		Acres 990,298		Acres 1,164,475		Acres 1,238,208	
Principal Crops		Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce
		Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.
Wheat	Grain .	389,390	4,675,849	304,803	1,450,503	419,758	6,570,335	333,233	3,649,216
	Hay .	60,340	70,392	102,838	42,041	82,880	140,348	83,827	96,014
Maize		171,662	4,953,125	166,101	4,910,404	173,836	5,354,827	191,152	5,718,295
Barley	Grain .	4,402	84,533	3,318	36,760	5,440	113,109	4,997	81,383
	Hay .	1,990	3,641	3,416	1,898	2,160	3,691	988	1,179
Oats	Grain .	19,303	304,762	7,984	109,931	22,358	343,330	14,102	256,639
	Hay .	86,451	96,126	85,439	40,753	103,129	156,920	70,463	71,305
Potatoes		20,915	61,455	15,419	36,839	17,551	50,096	19,466	52,791
Lucerne and sown grasses .		21,543	60,438	17,838	50,219	23,937	65,270	20,014	44,336
Tobacco		2,371	23,465	4,833	55,478	3,239	27,724	1,148	14,921

Sugar-cane			Vines			
Year	Total Area	Tons	Total Area	Wines	Braudy	Table Fruit
				Gallons	Gallons	Tons
1887	15,117	167,959	5,840	601,897	763	1,945
1888	15,287	273,928	6,745	666,382	3,606	2,276
1889	15,281	110,218	7,072	805,813	2,601	2,527
1890	18,730	168,862	7,867	688,685	3,702	2,951
1891	20,446	277,252	8,044	842,181	6,704	3,355

The principal fruit-culture of the colony is that of the orange. There were in 1890-91, 11,288 acres under oranges, with an estimated production of 11,562,000 dozen.

On January 1, 1891, the colony had 55,986,431 sheep, 1,909,009 horned cattle, 444,163 horses, 284,223 pigs.

There were 124,418 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits during the year 1889-90.

In 1887 a Forest Conservation Department was created and attached to one of the principal State departments. There are 21 State forests, covering 97,724 acres. The timber reserves number 945, and cover an area of 5,459,937 acres. The following are the general statistics for five years :—

Year	Timber cut in Reserves subject to Royalty	Revenue from Royalties	Quantity of Timber Sawn	Value of Timber Sawn
	Sup. ft.	£	Sq. ft.	£
1886	8,021,266	13,934	110,000,000	366,666
1887	8,745,821	13,629	125,000,000	416,666
1888	19,679,069	19,019	185,000,000	616,666
1889	16,225,207	16,521	185,021,000	617,000
1890	10,978,967	15,437	201,505,000	670,050

II. MINES AND MINERALS.

Gold is found in all parts of the territory. The total value raised to the close of the year 1890 was 38,075,172*l*.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold, the produce of New South Wales, coined or exported during each period of five years since its discovery in 1851 :—

Quinquennial Periods	Weight	Value
	Oz.	£
1851-55	1,918,982	6,296,811
1856-60	1,331,146	5,048,452
1861-65	2,250,683	8,619,310
1866-70	1,308,247	5,033,740
1871-75	1,606,515	6,176,861
1876-80	620,164	2,301,831
1881-85	603,622	2,250,933
1886-90	538,080	1,940,783
Total .	10,177,439	37,668,721

Most of the gold produced in the colony is received at the Mint for coinage, and only about ten per cent. is exported without passing through that institution.

The value of silver and silver-lead ore exported to the end of 1890 was 7,682,506*l*. In 1890, 496,553 ounces of silver were raised, valued at 95,410*l*., and 89,719 tons of silver-lead ore, and metal, 41,320 tons, altogether valued at 2,762,554*l*.

The value of copper raised in 1890 was 84,107*l*. The estimated value of copper raised from its discovery in 1858 until the end of 1890 amounted to 3,362,728*l*.

The value of the tin produced in 1882 was 833,461*l*., in 1885 415,626*l*., in 1887 525,420*l*., in 1890 179,057*l*. The total value of the output of tin since the mines were opened in 1872 has been 5,541,700*l*.

In 1890 there were 94 coal mines, employing 10,469 men : the quantity of coal raised in 1890 was 3,060,876 tons, valued at 1,279,089*l*. The estimated value of coal raised to the close of 1890 amounted to 23,891,629*l*.

There are 21 smelting furnaces in the colony, principally for the smelting of silver, tin, and copper ores. It is estimated that there were 32,338 persons employed in mining and smelting during 1890.

III. MANUFACTURES.

The following classification of manufactories, number of hands employed, and capital invested is compiled from the returns of 1889 :—

Classification	Works	Hands	Capital Invested
	No.	No.	£
Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits	175	2,422	415,293
Connected with food and drink or the preparation thereof	639	8,244	3,109,967
Clothing and textile fabrics	114	5,518	321,587
Building materials	688	6,982	1,688,347
Metal works, implements, machinery and engineering, railway carriages .	313	8,211	1,820,731
Docks, slips, ship-building, and sail-making	61	1,225	544,174
Furniture, bedding, &c. . . .	124	1,424	290,108
Paper, printing, binding, engraving, &c. . . .	227	4,688	1,088,073
Vehicles, harness, saddlery	285	2,475	458,355
Light, fuel, and heat	45	1,414	3,302,609
Other works	255	2,386	1,021,515
Total	2,926	44,989	14,060,759

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the total trade of the colony for five years :—

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1886	21,313,127	15,717,937
1887	19,171,317	18,521,750
1888	21,229,277	20,920,130
1889	22,863,057	23,294,934
1890	22,615,004	22,045,937

The total customs revenue in 1890 amounted to 1,888,321/., or 8·35 per cent. of the total value of the imports.

The following table gives the values of the total exports, home and foreign produce, for the last five years :—

Year	Home Produce Exported	Foreign Produce Exported	Total Exports
	£	£	£
1886	11,583,229	4,134,708	15,717,937
1887	14,240,362	4,281,438	18,521,750
1888	15,544,875	5,375,255	20,920,130
1889	17,423,311	5,871,623	23,294,934
1890	17,232,725	4,813,212	22,045,937

Wool is the staple export of the colony. The following is a table of the total quantities and values of wool exported since 1881 :—

Year	Weight	Value	Year	Weight	Value
	Lbs.	£		Lbs.	£
1881	147,183,687	7,530,792	1886	178,650,611	7,201,976
1882	153,351,344	7,773,704	1887	224,295,209	9,200,071
1883	197,040,132	10,136,244	1888	243,256,253	9,358,515
1884	183,016,518	9,382,500	1889	266,229,029	10,785,070
1885	173,373,425	7,678,247	1890	243,738,266	9,232,672

The direct commercial intercourse (exclusive of gold) of the colony with the United Kingdom is shown in the following tabular statement, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for each of the six years from 1885 to 1890 :—

—	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from N.S.W. .	7,155,870	7,060,428	7,177,912	8,708,250	8,702,648	8,791,239
Imports of British produce	9,106,784	7,605,889	6,345,817	8,078,311	7,014,827	7,334,666

The staple article of export from New South Wales to the United Kingdom is wool, the quantities and values of which were as follows in each of the five years 1886 to 1890 :—

Year	Quantity	Value
	Lbs.	£
1886	134,929,740	5,259,309
1887	115,897,538	5,260,408
1888	149,539,681	6,434,987
1889	152,267,520	6,425,056
1890	117,114,610	4,589,832

Next to wool, the most important articles of export to Great Britain are tin, of the value in 1890 of 341,168*l.*; silver, of the value of 128,740*l.* (including silver-lead and ore); copper, of the value of 184,535*l.*; tallow, of the value of 214,831*l.*; leather, of the value of 118,164*l.* The imports from Great Britain consist of all the principal articles of British manufacturing industry, chief among them iron and steel of the value of 624,280*l.*, apparel

and haberdashery of the value of 842,915*l.*, and drapery of the value of 1,855,883*l.* in 1890.

The following table shows the direction of the sea-borne trade of New South Wales in 1890 :—

—	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£
United Kingdom	8,628,007	6,623,431
Australasian colonies	6,274,380	3,258,364
Other British possessions	663,325	674,201
United States	859,102	1,300,375
Other foreign countries	1,482,849	2,163,190
Total	17,907,663	14,019,561

The overland trade was as follows for the last five years :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	£	£	£
1886	2,039,168	4,251,798	6,290,966
1887	3,166,573	5,231,454	8,398,027
1888	3,040,010	5,559,681	8,599,691
1889	3,150,698	6,919,491	10,060,189
1890	4,707,341	8,026,376	12,733,717

Shipping and Navigation.

Number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, during the years 1887 to 1890 :—

Year	British		Foreign		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1887	Entered . .	2,595 1,898,699	220	243,758	2,815	2,142,457
	Cleared . .	2,689 1,937,828	217	242,473	2,906	2,180,301
1888	Entered . .	2,680 2,088,717	273	325,846	2,955	2,414,750
	Cleared . .	2,723 2,052,647	249	298,022	2,972	2,350,669
1889	Entered . .	2,971 2,315,257	283	316,124	3,254	2,632,081
	Cleared . .	2,923 2,344,541	306	334,557	3,229	2,689,098
1890	Entered . .	2,655 2,101,930	234	311,317	2,889	2,413,247
	Cleared . .	2,556 2,055,033	221	293,592	2,777	2,348,625

Of the total cleared in 1890, 1,183 of 1,356,632 tons were from Sydney, and 916 of 842,189 tons were from Newcastle.

Internal Communications.

At the end of 1890 there were 7,000 miles of Government roads formed, metalled, and gravelled ; 4,500 formed and properly drained ; also 6,011 miles of roads in municipalities.

The following are particulars of the railways in the colony on December 31, 1890 :—Lines open for traffic, 2,182 miles. The total amount of money

expended on railway construction to June 30, 1891, was 31,768,617*l*. The gross earnings for 1890–91 amounted to 2,974,421*l*., working expenses 1,831,371*l*., and percentage of working expenses to the gross earnings, 61·57. There were also, at the close of 1890, 81 miles of private railways, which had a capital expenditure of 389,727*l*.

The tramways are the property of the Government. There were, on June 30, 1890, 33½ miles open for traffic within the city and suburbs of Sydney.

In 1890 there were 1,338 post-offices ; number of letters carried, 57,707,900 ; newspapers, 40,597,200 ; packets, &c., 8,939,600 ; revenue, 427,330*l*. ; expenditure, 435,545*l*.

At the end of December 1890 there were in the colony 23,698 miles of telegraph wire in operation, the cost of constructing which amounted to 743,698*l*. In 1890 there were 628 stations ; number of telegrams, 3,592,519 ; total receipts, 222,307*l*. ; net revenue, 193,707*l*.

Money and Credit.

Statistics of money and bills in circulation within the colony are given below for the years 1886–90 :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Notes	Bills
	£	£	£	£	£
1886	7,258,012	516,345	27,289	1,621,090	60,827
1887	8,315,133	512,401	27,442	1,526,096	64,146
1888	8,459,450	509,623	28,275	1,591,500	84,111
1889	8,487,854	517,462	29,753	1,489,153	96,459
1890	9,153,210	541,518	31,100	1,503,404	119,938

Value of gold, silver, and bronze coin issued at the Royal Branch Mint, Sydney, during the years 1886–90 :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	£	£	£	£
1886	1,708,000	17,400	1,095	1,726,495
1887	2,069,000	6,115	800	2,075,915
1888	2,187,000	11,285	1,630	2,199,915
1889	3,294,000	22,375	1,560	3,317,935
1890	2,808,000	35,175	1,460	2,844,635

Assets of banks trading in New South Wales, average of each year from 1886 to 1890 :—

Year	Coin	Bullion	Notes and Bills of other Banks	Balances due from other Banks	Notes and Bills discounted and all other Debts due to the Banks	Landed Property	Total Assets
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1886	3,058,298	66,243	125,073	2,020,946	32,527,431	1,107,377	30,805,308
1887	4,870,315	65,187	116,233	2,680,343	33,352,179	1,184,463	42,268,720
1888	5,461,393	59,608	226,333	2,065,567	35,870,485	1,287,671	44,971,057
1889	4,997,629	70,528	288,776	2,110,732	39,956,031	1,491,298	48,914,994
1890	5,575,058	83,999	279,142	2,516,958	41,623,049	1,601,589	51,679,795

Liabilities of same banks :—

Year	Notes in Circulation	Bills in Circulation	Balances due to other Banks	Deposits not bearing Interest	Deposits bearing Interest	Total Deposits	Total Liabilities
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1886	1,621,090	60,827	1,366,202	8,355,255	18,974,984	27,330,239	30,378,358
1887	1,526,096	64,146	1,208,727	8,870,037	20,162,493	29,032,339	31,831,499
1888	1,591,500	84,111	539,901	10,436,559	20,382,990	30,819,549	33,035,061
1889	1,489,153	96,459	251,948	9,830,056	22,925,549	32,755,605	34,593,165
1890	1,503,404	119,938	158,854	9,932,310	25,114,127	35,046,437	36,828,633

Of the Savings Bank of New South Wales, established in 1832, the Governor is president, and by him the trustees are appointed. Besides the head office in Sydney there are fifteen branches in the country districts. There are besides post-office savings-banks. Statistics are given below of both branches of savings-banks :—

Year	Number of Depositors	Amount on Dec. 31	Average per Depositor		
		£	£	s.	d.
1886	111,994	3,504,803	31	6	2
1887	118,875	3,675,893	30	18	3
1888	128,297	4,037,675	31	9	5
1889	134,914	4,280,083	31	14	6
1890	143,826	4,730,469	32	17	10

There are also savings-banks in connection with Land, Building, and Investment companies.

Agent-General in London.—Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Secretary*, Samuel Yardley.

Under the supervision of the Governor of New South Wales are NORFOLK ISLAND, 29° S. latitude, 168° E. longitude, area 10 square miles, population about 750; PITCAIRN ISLAND, 25° S., 130° W., area 3 square miles, population 120; and LORD HOWE ISLAND, 31° 30' S., 159° E., population 60.

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NEW ZEALAND.

Government and Constitution.

The present form of government for New Zealand was established by statute 15 & 16 Vict., cap. 72, passed in 1852. By this Act the colony was divided into six provinces, afterwards increased to nine, each governed by a Superintendent and Provincial Council, elected by the inhabitants according to a franchise practically amounting to household suffrage. By a subsequent Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vict., No. xxi., passed in 1875, the provincial system of government was abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers were ordered to be exercised by the Governor or by local boards. By the terms of this and other amending statutes, the legislative power is vested in the Governor and a 'General Assembly' consisting of two Chambers—the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the House of Representatives. The Governor has the power of assenting to or withholding consent from bills, or can reserve them for Her Majesty's pleasure. He summons, prorogues, and dissolves the Parliament. He can send drafts of bills to either House for consideration, but in case of appropriations of public money must first recommend the House of Representatives to make provision accordingly before any appropriations can become law. He can return bills for amendment to either House.

The Legislative Council consists of forty-one members, nominated by the Crown for life. By an Act passed in 1887, the number of members to be elected to the House of Representatives was reduced to seventy-four, including four Maoris, elected by the people for three years. The qualifications of electors are as follows:—(a) Residence in the colony and electoral district for six months immediately preceding registration, in case of European males 21 years of age and upwards; (b) possessors of a freehold estate of the value of 25*l.*; (c) every male Maori 21 years of age or over, whose name is on a ratepayers' roll, or who has a freehold estate of the value of 25*l.*

At the general election in 1890 there were 183,171 electors on the rolls for the electoral districts, which returned 70 European members to the House of Representatives; and at the election of the four Maori members for the districts under the Maori Representation Act, 7,086 votes of natives were recorded.

The proportion of representation to population was in 1890 one European member in the House of Representatives to every 8,928 persons, and one Maori member to every 10,381 natives.

The proportion of electors to population in the year 1890 was one to every 3·4 persons.

Governor.—The Right Honourable the Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.; Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, 1887; Vice-President of the Colonial Conference, 1887; Secretary of the Board of Trade, 1888; appointed Governor of New Zealand, November 1888.

The Governor, who is by virtue of his office Commander-in-Chief of the forces, has a salary of 5,000*l.*, which is to cover all expenses of his establishment and for travelling.

The general administration rests with a responsible Ministry consisting of about seven members.

The following is the list of the Ministry, constituted January 24, 1891:—

Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Commissioner of Trade and Customs, and Commissioner of Stamps.—Hon. J. Ballance.

Attorney-General and Colonial Secretary.—Hon. P. A. Buckley.

Minister of Agriculture and Lands and Immigration.—Hon. J. Mackenzie.

Minister of Mines and Defence, and Minister for Public Works.—Hon. R. J. Seddon.

Minister of Education and Justice.—Hon. W. P. Reeves.

Minister of Native Affairs.—Hon. A. J. Cadman.

Postmaster-General and Telegraph Commissioner.—Hon. J. G. Ward.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.—Major W. J. Steward.

The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native government, were transferred in 1863 from the Imperial to the Colonial Government. In 1864 the seat of the general Government was removed from Auckland to Wellington on account of the central position of the latter city.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

New Zealand is divided into counties and boroughs for purposes of local government. The counties are subdivided into ridings. County councils are empowered to constitute road districts on petition being made. Besides the road districts, which are very numerous, there are town districts and river and harbour boards.

The ratepayers in the road districts of a county are qualified as electors for the purposes of the county council, and the members of each road board are elected by the ratepayers of the district.

Area and Population.

There are two principal islands, known as the North and Middle Islands, besides the South or Stewart's Island, and small outlying islands. The group is nearly 1,000 miles long, and 200 miles across at the broadest part. Its coast line extends over 3,000 miles. New Zealand is situated 1,200 miles to the east of the Australian continent. It was first visited by Tasman in 1642, afterwards by Captain Cook in 1769.

The area of New Zealand is estimated at 104,471 square miles. The North Island is estimated to embrace an area of 44,467 square miles, the Middle Island 58,525, while Stewart's Island has an area of 665 square miles. New Zealand was officially established as a colony in 1840. The total acreage of the colony is 66,861,440, and up to the end of 1890, 19,666,916 acres had been alienated from the Crown. The following table gives the population of New Zealand, exclusive of aborigines, at various dates, according to census returns:—

Years	Males	Females	Total	Increase per cent. per annum
1858	33,679	25,734	59,413	—
1864	106,580	65,578	172,158	19
1871	150,267	105,993	256,260	6·3
1878	230,998	183,414	414,412	8
1881	269,605	220,328	489,933	6
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	3·6
1891	333,175	293,655	626,830	1·6

The population of each provincial district and its area, with the population per square mile, is shown in the succeeding table as at last census (1891):—

Provincial District	Square Miles	Population	Persons to a square mile
Auckland . . .	25,746	133,267	5·17
Taranaki . . .	3,308	22,169	6·70
Wellington . . .	11,003	97,876	8·90
Hawke's Bay . . .	4,410	28,391	6·44
Marlborough . . .	4,753	12,774	2·69
Nelson . . .	10,269	34,705	3·38
Westland . . .	4,641	15,882	3·42
Canterbury . . .	14,040	128,471	9·15
Otago . . .	25,487	153,005	6·00

In April 1891 the population of the North Island was 281,703; of the South Island, including Stewart's Island, 344,837. In 1876, New Zealand, previously divided into ten provinces, was divided into counties and boroughs. The census of 1891 gave the total population as 668,353, including 41,523 Maoris. The total included 4,292 Chinese, of whom only 25 were females.

Of the Maoris, 22,633 were males, and 18,890 females. The total number includes about 2,500 half-castes, living as members of Maori tribes, and 219 Maori wives of European husbands. In 1857 the number of Maoris was estimated at 56,049, but this statement is not closely reliable.

Of the total population, excluding Maoris, in 1886, 560,598 persons, or 96·91 per cent., were British-born subjects. Of these, 300,190, or 51·89 per cent., were born in New Zealand, and 233,856, or 40·43 per cent., born in the United Kingdom (125,657 in England, 1,981 in Wales, 54,810 in Scotland, and 51,408 in Ireland).

The foreign subjects numbered 17,884, or 3·09 of the population.

Excluding the Chinese, 67·48 per cent. of the population was found to be unmarried : 29·45 per cent. married ; and 2·79 widowers or widows.

Of the population, enumerated in April 1891, 351,927 lived in the rural districts ; 271,019, or 43·2 per cent., lived in boroughs ; 910 lived on adjacent islands, and 2,974 were on board ship.

Of the total population in 1886, 64·43 per cent. were returned as domestic (wives, children, servants, &c.) ; 11·27 as agricultural ; 13·21, industrial ; 4·70, commercial ; 2·16, professional.

At the census of 1891 there were four towns with over 10,000 inhabitants in New Zealand—namely, Auckland, 28,773, or with suburbs, 51,287 ; Wellington (the seat of Government), 31,021, or with suburbs, 33,224 ; Christchurch, 16,223, or with suburbs, 47,846 ; and Dunedin, 22,376, or with suburbs, 45,865 inhabitants.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births over Deaths
1886	19,299	602	6,135	3,488	13,164
1887	19,135	617	6,137	3,563	12,998
1888	18,902	577	5,708	3,617	13,194
1889	18,457	612	5,772	3,632	12,685
1890	18,278	603	5,994	3,797	12,284

The birth rate for the year 1890 was 29·41 per 1,000 persons living ; the death rate was 9·64 per 1,000 ; and the marriage rate, 6·11.

Immigration and Emigration.

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants	Excess of Immigration over Emigration
1886	16,101	15,037	1,064
1887	13,689	12,712	977
1888	13,606	22,781	-9,175 ¹
1889	15,392	15,178	214
1890	15,028	16,810	-1,782 ¹

¹ Decrease, excess of emigration.

Religion.

There is no State Church, and no State aid is given to any form of religion. When the settlements of Canterbury and Otago were originally founded, the bodies in connection with the Church of England and the Free Church of Scotland respectively obtained endowments from the Societies by which the settlements were organised, which they still retain. For purposes of the Church of England the colony is divided into six dioceses—Auckland, Waiapu, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, and Dunedin. The Bishop of Wellington is now the Primate. The Roman Catholic Church has four dioceses. The Archbishop resides at Wellington. The list of officiating clergy under the Marriage Act shows the numbers given below. The churches and chapels are given from the census of 1886:—

Denomination	Number of clergy	Number of churches and chapels, &c.	Denomination	Number of clergy	Number of churches and chapels, &c.
Church of England	269	469	Baptist . .	19	27
Presbyterian . .	184	367	Other Christian bodies . .	33	81
Roman Catholic .	122	173	Hebrew . .	7	4
Methodist bodies .	130	282			
Congregational . .	19	20			

According to the census of 1886, 40·17 per cent. of the population (exclusive of Maoris) belonged to the Church of England, 22·59 were Presbyterians, 9·55 per cent. Methodists, other Protestant sects represented being Baptists, Independents, Lutherans, Friends, and Unitarians. The total Protestants numbered 461,340, and Roman Catholics, 79,020, or 1,366 per cent. of the population. There were 1,595 Jews, 4,472 Pagans, and 19,889 objected to state their religion.

Instruction.

The University of New Zealand is solely an examining body, and grants degrees by virtue of a royal charter. It receives an annual grant of 3,000*l*. It awards scholarships to be held by students at affiliated colleges. The number of graduates admitted after examination is 279, and the number of undergraduates 1,161. There are three affiliated colleges—the Otago University at Dunedin, with 9 professors and 12 lecturers; the Canterbury College at Christchurch, with 5 professors and 3 lecturers; and the Auckland University College, with 4 professors and 1 lecturer. They are all endowed with lands. Total students (1890) 596, of whom 345 were matriculated.

At the end of 1890 there were in operation 22 incorporated or endowed secondary schools, with 145 teachers and 2,117 pupils. Seven endowed schools were not in operation. The income of all the schools for 1890 was 65,000*l*., of which 24,890*l*. was from endowments, and 18,380*l*. from fees. The colonial primary school system is administered by an Education Department, under a Minister, 13 Education Boards, and 1,031 School Committees. There are 1,200 public primary schools, with 2,978 teachers, and 117,912 scholars on the rolls; average attendance, 94,632. School age is from 5 to 15. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13 in those districts in

which the school committees bring the compulsory clauses of the Act into operation. The instruction given at the public schools is secular only, and for the ordinary standard course entirely free. Where there are no secondary schools classes may be formed in the public school for extra subjects, for which fees may be charged. The system is maintained by a statutory allowance of 3*l*. 15*s*. per annum to the boards for each average attendance; by special votes of about 10,500*l*. per annum for inspection and scholarships; and by further special votes for school buildings, of which the amounts vary according to circumstances.

There are 68 native village schools, with 94 teachers, 2,259 scholars on the rolls, and average attendance of 1,877; and 4 boarding schools for native children, at which 79 Government scholars are under instruction. Total net expenditure by Government on native schools in 1890 was 17,376*l*.

Total Government expenditure in 1890-91 upon education of all kinds 403,657*l*., including 8,460*l*. for industrial schools.

There are 297 private schools, 737 teachers, and 13,609 scholars.

There is a medical school, and a school of mines; a school of agriculture, 2 normal schools, 3 schools of art.

In 1886 there were 303 public libraries, mechanics' institutes, and other literary and scientific institutions, with 13,684 members, 292,108 volumes. There are now (1891) 51 daily papers, 90 weekly and bi-weekly, 17 tri-weekly, 1 fortnightly, and 25 monthly.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is in the hands of six supreme court judges, five judges of district courts, and twenty-eight resident magistrates, with forty-four resident magistrates' districts. There are numerous justices of the peace.

The convictions for the last five years in the superior and inferior courts are given:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Europeans summarily convicted	16,428	15,258	14,259	13,861	14,128
Europeans convicted before supreme or district courts	259	334	255	224	192

There are 11 principal gaols and 28 minor gaols. At the end of 1890 these gaols contained 562 prisoners. The police force consists of 486 officers and men.

Pauperism.

The Government does not deal directly with pauperism. The colony is divided into hospital and charitable aid districts. The boards rate the local bodies within their boundaries, and receive Government subsidy equal to what is raised. There are, besides, what are called 'separate institutions,' or 'incorporated hospitals and benevolent societies,' which receive from Government 2*s*. a pound on private subscriptions. The total sum paid in 1890 out of the Consolidated Fund was 72,183*l*.

The number of indoor pauper cases was 565.

1,454 children (828 boys and 626 girls) were wholly or in part maintained by the Government in industrial schools and other institutions, or were boarded out.

Finance.

The ordinary and territorial revenue and expenditure for five calendar years are given below. The figures exclude all advances, refunds, and cross entries of all kinds.

REVENUE.

Years ended 31st Dec.	Ordinary Revenue							Terri- torial Reve- nue	Total Revenue
	From Taxation			Railways	Postal ² and Tele- graph	Other Sources	Total Ordinary		
	Direct	Indirect	Total ¹						
	£	£	£						
1886	498,382	1,369,153	1,867,535 ¹	1,001,113	312,667	168,576	3,349,891	338,125	3,688,016
1887	330,904	1,326,649	1,657,553 ¹	990,396	319,902	173,722	3,141,573	321,922	3,463,495
1888	819,792	1,440,991	2,260,783 ¹	1,019,791	318,558	180,449	3,779,581	330,234	4,109,815
1889	557,137	1,528,856	2,085,993 ¹	1,018,212	329,440	202,123	3,635,768	356,151	3,991,919
1890	578,996	1,593,903	2,172,899 ¹	1,143,989	338,315	188,659	3,843,862	364,166	4,208,028

¹ The amounts stated above as the revenue received from taxation sources do not represent the true taxation for each year, on account of the property tax being collected in the latter part of any one year and the beginning of the next. The true taxation per head of population was 3*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* in 1884, 3*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* in 1889, and 3*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* in 1890.

² Not including revenue from telephone. The amount was 17,613*l.* in 1888-89, 18,582*l.* in 1889-90, and 19,252*l.* in 1890-91.

EXPENDITURE.

Years ended 31st Dec.	Charges of the Public Debt	Railways	Public Instruction	Postal and Tele-graphs	Constabulary, Militia, and Volunteers	Other Ordinary Expenditure	Total Ordinary Expenditure	Territorial Expenditure	Total Expenditure
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1886	1,612,833 ¹	692,039	376,920	287,095	178,539	780,509	3,927,935	242,530	4,170,465
1887	1,499,785 ¹	653,363	383,989	270,997	200,036	708,327	3,716,497	237,793	3,954,290
1888	1,569,557 ¹	675,895	377,234	252,832	188,358	671,317	3,735,193	227,719	3,962,912
1889	1,616,501 ¹	626,939	377,716	273,754	157,119	702,262	3,754,291	227,430	3,981,721
1890	1,640,289 ¹	725,932	397,885	257,684	168,492	680,157	3,869,339	211,726	4,081,065

¹ The charges of the sinking fund met by debentures issued under the Consolidation Stock Act, 1884, are not included. The amount of debentures issued was, in 1884, 247,000*l.*; in 1885, 237,000*l.*; in 1886, 140,410*l.*; in 1887, 258,184*l.*; in 1888, 263,200*l.*; in 1889, 275,200*l.*; and in 1890, 288,000*l.*

The expenditure out of loan money for the same periods was as follows (advances to or refunds from the Consolidated Fund

have been omitted, and the expenditure given is that on services only):—

Years ended December 31	On Construction of Railways	On Roads	Other Services	Total Expenditure out of Loans
	£	£	£	£
1886	504,422	284,011	795,290	1,583,723
1887	820,289	230,629	436,932	1,487,850
1888	284,392	151,109	304,173	739,674
1889	244,906	92,333	119,393	456,632
1890	187,229	71,371	140,217	398,817

The direct taxation consists of a property tax of one penny in the pound on all assessed real and personal property, with exemption of 500*l.*, and the stamp duties. The indirect taxation is by way of customs duty and excise duty on beer made in the colony. The average per head of taxation in 1890 was 3*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, excluding Maoris.

For the year ended March 31, 1891, the total ordinary revenue, exclusive, of receipts from sales of lands, was 3,994,504*l.*, of which the customs duties, including 25,889*l.* primage duty to September 30 1890, constituted 1,527,207*l.*; stamps, with post and telegraph cash receipts, 631,191*l.*; property tax, 357,348*l.*; and railways, 1,123,322*l.* The revenue, together with the proceeds of debentures issued under 'The Consolidated Stock Act, 1884,' for the accretions of sinking fund for the year (288,000*l.*) amounted to 4,282,504*l.* At the beginning of the year a surplus was shown of 36,569*l.*, after paying off the balance of the deficit at March, 31 1888 (78,605*l.*), making a total of 4,319,073*l.* available for expenditure during the year.

The total ordinary expenditure was 4,175,108*l.*, thus leaving a surplus of 143,965*l.* on March 31, 1891. The chief items of expenditure were: interest and sinking fund, 1,858,253*l.*; railways, 709,389*l.*; education, 360,873*l.*; postal and telegraph, 261,285*l.*; defence and constabulary, 174,227*l.*

The receipts from land sales amounted to 164,270*l.*

The estimated expenditure out of ordinary revenue for 1891-92 amounts to 4,155,105*l.*, and the revenue, including the surplus of 143,965*l.* brought forward, to 4,412,765*l.*, leaving an anticipated surplus of 257,660*l.*

The total expenditure in public works from 1870 to March 31, 1891, was 26,979,282*l.*, including discount and charges for raising loans.

The public debt for five years is shown in the following table:—

Years ended 31st December	Amount of Debentures and Stock in Circulation	Amount of Sinking Fund Accrued	Net In- debtedness	Net In- debtedness per head of European Population	Annual Charge		
					Interest	Sinking Fund	Total
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£
1886	37,587,776	3,469,264	34,118,512	57 17 9	1,609,975	115,022	1,724,997
1887	38,225,537	3,271,502	34,954,035	57 18 8	1,626,422	119,022	1,745,444
1888	38,325,550	1,358,779	36,971,771	60 17 6	1,750,571	117,540	1,868,111
1889	38,483,250	1,320,359	37,162,891	59 18 3	1,772,596	117,540	1,890,116
March 31st.							
1891	38,830,350	1,486,427	37,343,923	59 11 6	1,752,045	112,540	1,864,575

The provisions of 'The Consolidated Stock Act, 1884,' prevent any further decrease of the colonial indebtedness through the increase of the sinking fund, as the Government is empowered to issue debentures in every year equivalent to the annual increase of the sinking fund, the proceeds to be paid to the consolidated revenue. By the conversion of some of the loans into consolidated stock, the sinking funds relating to such converted loans have been set free.

LOCAL FINANCE.

For the purposes of local government the colony is divided into 87 boroughs and 78 counties, the latter being subdivided into 264 road districts and 48 town districts.

The following table shows receipts from rates and other sources, and the expenditure and outstanding loans, of the local governing bodies (counties, boroughs, town, road, river, drainage, and harbour boards), for each of the financial years from 1885-86 to 1889-90 :—

Year	Receipts		Expenditure	Outstanding Loans
	From Rates	From Government and other Sources, including Loans		
	£	£	£	£
1886	410,639	1,397,345	1,644,706	4,943,270
1887	434,236	1,782,696	1,885,000	5,620,747
1888	433,831	1,306,661	1,819,787	5,812,803
1889	445,928	992,567	1,560,604	5,892,050
1890	460,303	914,413	1,476,540	5,978,059

In October 1888 the assessment of the property tax showed the real estate in the colony, exclusive of all native lands, to have been valued at 105,347,348*l.*; personal property, 85,530,210*l.*; reproductive public works, 15,962,784*l.*; total of assets and wealth, 206,840,342*l.*, as representing what was available either for sale or taxing purposes.

Defence.

The first consideration has been to provide sufficient means of protection for the principal ports of the colony. The approaches thereto are defended by batteries of heavy ordnance, supplemented by torpedo-boats and submarine mines.

The Volunteer force has a strength of 8,812 of all ranks. There is besides a permanent militia, consisting of an artillery branch of 149 officers and men. Torpedo branch 55. The police force numbers 486. All males from 17 to 55 years of age are liable to serve in the Militia. It has been estimated that in 1887 there would have been 153,386 persons at ages liable to be called upon for this service.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

It is estimated that two-thirds of the surface of New Zealand is suitable for agriculture and grazing. Of the total area, sixty-seven millions of acres, nine millions are barren mountain tops, lakes, and worthless country. The total acreage under crop (including 6,966 218 acres in sown grasses and

210,509 acres broken up but not under crop) in 1891 was 8,462,495 acres. Of thirty-four millions of acres of Crown lands remaining for disposal, fifteen millions are open grass or fern country and ten millions forest.

The rural lands of the colony can be bought from the Crown for cash. They can also be held on deferred payment or perpetual leases (with restriction of area) or in some parts on pastoral leases. The largest freehold estates are held in the Middle Island. The total extent of occupied holdings over one acre in 1886 was 27,848,690 acres, of which 11,728,236 acres were freehold of the occupier, 5,348,838 leased from private individuals or corporations, and 10,771,616 acres rented from the Crown for pastoral purposes. The following table shows the number of holdings of various sizes, and number of acres held in freehold and leasehold, exclusive of Crown lands held for pastoral purposes in 1886 :—

Sizes of Holdings	Number of Holdings	Acreage		
		Freehold	Leasehold ¹	Total
Over . . . 1 to . . . 10 acres inclusive	9,172	24,406	18,160	42,566
" . . . 10 " . . . 50 "	7,507	140,870	78,548	219,418
" . . . 50 " . . . 100 "	5,014	262,299	128,444	390,743
" . . . 100 " . . . 200 "	5,926	604,752	299,598	904,350
" . . . 200 " . . . 320 "	3,161	538,891	292,625	826,516
" . . . 320 " . . . 640 "	2,804	899,881	376,140	1,276,021
" . . . 640 " . . . 1,000 "	977	548,176	239,159	787,335
" . . . 1,000 " . . . 5,000 "	1,396	1,980,719	994,376	2,975,095
" . . . 5,000 " . . . 10,000 "	222	1,179,667	438,218	1,617,885
" . . . 10,000 " . . . 20,000 "	170	1,866,215	652,953	2,519,168
" . . . 20,000 " . . . 50,000 "	106	2,246,064	824,486	3,070,550
" . . . 50,000 " . . . 100,000 "	26	1,120,836	715,121	1,835,957
Upwards of 100,000 acres	4	320,460	291,000	611,460
Total	36,485	11,728,236	5,348,838	17,077,074

¹ Leased by occupiers from others than the Crown.

At the census of 1886 there were in New Zealand 65,178 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, of whom 22,699 were farmers, 10,984 relatives assisting on farms, 13,996 farm labourers, 828 runholders, and 4,577 station hands.

The acreage and produce for each of the principal crops are given as follows :—

Years	Wheat				Oats			Barley			Hay		
	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre		Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	Tons	Average per acre
1887	253,025	6,297	24.89		387,228	11,973	30.92	21,535	558	25.94	57,938	79,103	1.37
1888	357,359	9,424	26.37		336,474	10,512	31.24	27,912	761	27.26	67,812	100,507	1.48
1889	362,153	8,770	24.22		367,225	10,977	29.89	45,027	1,402	31.15	50,656	71,296	1.41
1890	335,861	8,448	25.15		426,071	13,673	32.10	42,402	1,342	31.67	45,889	65,476	1.43
1891	301,460	5,724	18.99		346,224	9,947	28.73	32,740	758	23.18	44,045	62,901	1.43

The production of butter for the year 1885 amounted to 12,170,964 lbs., and that of cheese to 4,594,795 lbs, since which time there has been a great increase.

The live stock of the colony consisted in March 1886 of 187,382 horses, 853,358 cattle, 16,580,388 sheep, 278,669 pigs, and 1,679,021 head of poultry. The greatest increase of live stock in recent years has been in sheep. They numbered in 1858, 1,523,324; 1864, 4,937,273; 1871, 9,700,629; 1874, 11,704,853; 1886, 16,580,388.

The following table shows the statistics of the leading manufactories and works in the colony:—

Years	Number of each kind	Number of Hands employed	Estimated Value of Capital	Estimated Value of Produce
			£	£
1885	2,268	25,655	5,697,117	7,436,649
1881	1,643	17,938	3,605,471	Not obtained
1878	1,271	14,177	3,051,072	Not obtained

The woollen mill industry is of considerable importance. The quantity of wool purchased for use in the mills was 2,979,293 lbs. in 1890, 3,556,004 lbs. in 1889, 4,079,563 lbs. in 1888, and 2,001,155 lbs. in the previous year. The meat freezing has largely developed (see Exports).

II. MINES AND MINERALS.

The following table shows the quantity and value of minerals produced for ten years ending December 31, 1890.

Year	Silver		Antimony Ore		Manganese Ore		Coal		Kauri Gum		Gold	
	Ounces	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Ounces	Value in £
1881	18,885	4,362	2	24	1,271	3,283	337,262	168,631	5,461	253,788	270,561	1,080,790
1882	5,694	1,286	30	900	2,181	6,963	378,272	189,136	5,533	260,369	251,204	1,002,720
1883	16,826	3,785	31	804	384	1,155	421,764	210,882	6,518	336,606	248,374	993,352
1884	24,914	5,125	—	—	318	809	480,831	240,416	6,393	342,151	229,946	921,797
1885	16,624	3,169	666	5,289	602	1,716	511,063	255,531	5,876	299,770	237,371	943,615
1886	12,108	2,946	62	1,784	328	1,316	534,353	267,176	4,920	257,653	227,079	903,569
1887	20,809	3,453	134	3,999	305	895	558,620	279,310	6,791	362,449	203,869	811,100
1888	403	71	376	6,246	1,085	2,404	613,895	306,947	3,482	389,933	201,219	801,066
1889	24,105	4,043	493	5,319	1,080	2,569	586,445	293,222	7,519	329,590	203,211	808,549
1890	32,637	6,162	515	11,121	482	1,004	637,397	349,936	7,438	378,563	193,193	773,438

Commerce.

Only a small proportion of the imports are admitted duty free. Nearly all classes of imports are taxed. Luxuries, such as spirits, wine, and tobacco, are highly rated. For a very large number of dutiable articles (including clothing) other than these the rates of duty are 25, 20, and 15 per cent.

The value of the trade is shown in the accompanying table :—

Years	Total Imports	Exports of Colonial Produce	Exports of other Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1886	6,759,013	6,386,682	286,109	6,672,791
1887	6,245,515	6,551,081	315,088	6,866,169
1888	5,941,900	7,255,128	512,197	7,767,325
1889	6,308,863	9,042,008	299,856	9,341,864
1891	6,260,525	9,428,761	382,959	9,811,720

The values of the principal imports and exports in 1890 are shown in the following table :—

Articles of Import	Value	Articles of Export ¹	Value
	£		£
Clothing, and materials for	1,572,740	Wool	4,150,599
Iron and steel goods, machinery, &c.	915,429	Gold	751,360
Sugar	383,610	Grain, pulse, and flour	1,074,354
Tea	154,057	Frozen meat	1,087,617
Spirits, wines, and beer	249,513	Kauri gum	378,563
Tobacco and cigars	103,064	Tallow	162,471
Paper, printed books, and stationary	284,033	Timber	189,694
Coal	102,166	Hides, skins, & leather	226,662
Bags and sacks	59,892	Live stock	40,052
Fruit	108,610	Butter and cheese	207,687
Oils	111,720	Bacon and hams	32,128
Fancy goods	59,745	Preserved meats	136,182
Other imports, excluding specie	1,824,316	Grass seed	24,605
Specie	331,630	Other exports, excluding specie	1,107,342
		Specie	242,404
Total	6,260,525	Total	9,811,720

¹ The produce or manufacture of the colony

The expansion of the export trade in wool, grain, frozen meat, kauri gum, and timber, in the last four decennial periods, and in 1890, for the first three items, has been very considerable, as shown in the following table :—

Years	Wool	Grain	Frozen Meat	Kauri Gum	Timber, Sawn & Hewn
	Lbs.	Bushels	Cwts.	Tons	Feet
1859	5,096,751	118,740	—	2,010	877,379
1869	27,765,636	520,556	—	2,850	2,889,448
1879	62,220,810	3,470,344	—	3,228	7,611,576
1889	102,227,354	6,027,201	656,822	7,519	42,568,600
1890	102,817,077	7,999,139	898,894	7,438	42,098,863

In 1857 the export of gold was 10,436 oz., valued at 40,442*l*. It rose to 628,450 oz., value 2,431,723*l*., in 1863. In 1881 the export had fallen

to 250,683 oz., value 996,867*l.*; and in 1890 to 187,641 oz., value 751,360*l.* The total value of gold entered for export from the colony to December 31, 1889, was 46,425,629*l.* Most of the mining is done on Government land.

The following table shows the value of trade with the leading countries, 1887-90 :—

Countries	Imports from				Exports to			
	1887	1888	1889	1890	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	4,173,497	3,725,624	4,138,077	4,221,270	4,847,413	5,708,517	6,559,682	7,401,350
Australian Colonies	1,030,094	1,218,593	1,107,132	1,087,593	1,457,782	1,563,130	2,145,671	1,634,248
Pacific Islands	141,704	142,175	153,344	176,509	93,528	120,881	144,564	143,767
India	107,453	172,306	204,373	132,847	9,196	16,394	12,973	4,542
China	156,623	183,049	111,621	59,421	1,830	15,423	19,907	16,837
Mauritius	100,464	90,496	129,943	91,520	223	785	254	1,346
United States	298,736	323,069	342,436	355,395	409,430	323,716	341,362	583,134
Other places	236,944	86,588	121,937	135,970	46,717	18,479	74,852	26,496
Totals	6,245,515	5,941,900	6,308,863	6,260,525	6,866,169	7,767,325	9,339,265	9,811,720

The commercial intercourse between New Zealand and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table according to the Board of Trade Returns for each of the five years 1886-90 :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from New Zealand	4,717,465	5,737,364	5,920,774	6,752,260	8,347,430
Imports of British produce	3,306,806	3,054,849	2,992,006	3,194,587	3,314,482

The principal exports to the United Kingdom in 1890 were: wheat 713,507*l.*, fresh mutton 1,626,075*l.*, wool 4,275,086*l.*, gum 131,225*l.*, hemp 277,170*l.*; the chief imports from the United Kingdom were apparel and haberdashery 373,989*l.*, cottons 395,525*l.*, iron (wrought and unwrought) 428,519*l.*, woollens 276,639*l.*

The value of the total trade (imports and exports) for five years at each of the principal ports is given as follows :—

Years	Auckland	Wellington	Lyttelton	Dunedin
	£	£	£	£
1886	2,551,663	2,650,184	2,972,113	2,937,613
1887	2,388,091	2,358,202	2,951,385	2,848,199
1888	2,337,622	2,256,691	3,280,922	2,607,017
1889	2,405,218	2,548,902	3,289,881	2,967,089
1890	2,623,559	2,739,567	3,425,782	2,779,640

Shipping and Navigation.

The following statistics show the shipping inwards and outwards for five years :—

Years	Vessels Inwards				Vessels Outwards			
	With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast		With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1886	673	485,478	725	502,572	629	442,401	707	488,331
1887	597	467,387	653	489,754	605	455,787	675	493,583
1888	570	456,237	683	526,435	687	524,874	701	531,478
1889	627	501,004	781	602,634	734	577,087	762	593,252
1890	574	503,036	744	662,769	729	644,032	745	649,705

Of the vessels entered inwards in 1890, 101 of 158,064 tons were British : 541 of 440,768 tons colonial ; and 102 of 63,937 tons foreign. Of vessels outwards, 210 of 301,880 tons were British : 433 of 290,851 tons colonial, and 102 of 56,974 tons foreign.

For the year 1890, the shipping at five principal ports was as under :—

Port	Vessels Inwards		Vessels Outwards	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Auckland . . .	262	185,444	274	176,660
Wellington . . .	107	141,890	99	142,977
Lyttelton . . .	75	85,503	98	140,511
Dunedin . . .	67	76,945	20	23,026
Bluff Harbour . .	91	90,306	85	77,295

In 1890 the registered vessels of the colony engaged in both foreign and coasting trade numbered 398 of 65,956 tons, manned by 3,431 men and boys.

Internal Communications.

RAILWAYS.

On March 31, 1891, there were 699 miles of Government railways open for traffic in the North Island, and 1,143 in the Middle Island, besides 114 miles of private lines—1,958 miles in all. For that year the revenue from Government railways was 1,121,701*l.*, and the expenditure 700,703*l.*, surplus 420,998*l.*, the expenditure being 62·47 per cent. of revenue. The total expenditure on construction of all the Government lines open, and unopen, to March 31, 1891, had amounted to 15,344,223*l.* In 1890-91 the tonnage of goods carried amounted to 2,086,011, and the passengers numbered 3,433,629.

The private line of the Wellington and Manawatu Railway Company is 84 miles long. The capital cost of construction and equipment to February 1891 was 750,509*l.* The gross earnings from traffic for the last financial year were 71,801*l.*, and the working expenses 25,840*l.*

All the chief towns of the colony are provided with tramway systems worked by horses, steam-motors, or cables.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In the last five years the Post Office received and despatched the following correspondence:—

Years	Letters	Post Cards	Books and Parcels	Newspapers	Money Orders Nos.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Issued	Paid
1886	38,084,592	1,433,887	3,467,695	14,324,047	155,680	129,242
1887	39,377,774	1,607,693	4,319,705	15,381,323	159,579	133,910
1888	40,398,020	1,654,097	4,728,308	16,202,849	162,387	144,450
1889	42,301,233	1,850,160	5,381,493	16,721,016	172,076	150,500
1890	43,069,051		7,546,966	18,684,242	176,427	151,286

The receipts of the Post Office Department, including commission on money orders, was 199,735*l.* for the year 1890, and the working expenses 85,006*l.* The officials numbered 2,110 in the combined Post and Telegraph Department.

The telegraph system is entirely in the hands of the Government. On December 31, 1890, the colony had 5,060 miles of line and 12,771 of wire. In the year 1866 there were 699 miles of line and 1,390 of wire.

The number of telegrams despatched was, in 1890, 1,961,161, of which 1,734,381 were private messages. The total receipts from telegrams and incidental sources amounted to 110,697*l.* The working expense was 104,391*l.* for maintenance of lines and stations, but excluding the Australian cable subsidy.

The telephone is very generally used, and is in charge of the Telegraph Department. In March 1891 there were 2,036 miles of wire laid, 2,587 subscribers, and a revenue of 19,252*l.* per annum.

Money and Credit.¹

There were, in the year 1890, six banks of issue doing business in New Zealand. Three of these were wholly New Zealand institutions, having a paid-up capital amounting to 1,478,714*l.*, and reserves amounting to about 119,295*l.* The total average liabilities for the year of all six banks in respect of New Zealand transactions were 13,356,598*l.*, and the average assets 17,735,258*l.* The average amount on deposit was 12,368,610*l.* The value of the notes in circulation of these banks was 902,988*l.*

The post-office and private savings-bank business has been progressive during the last five years:—

Years	No. of Savings Banks	No. of Depositors	Amounts Deposited	Amounts Withdrawn	Amounts on Deposit at End of Year
			£	£	£
1886	278	91,296	1,653,250	1,750,307	2,133,780
1887	290	97,496	1,728,059	1,545,194	2,407,776
1888	295	103,046	1,974,043	1,794,832	2,691,693
1889	302	110,566	1,883,034	1,829,478	2,858,644
1890	303	118,344	2,047,840	1,891,478	3,137,023

¹ See also under FINANCE.

Agent-General in London.—Westley Brook Perceval; *Secretary*, Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.

Attached to New Zealand are the following islands:

Chatham Islands, 43° 50' S., 177° W., 600 miles E. of New Zealand. Area 375 square miles; population (1886) 394; 64,000 sheep, 670 cattle.

Auckland Islands, 51° S., 166° E., 300 miles S. of Stewart Island. Area of largest about 400 square miles. Uninhabited.

Kermadec Islands, 36° S., 178° 30' W., 500 miles NNE. of New Zealand. Area 20 square miles.

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QUEENSLAND.

Constitution and Government.

The form of government of the colony of Queensland was established December 10, 1859, on its separation from New South Wales. The power of making laws and imposing taxes is vested in a Parliament of two Houses—the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of 40 members, nominated by the Crown for life. The Legislative Assembly comprises 72 members, returned from 60 electoral districts, for five years (three years on dissolution of existing Parliament), elected by ballot, a six months' residence qualifying every adult male for the franchise. Owners of freehold estate of the clear value of 100*l.*, or of house property of 10*l.* annual value, or leasehold of 10*l.* annual rent, or holders of pastoral lease or license from the Crown, have the right of a vote in any district in which such property may be situated. At the end of 1890 there were 84,530 registered electors.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Queensland.—General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I., &c.; 1862, Military Secretary to the

Government of India ; 1870, Member of the Viceroy's Council ; 1878, Member of Council of India in London ; 1883–88, Governor of Jamaica ; appointed Governor of Queensland December 1888.

The Governor is commander-in-chief of the troops, and also bears the title of vice-admiral. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. In the exercise of the executive authority he is assisted by an Executive Council of eight ministers, consisting of the following members :—

Premier, Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, and Vice-President Executive Council.—Sir Samuel W. Griffith, Q.C., K.C.M.G.

Minister for Lands and Agriculture.—Hon. S. Cowley.

Minister for Railways and Postmaster-General.—Hon. T. Unmack.

Secretary for Mines and Minister for Public Instruction.—Hon. W. O. Hodgkinson.

Colonial Secretary and Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. H. Tozer.

Solicitor-General.—Hon. T. J. Byrnes.

Without Portfolio.—Hon. W. H. Wilson, M.L.C.

Colonial Treasurer.—Sir T. McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.

Each of the ministers who holds a portfolio has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum. The Vice-President of the Executive Council receives 300*l.* per annum in addition. They are jointly and individually responsible for their acts.

Queensland is divided into 29 municipalities, 7 shires, and 114 divisions. The municipalities (often of considerable area) have local government somewhat similar to that which prevails in England. The most populous municipality is Brisbane.

Area and Population.

Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent, including the adjacent islands in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The territory is of an estimated area of 668,497 English square miles, with a seaboard of 2,250 miles. The colony formed, under the name of Moreton Bay, a part of New South Wales until it was erected into a separate colony, with the name of Queensland, by an order of Her Majesty in Council, which took effect on December 10, 1859, upon the arrival of the first Governor, Sir G. Bowen.

The first settlement of the Colony was by convicts sent from Great Britain, the earliest of them arriving in 1825. In 1842 the country was thrown open to free settlers. The growth of the population has been as follows :—

Years	Population	Increase per cent. per annum	Years	Population	Increase per cent. per annum
1846	2,257	—	1881	213,525	7·0
1856	18,544	72	1886	322,853	10·0
1861	34,367	17	1891	393,718	4·39
1871	125,146	26			

In 1891 there were 223,779 males, 169,939 females. The total numbers in 1891 included 8,574 Chinese (of whom only 47 were females), principally engaged in the gold mines : and 9,428 'Polynesians,' 826 of whom were females : and 1,844 persons of other alien races. No return is made of the aborigines, but police reports estimate their number at about 12,000.

The population in 1891 was distributed as follows :—Northern District, 78,977 ; Central District, 46,857 ; Southern District, 268,784.

As to occupation the population was classified as follows in 1891 :—Professional class, 10,448 ; domestics, 20,403 ; commercial, 31,138 ; industrial, 47,173 ; agricultural, pastoral, manual, &c., 68,285 ; indefinite, 2,535 ; dependent class (wives, children, scholars, students, dependent relatives, &c.) 213,736.

Of the total population in 1891 176,971 persons were born in the Colony : 77,187 in England ; 43,036 in Ireland ; 22,400 in Scotland ; 17,023 in N. S. Wales ; 7,462 in Victoria ; 3,851 in the other Australian Colonies ; 14,910 in Germany.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for 1886-90 :—

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
1886	12,582	500	5,575	2,785	9,797
1887	13,513	607	5,166	2,914	10,599
1888	14,247	588	5,529	3,254	10,993
1889	14,401	674	6,132	3,123	8,269
1890	15,407	748	5,638	3,195	9,769

The immigration and emigration have been as follows during the five years 1886-90 :—

Years	Immigration			Emigration		
	Total	Chinese	Polynesian	Total	Chinese	Polynesian
1886	34,101	501	1,595	20,911	1,223	2,783
1887	32,393	307	2,079	16,414	821	2,120
1888	34,864	45	2,328	23,059	873	1,385
1889	35,606	282	2,039	24,680	695	1,228
1890	33,005	263	2,464	26,656	570	1,437

Brisbane, the capital of the colony, is divided into two municipalities—Brisbane North and Brisbane South, with, respectively, on April 5, 1891, a population of 25,889 and 22,849. At the same date, within a five-mile radius, there was a population of 93,657, and within a ten-mile radius a population of 101,554. The next largest towns are Rockhampton, 11,629 ; Townsville, 8,564 ; Maryborough, 8,700 ; Gympie, 8,449 ; Ipswich, 7,625.

Religion.

There is no State Church. Previous to 1861 valuable grants of land had been made to the principal religious denominations, which they still retain, free of taxation. The following are the numbers belonging to the various religious denominations at the census taken in 1891 :—Church of England, 142,555 ; Church of Rome, 92,765 ; Presbyterians, 45,639 ; Wesleyan, 20,917 ;

Lutheran, 23,383 ; Baptist, 10,256 ; other Christian sects, 28,841 ; Jews, 809 ; Mohammedan and Pagans, 17,434 ; no religion, 5,329 ; other religion, unspecified, &c., 5,890.

Instruction.

Education is by statute compulsory, but no steps have been taken to enforce the law. There were eight grammar or middle-class schools, with 42 teachers and 707 pupils, in 1890. These receive Government grants under certain conditions. In 1890 there were 621 public elementary schools, with 1,539 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 40,836 pupils. There were besides 128 private schools, with 457 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 8,015 in 1890. Education in the State schools is free, the expenditure of the Department of Public Instruction for the year 1890 being 202,431*l*. At the census of 1891, 102,127 persons could not read nor write, and 14,529 could read only.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by a Supreme Court, district Courts, and police magistrates assisted by Justices of the Peace. The total number of persons convicted of serious offences in 1890 was 275. At the penal establishment, St. Helena, there were 274 persons in December 1890. There are 16 gaols, with 306 male and 55 female prisoners at the same date. The total police force, including native troopers, averages about 900 men.

Pauperism.

There are many charitable institutions in the colony, partly supported by Government. There is a board of outdoor relief in Brisbane, which assisted 8,651 persons in 1890 with an expenditure of 1,744*l*.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of Queensland during each of the five years from 1886 to 1891 :—¹

—	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	2,807,699	3,177,518	3,614,652	3,211,795	3,350,223
Expenditure . .	3,263,584	3,368,883	3,497,806	3,695,775	3,684,655

¹ Financial years ending 30th June.

The following were the chief sources from which revenue was received during 1890-91 :—Customs, 1,261,757*l*. ; excise and export, 40,714*l*. ; stamp duty, 138,533*l*. ; licenses, 54,901*l*. ; dividend duty, 32,735*l*. From land—Rent, pastoral occupations, 321,975*l*. ; other rents and sale of land, 212,367*l*. From railways, 882,762*l*. From posts and telegraphs, 218,801*l*.

The chief items of expenditure during 1890-91 were as under :—Interest on public debt, 1,139,034*l*. ; endowments to municipalities and divisional boards, 195,687*l*. ; public instruction, 266,304*l*. ; colonial treasurer's department, 165,394*l*. ; secretary of public lands department, 112,068*l*. ; cost of working

railways, 639,597*l.*; posts and telegraphs department, 333,048*l.* The total expenditure from loans resulting on public works was 1,555,998*l.*, of which the following are the principal items:—On immigration, 34,780*l.*; on electric telegraphs, 19,892*l.*; on railways, 1,081,835*l.*; on harbours and rivers, 137,248*l.*

The estimated revenue for 1891–92 is 3,675,200*l.*, and the estimated expenditure 3,647,693*l.* The estimated value of the landed property of the colony in 1890, as taken for purposes of assessment under the several Acts for providing Local Government, was 54,382,349*l.* This does not include lands leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes, the lessees' interest in which has been capitalised for assessment purposes at 4,237,823*l.*, nor unoccupied Crown lands, nor lands the property of local bodies, churches, or reserves for public purposes.

The public debt of the colony amounted, on December 31, 1890, to the sum of 28,105,684*l.*

Defence.

The defence of the colony was provided for by an Act passed in 1884, by which, in addition to fully paid militia and volunteer corps to be maintained and assisted by the Government, every man (with a very few exceptions) between the ages of 18 and 60 is liable for military service under this Act. The Government have organised a drilled force of 4,500 men, about 140 of whom are fully paid regulars; some 2,500 militia, paid for each day's drill; the rest volunteers, assisted with uniform, &c. Naval defences are provided for with two gunboats, a torpedo boat, and a picket-boat and six corps of naval reserve and naval artillery. In addition, some of the tugs built for the harbour service are fitted with a bow gun for service if required.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of the colony, 10,258,657 acres, or but little more than 2 per cent., have been alienated by the Government up to December 31, 1890, yielding a return of 6,566,346*l.* Under a Land Act passed in 1884, a maximum of 1,280 acres of agricultural land can be selected on a lease for 50 years, and a maximum of 20,000 acres of pastoral land for 30 years. The agricultural land can afterwards be secured in fee simple under certain conditions and in return for certain payments. In both cases there are numerous conditions and restrictions contained in the Act, and in the rules framed in accordance with its provisions.

About one-half the area of the colony is natural forest, though little has been done hitherto to develop the forestry of the colony. A large proportion of the area is leased in squatting runs for pastoral purposes, amounting to 285,703,333 acres in 1890; the number of runs was 5,530. The live stock in 1890 numbered 365,812 horses, 5,558,264 cattle, 18,007,234 sheep, and 96,836 pigs. The total area under cultivation in 1890 was 239,618 acres, and of this 224,993 acres were under crop, besides which 22,252 acres have been laid down with permanent artificial pasture. The leading grain crop is maize, of which 99,400 acres yielded 2,373,803 quarters in 1890. The growth of sugar-cane has in recent years been successful, though the want of labour hinders its development: in 1890 there were 50,922 acres under this crop: of this the produce of 40,208 acres yielded 68,924 tons of sugar.

There are several coal mines in the colony, the produce of which amounted to 338,344 tons in 1890, valued at 157,077*l.* Gold-fields were discovered so

long ago as 1858, the produce of which for the year 1883 amounted to 212,783 ounces, 307,804 for 1884, 310,941 for 1885, 340,998 for 1886, 425,923 for 1887, 481,643 for 1888, 739,103 for 1889, 610,587 for 1890, making a total of 7,438,475 ounces to the end of the latter year, which at 3*l.* 10*s.* per oz. = 26,034,663*l.* Tin, copper, and lead are also mined to some extent, the quantity and value of these minerals raised in the year 1890 being—

Tin	2,970 tons	154,963 <i>l.</i>
Copper	185 „	3,000 <i>l.</i>
Silver and lead	1,913 „	56,639 <i>l.</i>

Commerce.

A very large number of articles are subject to tariffs; the total customs duties collected in 1890 amounted to 1,243,046*l.*, being nearly 25 per cent. of the total value of imports.

The total value of the imports and exports of Queensland, in the five years from 1886 to 1891, is given in the following table:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1886	6,103,227	4,933,970	1889	6,052,562	7,736,309
1887	5,821,611	6,453,945	1890	5,066,700	8,554,512
1888	6,646,738	6,126,362			

The commercial intercourse of Queensland is chiefly with the other Australasian colonies, and, next to them, with the United Kingdom. The leading exports are gold, 2,265,408*l.*; wool, 2,524,742*l.*; sugar, 699,532*l.*; hides and skins, 116,714*l.*; tin, 199,084*l.*; and preserved meat, 122,566*l.* in 1890. The leading imports are textiles and apparel, 986,750*l.*; metal goods, 420,646*l.*; liquors, 265,075*l.*; provisions, grain, and flour, 1,086,900*l.* in 1890.

The following table gives, according to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the trade, exclusive of gold, with United Kingdom in each of the five years 1886 to 1890:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Queensland	1,279,517	1,489,460	1,698,026	1,889,217	2,417,937
Imports of British produce . . .	2,219,660	2,096,278	2,745,264	2,362,408	2,128,216

The principal articles of export from Queensland to the United Kingdom are wool, the value of which was 1,077,701*l.* in 1886, 1,214,644*l.* in 1887, 1,447,849*l.* in 1888, 1,575,029*l.* in 1889, 1,947,163*l.* in 1890; preserved meat of the value of 40,679*l.* in 1885, only 8*l.* in 1886, 24,465*l.* in 1887, 454*l.* in

1888, and 4,568*l.* in 1889, 42,746*l.* in 1890; shell, 69,208*l.*; tin, 47,773*l.*; tallow, 79,072*l.* in 1890. Among the imports of British produce into Queensland in the year 1890, the chief were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 227,315*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 457,477*l.*; cottons, of the value of 204,254*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 111,813*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1890, 616 vessels of 468,607 tons entered, and 606 of 442,172 tons cleared the ports of the colony: of the former, 61 of 82,557 tons were from the United Kingdom, and 507 of 330,094 tons from the Australian colonies; and of the latter, 24 of 52,885 tons, were to the United Kingdom, and 476 of 319,043 tons to the Australian colonies. Vessels entering and clearing more than one port on the same voyage are only counted at one port of arrival and departure. There were registered in the colony 28 ocean steamers of 19,257 tons, 37 harbour steamers of 3,102 tons, and 59 river steamers of 1,856 tons.

Internal Communications.

At the end of 1890 there were 2,142 miles of railway open for traffic in the colony, and 601 miles more in course of construction or authorised. The railways are all in the hands of the Government, and the cost of construction on opened lines up to the 30th June, 1891, has been 14,226,070*l.* The revenue from railways during 1890 was 821,226*l.*, and the expenditure in working them 631,749*l.* The total expenditure to December 31, 1890, has been 16,401,085*l.*

The Post Office of the colony in the year 1890 carried 14,709,504 letters, 11,463,726 newspapers, and 2,047,446 packets. There were 892 post and receiving offices in the colony at the close of 1890. The post-office revenue was 130,984*l.*, and the expenditure 203,046*l.*

At the end of 1890 there were in the colony 9,830 miles of telegraph lines, and 17,437 miles of wire, with 351 stations. The number of messages sent was 1,197,620 in the year 1890, and 132,305 received from places outside the colony, besides 221,157 official letters. The receipts of the Department during that year were 91,780*l.*, and the working expenses 120,556*l.*

Banks.

There are twelve banks established in Queensland, of which the following are the statistics for the end of 1890:—Notes in circulation, 683,897*l.*; deposits, 10,365,960*l.*; total liabilities, 11,183,750*l.*; coin and bullion, 2,437,388*l.*; advances, 17,384,998*l.*; landed property, 700,041*l.*; total assets, 20,670,619*l.* There is a Government savings bank with 125 branches; on January 1, 1891, there were 45,885 depositors, with 1,666,855*l.* to their credit.

Agent-General for Queensland in Great Britain.—Sir James Garrick, K.C.M.G., Q.C. *Secretary.*—Charles Shortt Dicken.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

Founded in 1836 (Act 95 Will. IV.) the present Constitution of South Australia bears date October 27, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former is composed of twenty-four members. Every three years the eight members whose names are first on the roll retire, and their places are supplied by two new members elected from each of the four districts into which the colony is divided for this purpose. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are that he must be twenty-one years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l.* value, or a leasehold of 20*l.* annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house of 25*l.* annual value. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he must be thirty years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject, and a resident in the province for three years. The President of the Council is elected by the members.

The House of Assembly consists of fifty-four members, elected for three years. The qualifications for an elector are that of having been on the electoral roll for six months, and of having arrived at twenty-one years of age; and the qualifications for a member are the same. There were 69,921 registered electors in 1890. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members. The election of members of both houses takes place by ballot.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of six responsible ministers.

Governor of South Australia.—Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore, P.C., G.C.M.G. Appointed December, 1888. Assumed the Government April 11, 1889.

The Governor, who is at the same time commander-in-chief of the forces, marine and military, has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. The ministry is divided into six departments, presided over by the following members:—

Premier and Commissioner of Crown Lands.—Hon. T. Playford.

Chief Secretary.—Hon. C. C. Kingston.

Attorney-General.—Hon. R. Homburg.

Treasurer.—Hon. W. B. Rounsewell.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. J. G. Jenkins.

Minister of Agriculture and Education.—Hon. W. Copley.

The Ministers have a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum each. They are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts, as in the United Kingdom.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The settled part of the colony is divided into counties, hundreds, municipalities, and district councils, the last being the most important, as it gives the powers of a municipality, the ratepayers having the power of levying rates, &c., and applying the funds for road-making purposes. There are 41 counties, blocks of country thrown open for agricultural purposes. There are 4 extensive pastoral districts—the eastern, western, northern, and north-eastern. There are 33 municipalities and 140 district councils. The northern territory is presided over by a resident, assisted by a small staff.

Area and Population.

The original boundaries of the colony, according to the statute of 4 & 5 Will. IV. cap. 95, were fixed between 132° and 141° E. long. for the eastern and western boundaries, the 26° of S. lat. for the northern limit, and for the South the Southern Ocean. The boundaries of the colony were subsequently extended, under the authority of Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, so as to embrace all the territory lying northward of 26° S. latitude and between the 129th and 138th degrees of East longitude. The total area of the colony is calculated to amount to 903,690 English square miles.

South Australia was first colonised in 1836 by emigrants from Great Britain, sent out under the auspices of a company called the South Australian Colonisation Association, which in 1835 obtained a grant from the Imperial Government of the lands of the colony. The conditions were that the land should not be sold at less than 1*l.* per acre; that the revenue arising from the sale of such lands should be appropriated to the immigration of agricultural labourers, and the construction of roads, bridges, and other public works (which provisions have been strictly observed); that the control of the company's affairs should be vested in a body of commissioners approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Governor be nominated by the Crown.

The population at various censuses has been :—

—	Population	Yearly Increase per cent.	—	Population	Yearly Increase per cent.
1844	17,366	—	1871	185,626	2·7
1855	85,821	22·5	1881	279,865	4·4
1866	163,452	7·0	1891	315,048	1·25

Of the total population in 1891, 4,895 belonged to the northern territory.

There were April 5, 1891, 161,759 males, 153,289 females. There is only one person to about 3 square miles. The population of Adelaide, the capital of the colony, and suburbs is about 133,220.

The enumerations here given, except the three last, did not include the aboriginal population. The number of aborigines living in settled districts was found to be 3,369, namely, 1,833 males and 1,536 females, at the census of March 26, 1876. In 1881 the number of aborigines was stated to be 6,346—3,478 males, 2,868 females, and in 1891—2,603, 1,387 males and 1,216 females. Of the population in 1891, 4,151 were Chinese adult males.

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1886	11,177	1,976	4,234	6,943
1887	10,831	1,977	3,944	6,887
1888	10,510	2,084	3,759	6,751
1889	10,318	2,062	3,501	6,817
1890	10,364	2,235	3,923	6,441

The following are the statistics of immigrants and emigrants by sea only for five years, and the excess of immigrants over emigrants:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Immigrants	17,623	15,468	12,637	9,230	7,432
Emigrants	25,231	17,667	12,750	8,736	5,060
	-7,608	-2,199	-113	+494	+2,372

Religion.

The aggregate number of churches and chapels in the colony in 1889 was 1,032. At the census of 1881 the number belonging to the leading denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 76,000; Roman Catholic, 42,928; Wesleyans, 42,103; Lutherans, 19,617; Presbyterians, 17,917; Baptists, 14,000; Methodists, 10,790; Bible Christians, 10,500; Congregationalists, 9,908; Jews, 702. No aid from the State is given for religious purposes.

Instruction.

Public instruction is under charge of the Educational Department. Teachers are paid partly by fees and partly by Government grants, public lands being set apart for educational purposes. Education is compulsory up to a certain standard. Government grants exhibitions and scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and universities. In 1890 there were 253 public schools and 298 provisional schools; the number of children under instruction during 1890 being 44,804. There is a training college for teachers. The University of Adelaide was founded in 1872. The university is authorised to grant degrees in arts, law, music, medicines, and science. Its endowment amounts to 50,000*l.* and 50,000 acres of land. There are several denominational colleges. There were 362 private schools, with 15,255 pupils, in 1890.

Justice and Crime.

There is one supreme court, a court of vice-admiralty, a court of insolvency, 68 local courts and police magistrates' courts. There are circuit courts held at several places. In 1886 there were 121 convictions for felonies and misdemeanours, 102 in 1887, 91 in 1888, and 82 in 1890. The total number of white persons in prison for felony at the end of 1890 was 112 males and 3 females.

Defence.

The colony possesses an efficient militia and volunteer force, the former consisting of 1,373 men of all ranks, and the latter of 777, or a total military force, including the head-quarter staff and a permanent force of artillery 52 strong—of 2,202 men. For purposes of naval defence a war-vessel of the latest design and construction is stationed off the chief port of the colony, which is defended by two well-armed forts.

Finance.

The total annual revenue and the total annual expenditure of the colony of South Australia for each of the five financial years ending June 30, from 1887 to 1891, were as follows —

Years ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1887	1,869,942	2,165,245
1888	2,354,743	2,345,931
1889	2,302,494	2,273,203
1890	2,478,981	2,404,179
1891	2,732,222	2,603,498

The revenue for 1891-92 is estimated at 2,812,302*l.*, and expenditure 2,775,372*l.*

The greater part of the revenue of the colony is derived from customs duties, inland revenue, posts and telegraphs, railways, and territorial receipts, while the main portion of the expenditure is on account of public works, railways, and interest on public debt. The total revenue averages 7*l.* 16*s.* per head, of which customs and other sources of taxation contribute 2*l.* 7*s.* About one-third of the expenditure is for administrative charges, comprising salaries of judges, &c., civil establishments, defences, police, gaols, and prisons.

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1852. amounted, on December 31, 1890, to 20,401,500*l.* Three-fourths of the public debt has been spent on railways, water-works, and telegraphs, the *net* earnings of which exceed the interest payable. The railways show a profit of five per cent. per annum.

The real property of the colony in 1891 was valued at 51,072,000*l.*, and personal property at 32,581,300*l.*

Production and Industry.

Of the total area (578,361,600 acres), 9,010,033 acres were alienated at the end of 1890. The total land enclosed amounts to 28,797,829 acres, of which 2,649,098 acres were under cultivation in 1890-91. Of this 1,673,573 acres were under wheat, 345,150 under hay, 8,736 under orchards, 9,535 vineyards, and 534,152 fallow. The gross produce of wheat in 1879-80 was 14,260,964 bushels, in 1884-85, 14,621,755 bushels, and in 1890-91, 9,399,389 bushels. In 1884, 473,535 gallons of wine were produced, of which 50,080 gallons were exported: in 1890-91, 762,776 gallons were made, and 221,885

gallons exported. The live stock in 1891 numbered—horses, 187,686 ; cattle, 359,938 ; sheep, 7,004,642. In 1890, of the total area 156,820 square miles were held under pastoral leases, and the number of leases was 1,135.

The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly in copper and silver. The value of the copper ore produced in 1890 was 71,575*l.*, and of copper, 155,417*l.*; and the total value of all minerals produced, 284,893*l.*; in 1887 it was 319,954*l.* ; 1886, 275,280*l.* ; 1885, 344,451*l.* ; 1884, 491,950*l.*

In 1890 there were 870 factories in the colony, employing 12,554 people. There were 26 iron and brass furnaces, employing 1,384 people, and 52 manufacturers of agricultural implements to 518 people.

Commerce.

The total value of South Australian imports and exports, inclusive of bullion and specie, from and to various countries, in each of the six years 1885 to 1890, was as follows :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1885	5,289,014	5,417,145	1888	5,413,638	6,984,098
1886	4,852,750	4,489,008	1889	6,804,451	7,259,365
1887	5,096,293	5,330,780	1890	8,262,673	8,827,378

The imports into the colony consist of numerous articles of general consumption, textile manufactures, and British colonial produce, the principal article being drapery goods. Imports are 23*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* per head, and exports 25*l.* 14*s.* per head.

The principal exports have been as follows for five years :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Wool . . .	1,447,971	1,955,207	1,610,456	2,194,701	1,871,277
Wheat . . .	82,134	626,610	1,492,145	236,898	1,382,418
„ flour . .	544,476		663,701	691,777	613,823
Copper ore .	58,538	53,709	72,600	82,355	71,575

281,073 tons of bread stuff were exported in 1890.

Only about 5 per cent. of the trade is with foreign countries. Of the remainder, on an average, about one-half of the imports are from the United Kingdom, and the other half from the other Australian colonies. Of the exports about two-thirds go to the United Kingdom, and the bulk of the remainder to the Australian colonies.

The subjoined table shows the commercial intercourse of South Australia with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, exclusive of gold, for the six years from 1884 to 1889 :—

Years	Exports from South Australia to the United Kingdom.	Imports of British home produce into South Australia	Years	Exports from South Australia to the United Kingdom.	Imports of British home produce into South Australia
	£	£		£	£
1885	3,459,412	2,237,626	1888	3,096,982	1,902,714
1886	2,487,032	1,518,152	1889	3,231,374	1,618,740
1887	2,809,316	1,488,220	1890	2,937,873	2,040,559

The following were the values of the principal exports to and imports from the United Kingdom, the values being shown from the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Exports	£	£	£	£	£
Wool . . .	1,723,081	1,547,941	1,442,202	1,624,288	1,410,728
Wheat & flour.	69,669	209,138	558,188	214,763	476,259
Copper and copper ore .	222,897	156,139	45,081	69,835	176,331
Imports					
Iron . . .	286,273	231,210	305,678	211,564	359,355
Apparel, &c. .	185,072	176,631	258,956	242,537	264,600
Cottons . . .	163,745	192,595	240,902	184,979	241,542
Woollens . . .	131,301	128,359	197,088	165,985	184,695
Machinery . .	85,049	66,614	74,617	70,202	60,352

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1890, 1,041 vessels of 1,075,133 tons entered, and 1,081 vessels of 1,115,309 tons cleared the ports of the colony. The total shipping belonging to the colony is 304 vessels of 35,314 tons.

Communications.

The colony possesses 4,500 miles of made roads. It had 1,756 miles of railway open for traffic in December 1890 (1,610 miles in South Australia and 146 in the Northern territory), and 54 miles of lines in course of construction. The railways pay 5 per cent. profit to the Government.

There were 5,623 miles of telegraph and telephone in operation at the end of 1890, with 12,178 miles of wire. Inclusive of the total is an overland line running from Adelaide to Port Darwin, a distance of 2,000 miles in connection with the British Australian cable. The receipts exceed the cost of the department after paying interest on moneys borrowed for construction. Attached to the telegraph department, telephone exchanges have been established.

In 1890 there were 609 post offices in the colony; and during 1890 there passed through them 16,794,679 letters, 1,251,414 packets, and 9,460,975 newspapers.

Banks.

There are 10 banking associations. In 1890 their total liabilities were 7,759,926*l.*, and assets 11,489,842*l.* The average note circulation was 480,425*l.*, and deposits 7,198,636*l.*

The Savings Bank is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Government, and has 128 branches. At the end of 1890 there were 70,873 depositors, with a total balance of 2,078,575*l.*

Agent-General of South Australia in London.—Sir John Cox Bray, K. C. M. G.
Assistant Agent-General.—Samuel Deering.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning South Australia.

Annual Statistical Register and Blue Book.

Census of South Australia, taken on the 3rd April, 1881. Summary Tables. Fol. Adelaide, 1881.

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Finniss (B. T.), The Constitutional History of South Australia during twenty-one years, from the foundation of the Settlement in 1836 to the inauguration of Responsible Government in 1857. London, 1886.

Harcus (William), South Australia: its History, Resources, Productions, and Statistics. London, 1876.

Newland (S.), The Far North Country. Adelaide, 1887.

Handbooks for Exhibitions:—

Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, 1886, by J. F. Conigrave. Adelaide, 1886.

Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, 1887, by H. J. Scott. Adelaide, 1887.

Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888, by H. J. Scott. Adelaide, 1888.

TASMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Tasmania was established by Act 18 Vict. No. 17, supplemented by Act 34 Vict. No. 42, passed in 1871, and by Act 49 Vict. No. 12, passed in 1885. By these Acts a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly are constituted, called the Parliament of Tasmania. The Legislative Council is composed of eighteen members, elected by all natural-born or naturalised subjects of the Crown who possess either a freehold worth 20*l.* a year, or a leasehold of 80*l.*, or are barristers or solicitors on roll of Supreme Court, medical practitioners duly qualified, and all subjects holding a commission or possessing a degree. Each member is elected for six years. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members, elected by all whose names appear on valuation rolls as owners or occupiers of property, or who are in receipt of income of 60*l.* per annum (of which 30*l.* must have been received during last six months before claim to vote is sent in), and who have continuously resided in Tasmania for over 12 months. The Assembly is elected for three

years. The number of electors for the Legislative Council at date 1891 was 6,750 or 4·60 of the total population, and for the House of Assembly 30,817 or 21·01 of the total population. The legislative authority vests in both Houses, while the executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor.—Sir Robert G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B. Appointed January 1887.

The Governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops in the colony; he has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. He is aided in the exercise of the executive by a cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting of four members, as follows:—

Premier and Chief Secretary.—Hon. Philip Oakley Fysh.

Treasurer.—Hon. Bolton Stafford Bird.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Andrew Inglis Clark.

Minister of Lands and Works.—Hon. Alfred Pillinger.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 900*l.* per annum. The position of Premier has a salary of 200*l.* per annum attached in addition. The ministers must have a seat in either of the two Houses.

Area and Population.

The first penal settlement was formed in Tasmania in 1804; and till 1813 it was merely a place of transportation from Great Britain and from New South Wales, of which colony it was a dependency until 1825. Transportation ceased in 1853.

The area of the colony is estimated at 26,215 square miles or about 16,778,000 acres, of which 15,571,500 acres form the area of Tasmania Proper, the rest constituting that of a number of small islands, in two main groups, the north-east and north-west. The colony is divided into eighteen counties.

The population has increased as follows:—

	Population.	Increase per Ct. per Annum.	—	Population.	Increase per Ct. per Annum.
1841	50,216	—	1871	99,328	1·15
1851	70,130	3·96	1881	115,705	1·43
1861	89,977	2·8	1891	146,667	3·84

At the census of 1891 there were 77,560 males and 69,107 females. On the basis of this population, the average density is 5·6 persons to a square mile. Of the total population in 1891, 107,901 were natives of Tasmania, 26,975 natives of the United Kingdom, 7,328 natives of other Australasian colonies, 943 Chinese, 917 German. In 1891 there were 22,313 males and 21,399 females married, 52,195 males and 43,736 females unmarried, 2,423 males and 3,945 females widowed, 25 males and 6 females divorced, and 604 males and 21 females unspecified. The aborigines of Tasmania are entirely extinct.

Of the population in 1881, 2,320 were returned as professional, 68,962 domestic (including wives, children and dependents), 3,884 commercial, 19,408 agricultural, 14,484 industrial.

The births, deaths, and marriages for five years have been as follows :—

—	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births.
1886	4,627	985	1,976	2,651
1887	4,736	939	2,161	2,575
1888	4,777	951	2,036	2,741
1889	4,757	967	2,098	2,659
1890	4,813	954	2,118	2,695

Of the total births in 1890, 195, or 4·05 per cent., were illegitimate.

The number of immigrants and emigrants was as follows in each of the six years from 1885 to 1890 :—

—	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Immigrants	14,822	15,399	14,980	18,866	23,443	29,517
Emigrants	14,173	14,630	12,288	17,936	20,771	27,070 ¹

¹ It is estimated that the departures are understated by about 7 per cent.

The direct movement of population is mainly between the Australian colonies (chiefly Victoria) and Tasmania.

The population of the capital, Hobart, on 6th April, 1891, was 24,905, and of Launceston 17,108.

Religion.

The Government contributes 1,286*l.* annually for various religious purposes. On 5th April, 1891, the census showed belonging to the Church of England 76,082 of the population; Roman Catholics, 25,805; Wesleyan Methodists, 17,050; Presbyterians, 9,756; Independents, 4,501; Jews, 64; Baptists, 3,285; Friends, 176; other sects, 9,828.

Instruction.

There are 16 superior schools or colleges in the colony, with (1891) an average attendance of 1,500; 240 public elementary schools, with 18,156 scholars on roll; and 101 private schools, with 4,420 scholars. Education is compulsory. There were also about 600 children attending ragged schools. Two technical schools were started in 1888 at Hobart and Launceston. The higher education is under a university, who hold examinations and grant degrees, being at present merely an examining body. Elementary education is under the control of a director working under a ministerial head. There are several valuable scholarships from the lower to the higher schools. At the census of 1881 the number of persons returned as unable to read and write was 31,080, or 27 per cent. of the population.

The total cost to Government of education in 1889-90 was 41,835*l.* There are 37 public libraries and mechanics' institutes, with about 57,000 volumes. There are 4 daily, 4 weekly, 2 tri-weekly, 1 bi-weekly, and 9 monthly journals.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court, courts of petty, general, and quarter sessions, the latter presided over by a stipendiary magistrate, assisted by justices of the peace. The total number of prisoners that came before all the criminal courts in 1890 was 5,502 males and 909 females; of these, 4,210 males and 752 females were summarily convicted, mostly for fraud; and 105 males and 12 females committed for trial. Before the Supreme Courts and sessions courts 46 persons were convicted. The total police force is 305. There were 2 gaols, with 149 male and 25 female inmates, at the end of 1890.

Pauperism.

Besides hospitals and benevolent institutions, there are two establishments for paupers, with 584 male and 203 female inmates at the end of the year 1890, the daily average number of persons maintained during the year being 597 males and 205 females. The total expenditure during the year was 11,417*l.*, mainly contributed by the colonial Government. During the year outdoor relief was administered to 1,139 people.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Of the total yearly revenue for 1890, 60 per cent. was derived from taxation, chiefly customs; 25 per cent. from railways, postal, telegraph, and other public services; and the remainder principally from the rental and sale of Crown lands. Of the expenditure 36 per cent. is for special public works, 31 per cent. for interest, 10 per cent. for general purposes, and 6 per cent. for religion, science, and education. In 1890 12,699*l.* was spent in defence. The subjoined statement shows the total general revenue and expenditure during each of the five years from 1886 to 1890:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ..	568,924	594,976	640,068	678,909	758,100
Expenditure .	584,756	668,759	709,486	681,674	722,746

Not included in the above receipts and disbursements are certain sums raised and expended for 'redemption of loans,' under the name of 'Territorial Revenue.'

The revenue for 1891 is estimated at 808,346*l.*, and expenditure 793,206*l.*

The total imperial expenditure in 1890 was 20,352*l.* mainly by the War Office.

The public debt of Tasmania amounted December 31, 1890, to 6,432,800*l.*; the debt, except 1,000,000*l.* at 3½ per cent., consists principally of 4 per cent. debentures, redeemable from 1876 to 1920, and the whole was raised for the

construction of public works. The interest on the amount realised on the last 4 per cent. loan floated was equivalent to 3·5 per cent. at par. The following is an abstract of loans expenditure up to December 31, 1890 :— Public works : railways, 3,254,409*l.*, or 52·67 per cent. ; telegraphs, 101,549*l.*, or 1·64 per cent. ; roads, bridges, jetties, &c., 1,506,333*l.*, or 24·33 per cent. ; public buildings, 553,419*l.*, or 8·93 per cent. ; defences, 116,591*l.*, or 1·88 per cent. ; other public works, 138,799*l.*, or 2·24 per cent.—total public works, 5,671,100*l.*, or 91·60 per cent. ; other public services, 519,591*l.*, or 8·40 per cent.—total, 6,190,691*l.*, or 100 per cent. ; balance of loans, raised chiefly for railways now being constructed, 286,462*l.*

The total local revenue for 1890 was 178,995*l.*, and the expenditure 182,805*l.*

Defence.

The volunteer defence force of the colony numbers some 2,106 officers and men, and is composed of two rifle regiments, engineers, artillery, cadets corps, and auxiliary force, all under jurisdiction of commandants stationed at Hobart and Launceston. Included in the above is a small permanent force, stationed at Hobart, of 25 men for the purpose of keeping barracks and batteries in order, and to form the nucleus of a larger force. There is a staff for the instruction of the other branches of the volunteer system, including the country rifle clubs scattered throughout the Island.

There are four batteries on the river Derwent, and one on the Tamar.

Production and Industry.

The total area of the colony is 16,778,000 acres. In 1891 19,408 persons were directly engaged in agriculture. In 1890 there were 517,174 acres under cultivation. Of the total area, 4,695,022 acres have been sold or granted to settlers by the Crown up to the end of 1890 ; while 666,193 acres have been leased as sheep runs. The total area under crops in 1890–91 was 157,376 acres ; under grasses, 201,060 acres ; fallow, 21,467 ; 10,345 acres were devoted to horticulture. The following table shows the acreage and produce of the chief crops for five years :—

—	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Wheat, acres . . .	35,322	40,498	40,657	49,055	39,452
„ bushels . . .	632,573	675,069	819,497	756,639	642,980
„ bushels per acre	17·91	16·42	20·15	15·43	16·29
Oats, acres . . .	21,607	21,169	33,334	40,169	20,740
„ bushels . . .	560,622	385,195	946,354	1,148,935	519,395
„ bushels per acre .	25·94	18·19	27·97	28·60	25·04
Potatoes, acres . .	16,084	16,394	13,653	17,015	20,133
„ tons . . .	75,773	42,526	66,721	72,275	73,158
„ tons per acre .	4·71	2·59	4·88	4·25	3·63
Hay, acres . . .	47,269	44,562	52,521	50,913	45,381
„ tons . . .	50,178	50,901	58,290	73,859	52,021
„ tons per acre .	1·06	1·14	1·11	1·45	1·14

Under the head of horticulture 373 acres were sown with hops in 1890, yielding 432,630 lbs of hops. The yield of apples was 368,986 bushels. Fruit culture is of great importance ; large quantities of fruit are exported.

There were in the colony 31,165 horses, 162,440 head of cattle, 1,619,256 sheep and lambs, and 81,716 pigs, on March 31, 1891.

The soil of the colony is rich in iron ore, tin, and galena, and there are large beds of coal. The total number of gold-mining leases in force at the end of 1890 was 334; of tin-mining leases, 757; coal, 44; silver, 370. Gold to the amount of 23,107 oz., valued at \$7,985*l.*, was exported in 1890. Owing to cessation of alluvial working, the total number of persons employed in gold-mining has decreased from 2,959 in 1879 to 1,009 in 1890. The total value of tin exports in 1890 was 296,761*l.* The total value of the tin exported up to the end of 1890 was 5,008,185*l.* The total number of men employed in coal-mining in 1890 was 191, output 53,512 tons, valued at 24,215*l.*

Commerce.

There are heavy customs duties, those levied in 1890 amounting to 329,068*l.*, or over 17 per cent. of the total value of imports. The total imports and exports of Tasmania, including bullion and specie, were as follows in each of the five years 1886 to 1890:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Total imports	1,756,567	1,596,817	1,610,664	1,611,035	1,897,512
Total exports	1,331,540	1,449,371	1,333,865	1,459,857	1,486,992

The exports are chiefly wool, gold, tin, timber, fruit and jam, hops, grain, hides and skins, bark. The following are the values of the more important of these for the five years from 1886 to 1890:—

Year	Wool	Gold	Tin	Timber and Bark	Hops	Fruit, Green and Preserved
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1886	310,934	104,402	363,364	116,959	14,557	148,596
1887	415,425	140,584	407,857	98,369	13,696	129,901
1888	306,930	127,562	426,326	133,027	13,502	120,494
1889	283,237	123,486	345,407	150,499	23,115	128,822
1890	419,173	87,085	296,761	125,439	31,348	136,502

The imports are mainly textiles—493,722*l.* in 1890, art and mechanical productions, 376,954*l.*; food and drinks, 396,534*l.*

Of the total imports those at the port of Launceston, and Northern Sub-ports in 1890 were valued at 901,624*l.*, and Hobart, and Southern Sub-ports, 995,888*l.* Exports from Launceston, 959,653*l.*; from Hobart, 414,967*l.*

The following gives, according to Tasmanian returns, a synopsis of the general direction of trade during the years 1888, 1889 and 1890:—

Country	Imports from			Exports to		
	1888 £	1889 £	1890 £	1888 £	1889 £	1890 £
United Kingdom . . .	485,391	517,681	680,760	221,347	251,835	323,239
Victoria	834,200	773,917	829,167	596,321	717,290	633,362
New South Wales . . .	166,410	192,759	250,332	459,853	431,741	433,235
Other British colonies .	103,485	90,857	100,828	56,344	58,975	96,606
Foreign countries . . .	21,178	35,821	35,925	—	16	560
Total	1,610,664	1,611,035	1,897,512	1,333,865	1,459,857	1,486,992

It is difficult to ascertain the exact value of the trade in respect of any one country, the custom still prevailing to refer all exports to the port to which the vessel has cleared for, and imports to the last port of clearance. It is estimated that the true extent of inter-colonial trade in itself does not greatly exceed 25 per cent. of the whole, the balance being principally trade with England.

The total value of the exports from Tasmania to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British produce into Tasmania direct, in 1885-90 was as follows, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Tasmania .	304,493	248,409	296,795	239,272	319,792	345,863
Imports of British produce	455,480	559,661	425,338	482,330	490,530	609,324

The staple articles of export from Tasmania to the United Kingdom are minerals and wool. The value amounted to 214,215*l.* in 1886, to 274,649*l.* in 1887, to 201,431*l.* in 1888, to 280,048*l.* in 1889, to 296,478*l.* in 1890. In 1886 tin of the value of 3,747*l.* was exported to Great Britain; in 1887 1,015*l.*; in 1888, 11,252*l.*; in 1889, 10,587*l.*; in 1890, 6,114*l.* The principal imports from Great Britain are apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 90,053*l.* in 1890; iron, wrought and unwrought, 62,358*l.*; cottons, 45,077*l.*; woollens, 46,420*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1890 746 vessels of 475,618 tons entered (44 of 97,461 belonging to the United Kingdom), and 763 of 475,629 tons (34 of 87,641 tons belonging to the United Kingdom) cleared Tasmanian ports. Of the former 280 of 272,863 tons cleared, and of the latter 292 of 273,494 tons entered Hobart; the remainder falling to Launceston. The number of registered vessels belonging to Tasmania in 1890 was 224 of 19,803 tons, 51 of which were steamers of 7,900 tons.

Internal Communications.

At the end of 1890 there were open for traffic 399 miles of railway completed, consisting of a main line connecting the two principal ports, Hobart and Launceston, and a line connecting Launceston and Formby; and lines 74 miles in length were in course of construction in 1890.

Tasmania has a telegraph system, belonging to the Government, through all the settled parts of the colony. At the end of 1890 the number of miles

of line in operation was 2,094, and 2,761 miles of wire; the number of stations 178. The number of telegraphic messages sent was 553,548 in the year 1890. On May 1, 1862, telegraphic communication was established with the continent of Australia by a submarine cable, which carried 99,472 messages in 1890. There are also 382 miles of telephone wire, with exchanges at New Norfolk, Hobart, and Launceston. The revenue of the Government telegraph and telephone system was 19,975*l.*, and the expenditure 18,783*l.*, in the year 1890.

The number of letters carried by the Post Office in the year 1890 was 5,035,667; of packets, 963,179; of newspapers, 4,941,571; and post-cards, 137,157. The Post Office revenue in 1890 was 41,759*l.*, and the expenditure 46,137*l.* There were 315 post-offices in 1890, 522 officers, 3,100 miles of post roads, and 867,702 miles travelled.

Agent-General in London, Hon. E. N. C. Braddon.

Books of Reference.

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VICTORIA.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Victoria was established by an Act passed by the Legislature of the colony in 1854, to which the assent of the Crown was given, in pursuance of the power granted by the Act of the Imperial Parliament of 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55. The legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers: the Legislative Council, composed of forty-eight members, and the Legislative Assembly, composed of ninety-five members (1889). According to an Act which came into force in 1881 members of the former must be in possession of an estate of the annual value of 100*l.*; and electors must be in the possession or occupancy of property of the rateable value of 10*l.* per annum if derived from freehold, or of 25*l.* if derived from leasehold or the occupation of rented property. No electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne University, ministers of religion of any denomination, certificated schoolmasters, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy. About one-third of the members of the Legislative Council must retire every two years. The members of the Legislative Assembly require no property qualification, and are elected by universal manhood suffrage, for the term of three years. Clergymen of any religious denomination

are not allowed to hold seats in either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly.

In 1890-91 the number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Council was 156,894; the number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Assembly was 258,576. Of the former all but 724, and of the latter all but 29,469, are ratepayers.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun. Appointed Governor of Victoria 1889; assumed the government February 3, 1892.

The Governor, who is likewise commander-in-chief of all the colonial troops, has a salary of 10,000*l.* a year. In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of ten ministers, composed as follows:—

Premier and Treasurer.—Hon. William Shiels.

Chief Secretary, President of the Board of Land and Works, and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.—Hon. Allan McLean.

Minister of Mines and Education.—Hon. A. R. Outtrim.

Minister of Public Instruction.—Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Sir F. T. Sargood, K.C.M.G.

Minister of Customs and Justice.—Hon. George Turner.

Minister of Railways.—Hon. James Wheeler.

Minister of Defence and Representative of the Legislative Council.—Hon. George Davis.

Postmaster-General and Attorney-General.—Hon. J. Gavan Duffy.

Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture.—Hon. George Graham.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. A. Peacock.

Portfolios without Office.—Hon. Simon Fraser, M.L.C.; Hon. C. J. Ham, M.L.C.; Hon. A. J. Peacock, M.L.A.

The Premier has a salary of 2,000*l.*, and the other ministers from 1,400*l.* to 1,825*l.* At least four out of the ten ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local administration the colony is divided into urban and rural municipalities. The former, called cities, towns, and boroughs, ought not to be of a greater area than nine square miles, and in being constituted must contain at least 300 householders. The latter, called shires, are portions of country, of undefined extent, containing rateable property capable of yielding a revenue of 500*l.* In 1891 there were 50 urban and 133 rural municipalities, all but a very small portion of the whole area of the colony being included within their limits. Every ratepayer has one or more votes, according to the amount of his rates.

Area and Population.

The colony, first settled in 1835, formed for a time a portion of New South Wales, bearing the name of the Port Phillip district. It was erected in 1851—by Imperial Act of Parliament,

13 & 14 Vict. cap. 59—into a separate colony, and called Victoria. The colony has an area of 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, about $\frac{1}{34}$ part of the whole area of Australia. The colony is divided into 37 counties, varying in area from 920 to 5,933 square miles.

The growth of the population, as shown by the censuses of successive periods, is exhibited in the following table. The figures for 1891 are liable to slight future revision :—

Date of Enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Annual rate of Increase per cent.
November 8, 1836 . . .	186	38	224	—
March 2, 1846 . . .	20,184	12,695	32,879	14·57
March 29, 1857 . . .	264,334	146,432	410,766	115·
April 7, 1861 . . .	328,651	211,671	540,322	7·5
April 2, 1871 . . .	401,050	330,478	731,528	3·1
April 3, 1881 . . .	452,083	410,263	862,346	1·7
April 5, 1891 ¹ . . .	599,174	541,237	1,140,411	2·8

¹ Census figures not final.

The average density of the population is about 13 persons to the square mile, or one person to every 50 acres.

The following table gives a summary, subject to revision, of the population of Victoria, according to the census taken on April 5, 1891 :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Population, exclusive of Chinese and aborigines	591,061	540,629	1,131,690
Chinese	7,761	376	8,137
Aborigines	352	232	584
Total	599,174	541,237	1,140,411

During the last decade there has been a large decrease in the number of the Chinese and aborigines.

At the date of the census of 1881, 96 per cent. of the population were British subjects by birth : native Victorians numbered 499,199, or 58 per cent of the population : natives of the Australian colonies, 39,861 : of England and Wales, 147,453 : of Ireland, 86,733 : of Scotland, 48,153.

Of the total population in 1881, 108,919 were directly engaged in agriculture ; in pastoral pursuits, 13,731 ; commercial, 23,559 ; mining, 36,066 ; in 'entertaining or clothing,' 41,712 ; contractors, artisans, and mechanics, 46,883 ; domestic servants, 24,723 : 'public business,' 9,901.

About three-fifths of the total population of Victoria live in towns. At the census of 1891 it was ascertained that the town population numbered 684,260, out of a total population of 1,140,400.

Inclusive of the suburbs the populations, according to the census of 1891, of the principal towns were as follows :—Melbourne, 491,378, or over two-fifths of the population of the colony ; Ballarat, 46,033 ; Sandhurst, 37,238 ; Geelong, 24,210 ; Castlemaine, 6,082.

The following are the births, deaths, and marriages in the colony for each of the five years from 1886 to 1890.

Year	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births
1886	30,824	1,465	14,952	7,737	15,872
1887	33,043	1,580	16,005	7,768	17,038
1888	34,503	1,658	16,287	8,946	18,216
1889	36,359	1,809	19,392	9,194	16,967
1890	37,578	1,913	18,012	9,187	19,566

In the 37 years from 1838 to the end of 1874, more than 167,000 immigrants received assistance from the public funds for defraying their passage to the colony; but since 1874 State-assisted immigration has ceased. No account is taken of migration overland across the borders, but the recorded immigration into and emigration from the colony of Victoria by sea were as follows in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890:—

Year	Immigration (by sea)	Emigration (by sea)
1886	93,404	68,102
1887	90,147	68,121
1888	102,032	60,229
1889	84,582	68,418
1890	79,777	63,820

Of the immigrants in 1890, 52,171 were males and 27,606 were females; and of the emigrants 42,740 were males and 21,080 females. The excess of immigrants over emigrants in 1890 was 15,957 of which 3,502 was due to immigration from the United Kingdom, 10,859 from the neighbouring colonies, and 1,596 from foreign countries.

Religion.

There is no State Church in Victoria, and no State assistance has been given to religion since 1875. Prior to that period a sum of 50,000*l.* had been set apart annually out of the general revenue for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, and this amount had been distributed proportionately amongst the various denominations. At the date of the census of 1881 about 73 per cent. of the population were Protestants, 24 per cent. were Roman Catholics, and a half per cent. were Jews. The following were the estimated numbers of each of the principal divisions in 1889:—Episcopalians, 398,761; Presbyterians, 169,714; Methodists, 138,748; other Protestants, 84,592; Roman Catholics, 260,404; Jews, 5,542; Buddhists, Confucians, &c., 10,710; others (including unspecified), 35,829.

Instruction.

Educational establishments in Victoria are of four kinds, viz., the University with its three affiliated colleges, State schools (primary), technical schools or colleges, and private schools. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature, and the building was opened on October 3, 1855. The Act, which was amended in 1880, provides for its endowment by the payment of 2,000*l.* annually out of the general revenue; but, besides this sum, an additional endowment of

7,500*l.* is now annually voted by Parliament, making a total endowment of 16,500*l.* It is both an examining and a teaching body, and in 1859 received a royal charter empowering it to grant degrees in all Faculties except Divinity.

Affiliated to the University are three colleges—Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's—in connection with the Church of England, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Churches respectively. From the opening of the University to the end of 1890, 3,062 students matriculated, and 1,328 direct degrees were conferred. In 1890 the students who matriculated numbered 151, the direct graduates numbered 99, and there were 570 students attending lectures.

Public instruction is strictly secular; it is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 13, with certain exceptions, and free for the subjects comprised in the ordinary course of instruction. In 1890 there were 2,165 State schools, with 4,720 teachers, a total enrolment of 249,051 scholars, and average attendance 132,979, or about 53 per cent. of the numbers on the roll. About 96 per cent. of the children of school age living in the colony are being educated, 78 per cent. at the State schools. Amongst persons aged 15 years and upwards at the census of 1881, 92½ per cent. were able to read and write, and only 3½ per cent. were entirely illiterate. In 1889-90 the total cost of public (primary) instruction, exclusive of expenditure on buildings, was 687,651*l.*—all paid by the State. Although the education given by the State is strictly primary, eleven exhibitions—of the yearly value of 35*l.* each, and tenable for six years, and 200 scholarships—of the annual value of 10*l.*, tenable for three years—are awarded to the ablest scholars, to enable them to complete their education at the private grammar schools and at the University. Secondary education is entirely under the control either of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. There were in 1889-90 782 private schools in Victoria, with 1,967 teachers, and attended by 49,181 scholars. These numbers include 195 schools, 633 teachers, and 22,075 scholars in connection with the Roman Catholic denomination, the members of which do not as a rule avail themselves of the free education afforded by the State.

The technical schools and other educational establishments embrace two Technical Colleges, five Schools of Mines, several Schools of Art and Design, and an Agricultural College.

The public library of Melbourne has about 120,000 volumes, and nearly 135,000 pamphlets and parts. The leading towns have either a public library or a Mechanics' Institute. On Jan. 1, 1890, they numbered 375. The total number of volumes in the libraries, exclusive of Melbourne, was about 436,000.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and four puisne judges. There are courts of general and petty sessions, county courts, courts of insolvency, courts of mines, and courts of licensing. The following are the criminal statistics for five years:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Taken into custody	32,011	34,473	37,309	37,321	38,465
Summarily convicted	20,202	21,622	23,307	23,298	24,494
Committed for trial	756	820	873	1,023	1,000
Sentenced	492	506	557	680	605

There are 10 prisons in Victoria, besides police gaols. At the end or 1890 there were confined in these prisons 1,546 males and 316 females, of whom 905 males and 55 females had been convicted of felony.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony in each of the five financial years ended June 30, from 1887 to 1891, the figures for the latest year being only approximate, were as follow :—

Year ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1887	6,733,826	6,561,251
1888	7,607,598	7,287,151
1889	8,675,990	7,919,202
1890	8,519,159	9,645,737
1891	8,340,813	9,228,693

The following table shows the approximate amounts of revenue and expenditure under the principal heads during 1890-91 :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1890-91.

Heads of Revenue	Amount	Heads of Expenditure	Amount
	£		£
<i>Taxation :—</i>		Interest and expenses of debt	1,638,000
Customs, duties, &c.	2,525,572	Redemption of loans	2,125
Excise	129,991	Railways (working expenses)	2,511,795
Land tax	120,633	Other public works	1,212,559
Duties on estates of deceased persons	184,886	Post and telegraphs	634,339
Duty on bank notes	30,737	Crown lands, &c.	228,843
Stamp duty ¹	218,000 ¹	Public instruction, science, &c.	845,093
Business licences	22,151	Charitable institutions, &c.	283,159
Tonnage, dues, &c.	20,669	Judicial and legal	254,772
Total taxation	3,252,639	Police and gaols	360,647
Railways	3,306,580	Customs, harbours, &c.	137,035
Post and telegraphs ¹	533,317	Mining	123,850
Crown lands	613,031	Defences	238,296
Other sources	635,246	Other expenditure	758,180
Total	8,340,813	Total	9,228,693

¹ Estimated.

The revenue for 1891-2 is estimated at 8,581,995*l.*, and expenditure at 8,982,398*l.*

The amount raised by taxation, as shown in the last table, viz. 3,252,639*l.*, was equivalent to a proportion of 2*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* per head of population.

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, which amounted, at June 30, 1891, to 43,610,265*l*. Of this sum, 33,949,606*l*. was borrowed for the construction of railways, 6,754,133*l*. for waterworks, 1,105,557*l*. for State school buildings, and 1,800,969*l*., for other public works. The rate of interest on the public debt varied from 3½ to 5 per cent., and averages 4 per cent.

The estimated total value of the rateable property of the colony in 1890 was 194,313,646*l*., and the annual value 13,265,543*l*.

Defence.

The land forces of Victoria at the end of 1889 comprised an establishment of 5,571 men of all arms, of whom 345 were officers, 280 non-commissioned officers, and 4,946 rank and file. The naval force consists of a permanent force of 236, and the Naval Brigade, of 379 officers and men.

The Naval flotilla consists of eight ships and torpedo boats, viz., the armoured turret-ship *Cerberus*, two steel gun-boats, and four torpedo boats. In addition to these, three vessels belonging to the Melbourne Harbour Trust are armed with breech-loading guns as auxiliaries.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of Victoria about 22,359,050 acres are either alienated or in process of alienation. Of the remainder about 10,828,000 acres are at present suitable for agriculture; 13,540,000 acres for pastoral purposes; State forests, timber and water reserves, over 2,368,000 acres; auriferous land, 1,090,000 acres; and roads, 1,320,000.

The total number of cultivated holdings in 1889-90 was 36,497.

The following table shows the areas under the principal crops and the produce of each for five years :—

Years	Total Area Cultivated	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Potatoes		Hay	
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons
1887	2,417	1,052	12,100	185·7	4,256	37	828	50	170·6	445	483
1888	2,576	1,233	13,328	199	4,562	41	956	48	198	441·8	624
1889	2,564	1,217	8,647	197·5	2,804	83·4	1,131	43	131	411	308
1890	2,627	1,179	11,496	236	5,645	90·7	1,831	47	157	451·5	666
1891	—	1,145	13,003	220	4,894	88	1,575	54	204	415	567

The produce per acre of the principal crops has been :—

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley		Potatoes	Hay
			Malting	Other		
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Tons	Tons
1887	11·49	22·91	19·66	29·78	3·41	1·09
1888	10·81	22·92	20·93	28·99	4·11	1·41
1889	7·10	14·20			3·04	0·75
1890	9·75	23·87		13·55	3·33	1·48
1891	11·35	22·21		20·18	3·78	1·37
			16·59	23·99		

In addition to these, green forage and permanent artificial grasses covered 155,596 acres, vines covered 15,662 acres, and gardens and orchards occupied an extent of about 29,243 acres in 1890.

According to the census of 1891 there were in the colony 436,459 horses, 1,780,978 head of cattle, 12,736,143 sheep, and 282,457 pigs.

II. MINING.

The subjoined statement gives, from official returns, the estimated quantities of gold, with value, obtained in Victoria in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890 :—

Years	Number of Ounces	Approximate Value	Years	Number of Ounces	Approximate Value
		£			£
1886	665,396	2,661,584	1889	614,839	2,459,356
1887	617,751	2,471,004	1890	588,561	2,354,244
1888	625,026	2,500,104			

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1890 is estimated at 56,839,359 oz., of an aggregate value of 227,357,436*l*. The estimated number of miners at work on the gold-fields at the end of 1890 was 23,712, or about 3,357 less than the estimate of the previous year, of whom 3,164 were Chinese.

III. MANUFACTURES.

The total number of manufactories, works, &c. in March 1890, was 3,305, of which about 1,743 used steam or gas engines, with an aggregate horse-power of 28,547; the number of hands employed was 59,181; and the lands, buildings, machinery, and plant were valued at 15,793,810*l*. The manufactures are almost entirely for home consumption.

Commerce.

There are heavy tariffs on most of the important articles of import, the total customs duties collected in 1890 amounting to 2,704,380*l*., equal to about 12 per cent. of the total value of imports.

The total value of the imports and exports of Victoria, including bullion and specie, in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890, was as follows :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports	Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£		£	£
1886	18,530,575	11,795,321	1889	24,402,760	12,734,734
1887	19,022,151	11,351,145	1890	22,954,015	13,266,222
1888	23,972,134	13,853,763			

The value of the trade during 1889-90 between Victoria and the principal British and foreign countries is shown in the following table, according to Victorian returns :—

Country	1889		1890	
	Imports therefrom	Exports thereto	Imports therefrom	Exports thereto
<i>British Countries:—</i>	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	11,414,682	7,036,585	9,607,193	6,850,014
Australian colonies	8,605,613	4,039,484	8,525,759	4,064,106
India	298,379	401,763	104,288	519,043
Ceylon	77,313	17,810	100,838	157,331
Canada	21,994	—	55,740	60
Other British possessions	815,334	107,201	760,053	141,270
Total	21,233,345	11,602,843	19,453,871	11,731,824
<i>Foreign Countries:—</i>				
Belgium	111,053	597,641	121,060	654,748
France	181,490	133,513	174,547	452,807
Germany	606,673	218,652	682,166	240,088
Sweden and Norway	512,165	—	565,501	—
Java and Philippine Islands	249,637	18,362	402,404	11,078
China	144,529	8	399,556	15
United States	991,009	153,563	1,069,297	155,872
Others	72,859	10,152	85,613	19,790
Total	3,169,415	1,131,891	3,500,144	1,534,398
All countries	24,402,760	12,734,734	22,954,015	13,266,222

The following are the values of the principal articles imported and exported in 1890.

Imports		Exports	
Articles	Value	Articles	Value
	£		£
Wool	3,190,298	Gold (inclusive of specie)	2,739,503
Woollen and woollen piece goods	785,961	Wool	5,933,699
Cottons	958,266	Live stock	476,717
Sugar	1,208,797	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	212,910
Tea	666,239	Breadstuffs	507,482
Live stock	1,997,051	Tea (re-export)	367,865
Timber	1,288,982	Sugar (refined in Victoria)	131,988
Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, &c.)	1,034,112	Apparel and slops	167,682
Coal	745,589	Tallow	156,851
All other articles	11,078,720	All other articles	2,571,525
Total	22,954,015	Total	13,266,222

The values of the principal articles of import and export have been as follows in the five years 1886–90 :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Imports	£	£	£	£	£
Coal	510,768	533,577	617,325	753,048	745,589
Cottons	962,126	825,883	1,129,334	952,262	958,266
Iron and steel	818,799	726,636	977,928	1,002,840	1,034,112
Live stock	928,505	1,362,591	2,040,213	1,081,348	1,997,051
Sugar and molasses	853,419	1,127,556	945,978	992,761	1,208,797
Timber	1,170,539	760,553	1,420,349	1,390,036	1,288,982
Wool	2,331,599	2,778,927	2,704,060	3,595,449	3,190,298
Woollens	892,868	724,436	923,549	969,412	785,961
Exports					
Gold, mostly specie	1,947,703	1,254,546	3,690,519	2,280,326	2,739,503
Wheat	166,916	416,487	515,016	84,064	114,357
Live stock	393,889	529,782	406,777	538,973	476,717
Wool	4,999,662	5,073,491	5,170,930	5,928,932	5,933,699

The quantity of wool exported in 1890 amounted to 132,149,027 lbs., valued at 5,933,699£, of which, however, less than half was the produce of Victoria.

Of the total imports those arriving at the port of Melbourne were valued at 18,102,266£, and of the exports those shipped from Melbourne were valued at 11,956,351£ in 1890.

The commercial intercourse of Victoria with the United Kingdom (exclusive of gold) is shown in the subjoined table, according to the 'Board of Trade Returns,' for each of the five years from 1886 to 1890 :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Victoria	4,853,667	5,515,129	5,844,201	5,500,105	3,968,662
Imports of British produce	6,766,784	5,959,984	8,877,069	7,721,118	7,101,348

The staple articles of export from Victoria to the United Kingdom are wool and gold; most of the latter exported goes to the United Kingdom. The exports of wool to Great Britain were as follows in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£
1886	93,889,887	4,047,388
1887	96,288,952	4,697,152
1888	106,587,076	4,971,504
1889	91,367,360	4,418,382
1890	98,300,002	4,930,739

Among the minor articles of merchandise exported to the United Kingdom in 1890 were wheat and flour, of the value of 138,060*l.*; tallow, 142,166*l.*; leather, 174,438*l.*; preserved and frozen meat, 17,482*l.*; bark, 92,128*l.*; sheep skins and furs, 179,815*l.*

The British imports into Victoria embrace nearly all articles of home manufacture, chief among them iron, wrought and unwrought (not including railway rails and telegraph wire), 1,157,656*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 147,684*l.*; woollen goods, 648,629*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, 555,929*l.*; cotton goods, 852,268*l.*; machinery, 310,822*l.*; paper, 280,366*l.*; beer and ale, 183,601*l.*, in 1890.

Shipping and Navigation.

The shipping inwards and outwards has been as follows for five years:—

Years	Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1886	2,307	1,848,058	2,324	1,887,329
1887	2,435	1,220,580	2,418	1,398,065
1888	2,714	2,182,071	2,630	1,125,812
1889	2,855	2,270,827	2,886	2,328,351
1890	2,474	2,178,551	2,459	2,184,790

Of the vessels entered in 1890, 435 of 827,122 tons, and of those cleared 435 of 825,769 tons were British; 1,855 of 1,076,710 tons entered, and 1,835 of 1,079,164 tons cleared, were colonial. Of the total entered 1,967 of 2,051,826 tons, and cleared 1,954 of 2,045,156 tons, were at the port, Melbourne.

The vessels on the register of the colony at the end of 1890 numbered 137 steamers of 43,398 tons, and sailing vessels 259 of 42,772 tons.

Internal Communications.

The railways in Victoria all belong to the State. There were 2,688 miles of railway completed at the end of 1890. Besides these 215 miles were in course of construction.

The total cost of the lines open to June 30, 1890, was 34,370,031*l.*—of which all but about 2,996,000*l.* was derived from loans—being about an average of 13,915*l.* per mile for the miles open. The gross receipts in the year 1889-90 amounted to 3,131,866*l.*; and the expenditure to 2,132,158*l.*, or 68·08 per cent. of the receipts: which latter proportion, however, was higher than usual. The profit on working was thus 999,708*l.*, being equivalent to 2·91 per cent. of the mean capital cost, or 3·18 of the borrowed capital, which bears interest at the average rate of 4·14 per cent. The number of passengers conveyed in the year 1889-90 was 71 millions, and the weight of goods and live stock carried was 4,170,000 tons. The train mileage in 1889-90 was 11,773,152 miles. The proportions of receipts from passengers and goods traffic to the total receipts were 54 and 46 per cent. respectively.

The Post-Office of the Colony forwarded 62,526,448 letters, 7,491,316 packets, and 22,729,005 newspapers in the year 1890. There were 1,671 post-offices on December 31, 1890. The total postal revenue, including the receipts from telegraphs, was approximately 526,400*l.* in the year 1890, and the expenditure was 637,784*l.*

There were 6,958 miles of telegraph lines, comprising 13,499 miles of wire, open at the end of 1890. The number of telegraphic despatches in the year 1890 was 3,114,783. The revenue from telegraphs was 138,969*l.* in the year 1890. At the end of the year 1890 there were 748 telegraph stations.

The telephone system included 395 miles of poles, 7,104 miles of wire, 66 miles of aerial cable, and 10 miles of underground cable.

Money and Credit

A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on June 12, 1872. Up to Dec. 31, 1890, 12,024,524 oz. of gold, valued at 48,144,468*l.*, was received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of 48,140,291*l.* No silver or bronze coin is struck at the Melbourne Mint.

In 1890 there were 343 post-office savings-banks. At the end of the year there were 104,320 depositors, with a total balance of 1,996,093*l.*

At the end of 1890 Victoria had 16 banks, with 545 branches and agencies, with notes in circulation, 1,543,340*l.*, deposits 40,292,065*l.*, the total liabilities being 42,224,084*l.*; gold and silver, coined and in bars, 7,183,319*l.*; landed property, 1,824,564*l.*; advances, &c., 51,930,072*l.*; total assets, 60,937,955*l.* Total paid-up capital, 13,389,662*l.*

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

Western Australia was the last of the colonies on the continent to obtain responsible government. By an Act entitled the "Western Australia Constitution Act, 1890," the administration, which had before been vested in the Governor, assisted by a Legislative Council, partly composed of nominated and partly of elected members, was vested in the Governor and a Legislative Council and Assembly, the Council to consist of 15 members, nominated in the first place by the Governor, and the Assembly of 30 elected members. The qualification for electors is the possession of a freehold estate of the clear value of 100*l.*; of a leasehold estate of the value of 10*l.* per annum; of a licence from the Crown to depasture, occupy, cultivate or mine on Crown lands on payment of 10*l.* annually; the occupation of a dwelling house of the clear value of 10*l.* per annum, or of a lodging which, unfurnished, is of that value. There are 30 electoral districts. The duration of the Assembly is fixed at 4 years. The qualification for membership of either House is a freehold estate of the value of 500*l.* or of the annual value of 50*l.* Provision is made that the members of the Legislative Council shall eventually be elected, and not nominated by the Governor; and power is reserved to the Crown to divide the colony as may from time to time be thought fit. The entire management and control of the waste lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the Legislature of the colony.

Governor.—Sir William C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.; entered the service 1855; President of Montserrat, 1862; administered the Government of Dominica 1865; Governor of Falkland Islands, 1866; Governor Prince Edward Island, 1870; Governor-in-Chief Leeward Islands, 1874; Governor of Western Australia, 1874, and again 1880; Governor Straits Settlements, 1877; special mission to King of Siam, 1878; Governor South Australia, 1882; Acting Governor Victoria, 1889; again appointed Governor of Western Australia, 1889.

The Governor has a salary of 3,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions by a cabinet of responsible ministers, as follows:—

Premier and Treasurer.—Hon. Sir John Forrest, K.C.M.G. *Chief Secretary.*—Hon. Mr. Shenton. *Attorney-General.*—Hon. Mr. Burt. *Commissioner of Lands.*—Hon. Mr. Marmion. *Minister of Public Works.*—Hon. Mr. Venn.

Area and Population.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of the continent situated to the westward of 129° E. longitude. The greatest length of this territory is 1,480 miles from north to south, and the greatest breadth 1,000 miles from east to west, while the occupied portion of the colony is about 600 miles in length from north to south, by about 150 miles in average breadth. The total estimated area of the colony is 1,060,000 English square miles, including islands. It is divided into 20 districts.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years the population was small. In 1850 the colony had not more than 6,000 inhabitants, but at the census of December 1859 the population had risen to 14,837—namely, 9,522 males and 5,315 females. On December 31, 1867, the population numbered 21,713, comprising 13,934 males and 7,779 females. At the census taken on March 31, 1870, the total population was 25,353, of whom 15,565 were males and 9,788 females. Included in these numbers were 1,790 male prisoners, either in prisons or at working depots in various parts of the colony.

At the census of 1881 the population of the colony was 29,708; and the results of the census of April 5, 1891, gave a total population of 49,782—29,807 males and 19,975 females. This shows an increase since 1881 of 20,074, or 67·57 per cent. being at the rate of 6·75 per cent. per annum. These figures do not include the aborigines, of whose numbers it is difficult to give even an approximate estimate, scattered as they are over an extensive territory, much of which is yet entirely unknown. There were 5,670 aborigines in service in the colony in 1891. Of the total population in 1891, 27,825 were returned as being natives of Western Australia, and 34,271 as being unmarried. Of the unmarried population, 21,577 were males and 12,694 females, while of the unmarried population over 21 years of age, 10,126 were males and 1,990 were females. Perth, the capital, had 9,617 inhabitants in 1891; Fremantle, 7,077. In 1890 there were 1,561 births and 540 deaths, giving a surplus of 1,021; there were 3,567 arrivals and 1,996 departures—excess of arrivals over departures 1571. The total estimated population on December 31, 1890, was 46,290—26,794 males and 19,496 females. During 1889 there were 300 marriages in the colony.

Religion.

The religious division of the population was as follows at the census of 1891:—

Religious Divisions	Number	Per cent.	Religious Divisions	Number	Per cent.
Church of Eng- land	24,769	49·75	Independents . .	1,573	3·16
Roman Catholics	12,464	25·04	Presbyterians . .	1,996	4·01
Wesleyans . . .	4,556	9·15	Other religious not specified . .	4,420	8·89

Instruction.

Of the total white population above 15 years in 1891 13·20 per cent. could neither read nor write. Education is compulsory.

The following table shows the average cost per head and attendance in Government schools and in assisted schools in 1876, 1880, and 1890.

—	No. of Schools	No. of Scholars	Av. Attendance	Cost per Head		
<i>Government Schools</i>				£	s.	d.
1876	58	2,475	2,004	3	2	3
1880	67	2,719	2,102	3	7	11½
1890	82	3,352	2,535	3	7	11½
<i>Assisted Schools</i>						
1876	22	1,389	1,097	1	10	1
1880	19	1,327	1,006	1	11	7
1890	19	1,662	1,283	1	7	7½

The total sum paid in salaries to teachers and other school officials in 1890 was 10,302*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*

Justice and Crime.

The following table gives the number of offences, apprehensions, and convictions for the four years 1887-90:—

—	1887	1888	1889	1890
Offences reported to police	5,816	5,064	4,752	5,122
Apprehended by police or summoned	5,363	4,651	4,378	4,690
Summary convictions	3,562	3,144	2,979	3,201
Convictions in superior courts	75	64	62	41

On December 31, 1890, there were 148 convicts in the colony, 66 employed on the public works, 3 in hospital, 2 in a lunatic asylum, 39 ticket-of-leave holders in private service, and 38 conditional release holders. The total number of persons committed to prison in 1890 was 1,201—1,063 men, 122 women, and 16 juveniles.

Pauperism.

There are two poor-houses—both situated in Perth—supported by public funds, with 168 inmates on December 31, 1890. Thirteen hospitals and one lunatic asylum are also supported by public funds, and there are two Protestant and two Roman Catholic orphanages partly supported by private subscriptions and partly out of public money. There are also three native and half-caste institutions supported in a similar manner. There is a daily average (1890) of 408 paupers in the colony. The number of friendly societies in the colony is 20, and connected with them are about 3,000 persons.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony in 1880, 1885 and the last four years were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1880	180,049	204,337
1885	323,213	308,848
1887	377,903	456,897
1888	357,003	385,129
1889	*442,725	386,000
1890	414,313	401,737

* Including £60,512 recouped from loan.

The expenditure for 1891 was estimated at 346,684*l.*

Rather more than one-third of the public income is derived from customs duties, and the rest mainly from licences and leases of Crown lands, mining and other licences, land sales, and railway receipts. Western Australia had a public debt of 1,367,444*l.* at the end of 1890. The rate of interest varies from 6 per cent. on a small loan of 35,000*l.* raised in 1872, to 4 per cent. on the four loans raised since 1881. The annual charge for interest is 57,614*l.*, and there is a further sum of 14,161*l.* set apart annually as a sinking fund. The sinking fund on December 31, 1890, amounted to 73,194*l.*

Defence.

There are no regular forces in Western Australia, and no military works in the colony. There is a force of volunteers consisting of two divisions of a battery of artillery and eight companies of infantry armed with the Martini-Henry rifle. The total number of officers is 30, and of men 658. There is a capitation grant of 1*l.* 10*s.* per efficient, and the total expenditure of the volunteer department for 1890 was 4,013*l.*

Production and Industry.

The agricultural prosperity of the colony has greatly increased in recent years; still there were only 122,032 acres of land under cultivation at the end of 1890, out of a total of 678,400,222 acres. The live stock consisted, in 1890, of 44,384 horses, 130,970 cattle, and 2,524,913 sheep. At the census of 1891, 8,746 persons were returned as directly engaged in agricultural pursuits—exclusive of their families; 6,380 persons were engaged in industrial pursuits.

In 1890, of the cultivated area, 33,820 acres were under wheat, 5,322 under barley, 1,934 under oats, and 23,183 under hay. The total area alienated in the colony up to the end of 1890 was 5,154,673 acres, of which 1,838,768 acres were alienated during 1890. The average produce per acre was—wheat 13½ bushels, barley 16½ bushels, oats 19½ bushels, maize (only 80 acres) 15 bushels, and hay one ton to the acre. There were in 1890

1,023½ acres under vines, producing an average of 190 gallons of wine to the acre, which sold at prices varying from 5s. to 8s. the gallon. There are gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, and coal mines in the colony. Gold exported during 1890, 22,806 oz., valued at 86,664*l*. There are few manufactures.

Along the river-courses of the north and north-east of the colony are about 20,000,000 acres of fairly well-watered country, affording good pasturage.

Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports, including bullion and specie, of Western Australia, in the five years from 1886 to 1890, is shown in the sub-joined statement :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	758,012	832,213	786,250	818,127	874,447
Exports . . .	630,393	604,656	680,345	761,391	671,813

The following table shows the character of the duties levied on the imports for 1889 and 1890 :—

	1889.	1890.
	£	£
Value of goods imported subject to specific duty . . .	390,196	365,645
" " 20 % duty . . .	15,608	20,914
" " 12½ % duty . . .	293,152	70,664
" " 5 % duty . . .	45,435	291,898
" duty free . . .	73,736	125,326
Total . . .	818,127	874,447

The chief exports are :—Gold, value in 1886, 1,207*l*. : in 1889, 58,871*l*. ; in 1890, 86,664*l*. ; pearls, value in 1889, 30,000*l*. : in 1890, 40,000*l*. ; pearl-shell, value in 1889, 88,555*l*. ; in 1890, 86,292*l*. ; sandal-wood, value in 1889, 57,465*l*. , in 1890, 51,355*l*. ; timber, value in 1889, 63,080*l*. , in 1890, 82,052*l*. ; wool, value in 1889, 395,903*l*. , in 1890, 360,934*l*.

The value of the commercial intercourse of Western Australia with Great Britain, according to the Board of Trade returns, is shown in the following table, which gives the total exports of the colony to Great Britain, and the total imports of British home produce, in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890 :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Western Australia . . .	268,673	295,053	357,549	394,504	530,591
Imports of British produce . . .	380,417	345,045	318,621	347,918	464,209

The exports of the colony to Great Britain consist almost entirely of wool and shells. The value of the wool exports was 146,202*l*. in 1878, 233,345*l*. in 1885, 210,465*l*. in 1886, 229,069*l*. in 1887, 265,180*l*. in 1888, 309,587*l*. in 1889, 449,756*l*. in 1890. The local export returns give the entire wool exports in 1890 as 9,625,632 lbs., while the Board of Trade returns give the

wool exports to Great Britain in 1890 as 11,328,780 lbs. The shells exported to Great Britain in 1890 were valued at 62,735*l*. The chief imports from Great Britain in 1890 were iron, value 140,031*l*. ; apparel, 64,354*l*. ; beer and ale, 29,790 ; cotton, 19,140*l*. ; machinery, 17,889*l*. ; leather, 20,087*l*.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1890, 281 vessels of 484,534 tons entered, and 267 of 420,327 tons cleared, the ports of the colony.

There were 589 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1890, and 12 miles under construction, as well as 295 partly under construction, and 369 miles under survey.

In 1890 there were 2,921 miles of telegraph line within the colony, 3,469 miles of wire, and 516 miles under construction. From Albany the wire extends to South Australia. The number of stations is 42. The number of messages sent was 196,536, the gross charges amounted to 18,358*l*. , and the net revenue to 10,890*l*.

In 1890 there passed through the Post Office 3,175,651 letters and post-cards, 2,135,906 newspapers, and 329,871 packets.

Money and Credit.

There are five banks in Western Australia besides the Post Office Savings Bank. The following table gives the principal figures relating to them :—

Name	Capital paid up	Notes in Circulation	Deposits	Total Liabilities	Total Assets	Reserve Fund at end of December 1890
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Western Australian Bank .	70,000	14,817	253,866	279,012	418,757	83,258
National Bank of Australasia	1,000,000	17,277	308,905	326,457	674,432	701,090
Union Bank of Australasia .	1,500,000	23,063	354,319	381,108	339,278	1,120,378
Bank of New South Wales .	1,250,000	1,589	46,840	48,429	129,781	960,000
Commercial Bank of Australia . . .	1,200,000	2,193	47,545	49,835	148,657	1,000,000

At the end of 1889 the Post Office Savings Bank had 31,062*l*. on deposit, on which 1.084*l*. interest was allowed. During 1890 deposits of the value of 21,553*l*. were made, and interest 1,115*l*. was allowed. The amount withdrawn during the year was 20,199*l*. , leaving a balance of 34,615*l*. on deposit on December 31, 1890.

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Australian Defence.

Sydney is a first-class naval station, the head-quarters of the British fleet in Australasia. In 1891 there were 15 imperial war vessels on the station. By the "Australasian Naval Force Act," which was assented to on December 20, 1887, a fleet of five fast cruisers, each of 2,575 tons displacement and 7,500 horse-power, and two torpedo boats on the most improved modern build, each of 735 tons and 4,500 horse-power, are to be equipped for the Australian seas. An agreement which has been entered into for a period of ten years, afterwards terminable by two years' notice, provides that the vessels shall be built by the British Government, and that those of the Australian colonies who are parties to the agreement shall pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the original cost, and all costs of maintenance. Upon the termination of the agreement the vessels will remain the property of the British Government. These vessels have now been completed, and are stationed at Sydney.

Australasian Federation.

The question of the Federation of the Australian Colonies, which has recently assumed so prominent a position, is by no means a new idea. Among the proposals made when the scheme for granting responsible government to Australia was originally discussed, about the year 1852, was one for the establishment of a General Assembly to make laws in relation to intercolonial questions. The proposition was, however, involved with others of a more questionable nature, and consequently sank out of sight, so that the subject of Federation for many years attracted little or no attention from the public at large, until in various ways, especially in regard to postal matters and questions of defence, the benefits of united action among the Colonies of the Australasian group became more apparent. Some years ago the movement took such shape that, as the result of an Intercolonial Conference, the matter came before the Imperial Parliament, and a measure was passed permitting the formation of a Federal Council, to which any Colony that felt inclined could send delegates. The first meeting of the Federal Council was held at Hobart, in January, 1886. The Colonies represented were Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and Fiji. New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand, declined to join, but South Australia sent representatives to a subsequent meeting. The Federal Council met four times in all, and discussed several matters of intercolonial interest; but as it was purely a deliberative body, without means or authority to take legislative action, its proceedings failed to satisfy those who advocated the establishment of Federation as an active political principle, and agitation was instituted with a view of bringing about a change. The first important step in this direction was taken in February, 1890, when a Conference, consisting of representatives of each of the seven Colonies of Australasia, was held in the Parliament House, Melbourne. An address to the Queen was adopted by the Conference, expressing their loyalty and attachment, and inclosing certain resolutions to which they had agreed. These resolutions affirmed the desirableness of an early union of the Australian Colonies; that the remoter Australasian Colonies should be entitled to future admission to the union:

and that steps should be taken towards the appointment of delegates from each of the Colonies to a National Australasian Convention, empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for a Federal Constitution. On Monday, March 2nd, 1891, the National Australasian Convention met at the Parliament House, Sydney, New South Wales, and was attended by seven representatives from each Colony, except New Zealand, which only sent three. Sir Henry Parkes (New South Wales) was elected President of the Convention, and Sir Samuel Griffith (Queensland), Vice-President. A series of resolutions, moved by Sir Henry Parkes, occupied the attention of the Convention for several days. These resolutions set forth the principles upon which Federal Government should be established, which were to the effect that the powers and privileges of existing Colonies should be kept intact, except in cases where surrender would be necessary in order to form a Federal Government; that intercolonial trade and intercourse should be free; that power to impose Customs duties should rest with the Federal Government and Parliament; and that the naval and military defence of Australia should be entrusted to the Federal Forces, under one command. The resolutions then went on to approve of a Federal Constitution which should establish a Federal Parliament to consist of a Senate and House of Representatives; that a Judiciary, to consist of a Federal Supreme Court, to be a High Court of Appeal for Australia, should be established; and that a Federal Executive, consisting of a Governor-General, with responsible advisers, should be constituted. These resolutions were discussed at great length, and eventually were adopted. The resolutions were then referred to three Committees chosen from the delegates, one to consider Constitutional Machinery and the distribution of powers and functions; one to deal with matters relating to Finance, Taxation, and Trade Regulations; and the other to consider the question of the establishment of a Federal Judiciary. A draft Bill, to constitute the "Commonwealth of Australia," was brought up by the first-mentioned of these Committees, and after full consideration was adopted by the Convention, and it was agreed that the Bill should be presented to each of the Australian Parliaments for approval and adoption. On Thursday, April 9th, the Convention closed its proceedings.

The Bill to provide for the Federation of the Australasian colonies entitled 'A Bill to constitute a Commonwealth of Australia,' which was drafted by the National Australasian Convention, has been introduced into the Parliaments of most of the colonies of the group, and is now (September, 1891) under consideration. In Victoria it has passed the Lower House with some amendments.

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PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Lying all round Australia and New Zealand are many small island groups, islets, and reefs which may be regarded as integral parts of these colonies. Others at a considerable distance to the south are unattached and mostly uninhabited. Among them, south from Australia and New Zealand, are Royal Company Island, Macquarie Island, Emerald Island, Campbell Island, Antipodes, and Bounty Islands.

Scattered over the Pacific are several small groups and detached islets, many of which have been annexed to Great Britain or placed under British protection. The principal of them are the following, beginning at the east, south of the equator:—

DUCIE ISLAND, 24° 40' S. lat., 124° 48' W. long.

COOK'S, or HERVEY ISLANDS, between 18° and 22° S. lat., 157° and 163° W. long. There are six islands and about nine islets and reefs. The largest, Raratonga, is 53 miles in circumference, with a population of 3,000. Mangaia has 2,000 inhabitants; Vatui, or Atui, 20 miles in circumference, 1,200 inhabitants; Hervey Islands, three small islets. Aitutaki, 18 miles in circumference, 2,000 inhabitants. Palmerston Islands, group of islets. Other islets are Takutea, Mitiero, and Mauki.

SAVAGE, or NIEUE ISLAND, 21° S. lat., 171° W. long.

MANIHIKI GROUP, including Reirson or Rakoango, Manihiki or Humphry, Pearliyn or Tongarewa, Vostok and Flint Islands, lying around 10° S. lat. and between 150° and 160° W. long.

SUVAROF ISLANDS, $13^{\circ} 14'$ S. lat., 163° W. long.

DUDOZA ISLAND, $7^{\circ} 40'$ S. lat., 161° W. long.

UNION, or TOKELAU GROUP, between $8^{\circ} 30'$ and 11° S. lat., and 171° and 172° W. long. Three clusters of islets, the principal of which are Fakaafo or Bowditch, Nukunono or Duke of Clarence, Oatafu or Duke of York.

PHOENIX GROUP, between $2^{\circ} 30'$ and $4^{\circ} 30'$ S. lat., and 171° and $174^{\circ} 30'$ W. long. Eight islands: Mary, Enderbury, Phoenix, Birney, Gardner, McKean, Hall, Sydney.

MALDEN ISLAND, 4° S. lat., 155° W. long.

STARBUCK ISLAND, $5^{\circ} 30'$ S. lat., 155° W. long.

PENRRHYN, or TONGAREWA ISLAND, 9° S. lat., 158° W. long.

CAROLINE ISLAND, 10° S. lat., $150^{\circ} 30'$ W. long.

LAGOON, or ELLICE ISLANDS, between $5^{\circ} 30'$ and $11^{\circ} 20'$ S. lat., and 176° and 180° E. long. Nine islands and islet groups. The principal are Sophia or Rocky Island, Nukulaelae or Mitchell Group, Ellice, Nukufetau, Vaitupu, Netherland, Lynx.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, $1^{\circ} 57'$ N. lat., $157^{\circ} 27'$ W. long.

FANNING ISLAND, $3^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat., 159° W. long.

WASHINGTON ISLAND, $4^{\circ} 40'$ N. lat., $160^{\circ} 20'$ W. long.

JARVIS ISLAND, on the equator, 159° W. long.

These islands are mostly of coral formation; many of them are uninhabited, or only temporarily inhabited; most of them grow coco-nut trees in large quantities, and some of them are valuable for their guano. They are of importance as being stages in the proposed telegraph route from British Columbia to Australia and New Zealand, and also as coaling stations for steamers along that route, and between the Isthmus of Panama and Australia and Eastern Asia. For further details concerning these islands see Finlay's 'Pacific Directories,' Meinecke's 'Die Inseln des Stillen Oceans,' Wallace's 'Australasia,' Reclus's 'Géographie Universelle,' vol. xiv.

The High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, who is Governor of Fiji, has jurisdiction, in accordance with an Order in Council of 1877, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts of 1872 and 1875, and to settle disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all the Western Pacific not within the limits of Fiji, Queensland, or New South Wales, or the jurisdiction of any civilised Power, and includes the Southern Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, Samoa Islands, Tonga Islands, and the various small groups in Melanesia.

PART THE SECOND
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

AFGHÁNISTÁN.

AFGHÁNISTÁN is a country of Asia lying between parallels 30° and $38^{\circ} 20'$ of north latitude, and $60^{\circ} 30'$ and $74^{\circ} 30'$ of east longitude. On the north it is bounded, roughly speaking, by the river Oxus, from the Pámir to Khamiáb, whence the line, as drawn by the Afghan Boundary Commission, runs in a south-westerly direction to Zulákar, on the river Hari-Rúd, and thence south to Kúh Malik-i-Siyáh, a conspicuous peak south-east of the Helmand river. Here the boundary turns round and runs generally eastwardly to the Kwája Amran range. The eastern boundary of Afghanistán is difficult, if not impossible, to define exactly, for though geographically it may be said to march with the north-western boundary of British India, from a political point of view there are a number of tribes inhabiting the Zhob Valley and the Waziri country, besides the region between the Hindu Kush and the western confines of Kashmir, embracing Káfiristan, Chitrál, Swát, and part of the Indus basin, who own little or no allegiance to the Amír. Extreme breadth from north to south is about 500 miles; its length from the Herát frontier to the Kháibar Pass, about 600 miles. The surrounding countries are, on the north, the Central Asian States, under the influence of Bokhára and Russia; on the west, Persia; on the south, British Balúchistán; and on the east, as already mentioned, the mountain tribes scattered along the north-western frontier of India.

Abdur Rahmán Khán, G.C.S.I., the reigning sovereign or Amír, is son of Afzul Khán, and grandson of Dost Muhammad Khán. He was recognized as Amír by the British Government in July 1880, after the events following on the massacre of Sir L. Cavagnari.

The origin of the Afgháns is involved in obscurity. The Pathán dynasties of Delhi form part of Indian history. The whole of Afghanistán was conquered by Timúr, Kábul remaining in the hands of his descendants, and Kandahár being added to it by Sultán Bábar in 1522. For the next two centuries Kábul was held by the Mughal Emperors of Delhi, and Herát by Persia, while Kandahár repeatedly changed hands between the two. Nadír Sháh, the Persian, held the Afghan provinces till his assassination in 1747, after which the different provinces were formed into a single empire under Ahmad Sháh Duráni, including the Punjab and Kashmir on the east, and extending to the Oxus on the north. The restoration of Sháh Shujá by the British forces under Sir John Keane in 1838 led to continued insurrections against the new ruler, culminating in the terrible revolt of 1841. In 1878 war was declared by England, and her troops eventually captured Kábul. Sher Ali fled and died in Afghan Túrkiistán, his son Yakúb Khán being acknowledged as Amír, while a British envoy and escort was installed in the citadel of Kábul. On September 3, 1879, a serious riot developed into a massacre of the envoy and his followers, and a fresh invasion of the country took place. In 1880 the British forces were withdrawn from the Kháibar and the Kúram, and from Kandahár to Quetta. Abdur Rahmán has since successfully maintained his position.

The government of Afghanistán is monarchical under one hereditary prince, whose power varies with his own character and fortune. The dominions are politically divided into the four provinces of Kábul, Túrkiistán, Herát, and Kandahár, to which may be added the district of Badakshán with its

dependencies. Each province is under a *hakim* or governor (called *Naiib* in Sher Ali's time), under whom nobles dispense justice after a feudal fashion. Spoliation, exaction, and embezzlement are almost universal.

The Amír's subjects number about four millions, the most numerous tribe being the Ghilzáis, who must amount to at least a million; then follow the Tájiks, Duránis, Hazáras, and Aimáks, and Uzbeqs. The Tájiks, who are found scattered all over the country, are presumably of Arab or Persian descent, and though they are found intermingled with Afgháns, they are more settled, and prefer agricultural or industrial occupations. The Ghilzáis occupy the country south-east of Kábul, while the Duránis inhabit the country north and south of the road between Herát and Kandahár; north of these lie the Paropamisus Mountains, inhabited by the Aimáks and Hazáras, who are said to be the descendants of Tartar colonies left by Ghinghis Khán, and who have undoubted Tartar lineaments. With the exception of the Kizilbáshis and most of the Hazáras, who are Shiás, the inhabitants are Muhammadans of the Suní sect.

Justice in ordinary cases is supposed to be administered by a *kázi*, or chief magistrate, assisted by muftis, or mutaassibs (the latter a species of detective officers), and regulated by laws, which, if rightly acted on, would be tolerably equitable.

The revenue of Afghánistán is subject to considerable fluctuations. One of the late Amír Sher Ali's ministers estimated the average annual revenue of the five years 1872-76 at 712,968*l.*, but subsequent events have made it impossible to estimate the present revenues. The Government share of the produce recoverable is said to vary from one-third to one-tenth, according to the advantages of irrigation.

Abdur Rahmán is said to have re-introduced the regular army, which had been originally founded on a European model by Sher Ali on his return from India in 1869. In addition to his regular army the Amír's military forces are largely supplemented by local levies of horse and foot. The mounted levies are simply the retainers of great chiefs, or of the latter's wealthier vassals. The foot levies are now, under Abdur Rahmán, permanently embodied, and as irregulars form a valuable auxiliary to the regular infantry. The artillery branch is very weak, as there are few trained gunners, the force being made up by infantry drafts when required. There are no engineers, but a few regiments have a company equipped with spades and axes. No trustworthy statistics regarding the strength of the Afghán army are available. It was said at the beginning of 1890 to number 50,000. In July 1890, there were said to be 20,000 troops in and about Kábul, including six mule batteries of artillery, two field batteries, an elephant battery, 40 squadrons of cavalry, and 8,000 infantry. Ammunition is manufactured at the Kábul arsenal, under the superintendence of Englishmen in the Amír's service. According to Russian reports, the troops in Afghán-Túrkistán comprised, in 1887, 7,700 regular infantry with 76 guns, besides cavalry and irregulars.

There are five classes of cultivators—1st, proprietors, who cultivate their own land; 2nd, tenants, who hire it for a rent in money or for a fixed proportion of the produce; 3rd, *buurgurs*, who are the same as the *métayers* in France; 4th, hired labourers; and, 5th, villeins, who cultivate their lord's land without wages—i.e. slaves. There are two harvests in the year in most parts of Afghánistán. One of these is sown in the end of autumn and reaped in summer, and consists of wheat, barley, *Ervum Lens*, and *Cicer arietinum*, with some peas and beans. The other harvest is sown in the end of spring and reaped in autumn. It consists of rice, millet, arzun (*Panicum italicum*), Indian corn, &c. The castor-oil plant, madder, and the

assafœtida plant abound. Vast quantities of assafœtida are exported to India.

The fruits, viz. the apple, pear, almond, peach, quince, apricot, plum, cherry, pomegranate, grape, fig, mulberry, are produced in profuse abundance. They form the principal food of a large class of the people throughout the year, both in the fresh and preserved state, and in the latter condition are exported in great quantities.

Northern Afghanistan is reputed to be tolerably rich in copper, and lead is found in many parts. Iron of excellent quality comes from Bajaur and the Farmāli district, and gold in small quantities is brought from Kandahār, the Laghmān Hills, and Kūnar. Badakshān was famous for its precious stones.

The production of silks and the manufacture of felts, *postins*, carpets, and rosaries are some of the principal industries. Silk is largely produced at Kandahār, as well as felts, which are distributed throughout the country, and exported to the Punjab and Persia. The sheepskin *postin* manufacture is one of the most important industries.

The trade routes of Afghanistan are as follows :—

From Persia by Mashad to Herāt.

„ Bokhāra by Merv to Herāt.

„ „ by Karchi, Balkh, and Khulm to Kābul.

„ East Tūrkiṣtān by Chitrāl to Jalālabād.

„ India by the Khaibar and Abkhana roads to Kābul.

„ „ by the Gumāl Pass to Ghazni.

„ „ by the Bolan Pass and Sind-Pishin Railway to Kandahār.

Trade.

No accurate registration of the trade between Afghanistan and India has yet been obtained. Of the trade carried by the Sind-Pishin Railway, amounting in value to Rx. 2,500,000 in 1889-90, probably only one-sixth can be classed as imports and exports between the two countries. The trade between Northern Afghanistan (Kābul) and India, during the past five years ending March 31, has been registered as follows :—

—	1887. Rx.	1888. Rx.	1889. Rx.	1890. Rx.	1891. Rx.
Imports from India . . .	636,300	574,900	526,800	796,500	459,870
Exports to India . . .	257,400	237,500	187,300	325,300	208,600

Of the above imports, the chief items are cotton goods, indigo, sugar, and tea, mostly the China leaf. The exports include horses, spices, assafœtida, fruits, and nuts. The heavy transit duties levied by the Amir prohibit transit trade between India and the country north of the Oxus. A duty of 106 rupees is levied on every camel load (about 450lbs.) of Indian tea passing through Kābul to Bokhāra.

The trade between Kandahār and British India amounted in the latter year to Rs. 56,914 imports from, and Rs. 169,330 exports to British India.

The value of the trade between Russian Central Asia and Afghanistan is indeterminable, but it is stated that in 1890, 3,944,568 roubles' worth of Russian merchandise was imported into Afghanistan from Bokhāra ; while the exports to Bokhāra were valued at 3,983,270 roubles.

The rupee appears to be the usual currency, though Government demands are often paid in kind. But little gold coinage is now current in Afghánistán. The common gold currency is either Russian or Bokhárán, with a limited number of 6-rupee pieces struck by the late Amír.

The Kháibar and Bolan roads are excellent, and fit for wheeled traffic as far as Kábul and Kandahár respectively. There is, however, no wheeled carriage, except artillery, proper to the country, and merchandise is transported on camel or pony back. There are practically no navigable rivers in Afghánistán, and timber is the only article of commerce conveyed by water, floated down stream in rafts.

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AFRICA: CENTRAL INDEPENDENT STATES.

THERE still remain certain independent States in Central and South Africa about which it may be useful to give here such information as is obtainable with respect to their political, religious, industrial, and commercial condition. These are the CENTRAL SUDAN STATES—Bornu and Wadai (on which Kanem and Bagirmi are dependent); DAHOMEV, in the Gold Coast interior. Under this head may also be included the old Egyptian Sudan. In 1890, Uganda, Unyoro, the northern half of Ruanda, and a small part of Karagwe, were included in the sphere of the Imperial British East African Company; while the south half of Ruanda and the rest of Karagwe were included in the German East African Protectorate. In 1891 Lunda (the Muata Yanvo's Kingdom) was divided between Portugal and the Congo Free State. The region lying between the eastern boundary of the French sphere in the Sahara, the western limits of Egypt, the country of Fezzan in the north, and the Central Sudan in the south, is still unannexed. It contains the mountainous inhabited region of Tibesti.

CENTRAL SUDAN STATES.¹

BORNÜ.

Bornu, that is, Bar-*noa*, or 'Land of Noah,' if not the largest, is the most populous Mohammedan State in Central Sudan. It occupies the western and southern sides of Lake Chad, being conterminous on the south-east with Bagirmi, from which it is separated by the Shari River, and stretching thence westwards to the Empire of Sokoto. Approximate area, 50,000 square miles; population estimated at over 5,000,000. The bulk of the inhabitants, who call themselves *Ka-nuri*, that is, 'People of Light,' are of mixed Negro and Dasa (southern Tibu) descent, and speak a Tibu dialect that has been reduced to written form by the Protestant missionaries. The other chief elements of the population are the Tuareg Berbers in the north; the Arabs mainly in the south-east; the Makari and Marghi Negroes in the south; the Wangi, Beddë, and other pagan tribes in the east; and in the centre the Magomi, who claim kinship with the royal dynasty which for many centuries ruled over the united Bornu and Kanem States. These and the Kanuri are regarded as the most cultured people in Central Africa, and their woven fabrics, pottery, and metal ware are highly prized throughout the Sudan.

The Sultan, whose official title is *Mai*, but who is more commonly spoken of as the Sheikh, is in principle an absolute monarch. He is assisted in the

¹ For Sokoto, see NIGER TERRITORIES, under the British Empire.

administration by a Council comprising the Kokenawa, or military chiefs, the official delegates of the various subject races, and several members of the reigning family. The standing army of about 30,000 men is partly armed with rifles, and the cavalry still wear armour, either imported from Eastern Sudan or manufactured in the country. There is also some artillery, and a few companies even wear European uniforms. In lieu of pay the men receive allotments of land.

Kuka (Kukawa), capital of Bornu, lies on the west side of Lake Chad. It has a population of from 50,000 to 60,000, and is one of the great centres of trade in the Sudan. Wares of all kinds reach this mart from Europe, Egypt, and Turkey, chiefly by the caravan route from Tripoli and Fezzan, the shortest crossing the Sahara. By the same route are sent northwards convoys of 1,000, 2,000, and even 4,000 slaves, besides ivory, ostrich feathers, and other local produce. The legal currency are the Maria Theresa crown, the Spanish doubloon, and cowries, at the rate of 4,000 to the crown.

Besides Kuka, there are several other towns with over 10,000 inhabitants, such as Birni, Bendi, Gummel, Mashena, Borsari, Surrikolo, Logon-Karnah, capital of the Logon territory, and Doloo, capital of the tributary Mandara State. The coast lands continue to be exposed to the incursions of the Kuri and Yedina pirates, who inhabit the archipelagoes in Lake Chad.

WADAI—KANEM—BAGIRMI.

The Sultanate of Wadai, at present the most powerful State in Central Sudan, occupies with the tributary States the whole region between Dar-Fur and Lake Chad, and extends from the southern verge of the Sahara southwards nearly to the divide between the Chad and Congo basins. Total area nearly 172,000 square miles; population estimated by Nachtigal at 2,600,000. The Arabs, here collectively called Aramka, have been settled in the country for over 500 years. Their traders (Jellaba) send caravans south to Dar-Banda and Bagirmi, and west to Bornu, bartering salt and manufactured goods for ivory, slaves, ostrich feathers, and copper. But the political power belongs to the Mohammedan Mabas, a Negro people who occupy the north-eastern parts of Wadai proper, and whose language forms the chief medium of intercourse throughout the State. Like the Arabs, the Mabas, who have lately joined the Senusiya 'revivalists,' are fanatical followers of the Prophet.

The Maba Sultan Sheikh Aly, whose capital was removed in 1850 from Wara to Abeshir (Abeshah), 24 miles further north, has absolute power, limited by custom and the precepts of the Koran. But he rules directly only over the north-east of Wadai proper, which is divided into provinces named from the cardinal points and administered by Kamakels (viceroys), who have the power of life and death. The Sultan himself is assisted by a Fasher or Council, while the law, that is, the Koran, is interpreted by the College of Fakihis or Ulemas. The army, about 7,000 strong, is chiefly employed in levying tribute in kind (slaves, horses, cattle, honey, corn) from the provinces and vassal States.

Of these vassal States, the most important are Kanem, between Wadai and Lake Chad, and Bagirmi on the south-western frontier. Kanem, which is about 30,000 square miles in extent, occupies the eastern and northern shores of Lake Chad, and stretches north to the verge of the Sahara. Population about 100,000, chiefly Kanem-bu—that is, people of Kanem, akin to the Dasas (southern Tibus), and held in subjection by the Aulad-Slimân Arabs. Although they can now muster no more than 1,000 armed men, the Aulad-Slimân are perhaps the fiercest marauders in the whole of North Africa. Mao,

residence of the political agent of Wadai, lies in the centre of Kanem, about a day's march south-east of Njimi, the capital of the State.

The Sultanate of Bagirmi, comprising the low-lying marshy region between Lake Chad, the Lower Shari river, and the Sokoro hills west of Lake Fitri, has an area of about 20,000 square miles, or 71,000 including the southern lands inhabited by tributary pagan peoples, or to which slave-hunting expeditions are regularly sent. The Barmaghé, as the natives of Bagirmi call themselves, are all Mohammedan Negroes, who numbered 1,500,000 about the middle of the century. Since then they have been greatly reduced by the wars with Wadai, famines, and epidemics. Since 1871 the Sultan, who resides at Massenia (Masséna), near the left bank of the Lower Shari, has acknowledged the suzerainty of the ruler of Wadai, from whom he receives his investiture. Over his own subjects his power is absolute, the administration being carried on chiefly by bands of eunuchs and other officials, who levy the taxes and plunder the people with impunity. Organised slave-hunting razzias are also periodically sent to the southern regions of the Upper Shari basin, occupied by the Kimre, Sokoro, and many other pagan tribes.

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EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

Before the revolt of the Mahdi in 1882, the Khedival possessions beyond Egypt proper comprised the whole of East Sudan and Nubia between Wadai on the west and the Red Sea on the east (23°-40° E.), together with the north-west section of Somaliland and the coast lands between Abyssinia and the Gulf of Aden. This territory extended from the frontier of Upper Egypt for a distance of nearly 1,400 miles southwards to Lake Albert Nyanza (3°-23° N.), and had a total area of nearly 1,000,000 square miles, with a population roughly estimated at from ten to twelve millions. It included the geographical regions of *Darfur*, on the Wadai frontier, reduced by Ziber Pasha in 1874; *Kordofan*, between Darfur and the Upper Nile, reduced by Mehemet Ali in 1821; *Lower Nubia*, which had always been politically dependent on Egypt; *Upper Nubia* with *Sennar*, reduced by Ismail Pasha in 1822; the Zeriba lands of the White Nile basin, organised and administered by the European lieutenants of the Khedival Government during the decade ending 1882, and partly held by Emin Pasha till the Stanley Relief Expedition of 1889; lastly, the Danakil (Afar), Adal, and Somali lands round about the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, where the Egyptian authority was established only in the immediate vicinity of the seaboard.

The Egyptian Sudan was placed under a Governor-General, whose official residence was Khartum (population in 1882, 70,000), at the confluence of the White and Blue Niles, and the territory was divided for administrative purposes into twelve provinces,¹ with area, population, and chief towns as follows:—

¹ MS. note by the late General Gordon.

Province	Estimated area in square miles	Estimated Population	Capital
Dongola }	100,000	1,000,000	{ New Dongola
Khartum }			{ Khartum
Sawakin-Massawah . .			{ Massawah
Kordofan			{ El-Obeid
Darfur	200,000	1,500,000	El-Fasher
Senaar }	450,000	7,000,000	{ Senaar
Equatorial Province .			{ Lado
Fazocli }			{ Mehemet Ali
Bahr-el-Gazal . . . }			{ Shekka
Zeilah }	20,000	250,000	{ Zeilah
Harrar }			{ Harrar
Berbera }			{ Berberah
Total Egyptian Sudan	950,000	10,400,000	—

It is estimated that three-fifths of the population of the Sudan have, during the last ten years, perished through war, famine, and slave-trading.

Since the Mahdi's revolt, Sawakin, Zeilah, and Berbera have been occupied by the English, Massawah by the Italians, and the northern part of Dongola by Egypt. Darfur appears to have reasserted its independence, the Equatorial Province has lapsed into barbarism. The greater part of the Equatorial Province and of Darfur is included within the sphere of influence of the British East African Company.

Before the war a considerable trade was carried on with Egypt, the chief exports being gold-dust, ostrich feathers, gums, hides, and skins; the imports, European and Oriental wares of all kinds. For Kordofan alone the total exports were valued in 1881 at nearly 150,000*l*. Besides the great artery of the Nile, the chief trade routes ran from Obeid to Khartum, from Berber to Sawakin, from Sawakin up the Baraka Valley to Kassala, from Kassala to Senaar, and thence down the Blue Nile to Khartum.

DAHOMEY.

The Kingdom of Dahomey, formerly the most powerful on the Slave Coast, Upper Guinea, has in recent years been greatly reduced in size and strength, especially by the long and disastrous wars waged against Abeokuta and other petty Yoruba States on its eastern frontier. It now comprises an area of about 4,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 250,000, extending from Yoruba westwards to the river Volta, separating it from Ashanti, and bordering northwards on the Wangera territory. It has an outlet on the coast at Whydah. According to the recent treaty of delimitation between British and French West African possessions, Dahomey is the Hinterland of the French possession of Porto Novo.

The King exercises unlimited power. Besides ordinary troops, he maintains a body-guard of about 4,000 'Amazons,' who are noted for their courage

and discipline. The natives, who are of pure Negro stock and fetish-worshippers, belong to the Fon branch of the Ewe family, but have called themselves Dauma or Dahomé since the foundation of the kingdom early in the seventeenth century. They are industrious agriculturists, exporting through Whydah the finest palm-oil produced in Upper Guinea. Maize, cattle, ivory, and india-rubber also abound. Abomey, capital of the kingdom, lies seventy miles north of Whydah, and about ten miles north-west of Kana (Kalmina), the royal summer residence.

Early in 1890 complications arose with France respecting the disputed stations of Porto Novo and Kotonu on the south coast : but after a brief series of hostilities peace was concluded in October 1890. Dahomey recognising the French claims to those places, on condition of being paid an annuity of 20,000 francs.

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.)

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Argentine Republic, formerly known by the name of 'Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata,' bears date May 15, 1853, with modifications in 1860, when Buenos Ayres joined the confederacy. By its provisions, the executive power is left to a President, elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, equal to double the number of senators and deputies combined; while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 30, two from the capital and from each province, elected by a special body of electors in the capital, and by the legislatures in the provinces; and the latter 86 members elected by the people. By the Constitution there should be one deputy for every 20,000 inhabitants. A deputy must be 25 years of age, and have been a citizen for four years. The deputies are elected for four years, but one-half of the House must retire every two years. Senators must be 30 years of age, have been citizens for six years, and have an annual income of \$2,000. One-third of the Senate is renewed every three years. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies are paid for their services, each receiving \$8,400 per annum. A Vice-President, elected in the same manner and at the same time as the President, fills the office of Chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The President is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices, and has the right of presentation to bishoprics; he is responsible with the Ministry for the acts of the executive; both President and Vice-President must be Roman Catholics, Argentine by birth, and cannot be re-elected.

President of the Republic.—On the resignation of the President, Juarez Celman (August 6, 1890), the Vice-President, Dr. Carlos Pellegrini, assumed, in accordance with the Constitution, the office of President until the completion of the term for which Dr. Celman had been elected (October 12, 1892).

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, consists of five Secretaries of State—namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, and Justice. Foreign Affairs, Dr. E. S. Zeballos.

The President has a salary of 36,000 dollars, the Vice-President of 18,000 dollars, and each of the five ministers of 16,800 dollars per annum.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution, with certain small exceptions, is identical with that of the United States. Such matters as affect the Republic as a whole are under the superintendence of the Central Government. The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and in their constitutional functions are independent of the central executive. They are not appointed by the President of the Republic, but elected by the people of each province for a term of three years and four years. The provinces elect their own legislatures, and have complete control over their own affairs: they can contract loans (internal and external) under their sole and exclusive responsibility.

Area and Population.

At the census of 1869 the population of the provinces amounted to 1,736,922, exclusive of the national territories.

The following table contains a list of the fourteen provinces and nine territories actually composing the Argentine Republic, their estimated area, and the number of inhabitants, mainly according to an official estimate for 1887:—

Provinces	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	Population per sq. mile
Littoral: Buenos Ayres (1890) .	—	561,160	—
Buenos Ayres(province)	63,000	850,000	13
Santa Fé (census 1887)	18,000	240,332	13
Entre Rios	45,000	300,000	6·6
Corrientes	54,000	290,000	5·3
Andes: Rioja	31,500	100,000	3
Catamarca	31,500	130,000	4
San Juan	29,700	125,000	4
Mendoza	54,000	160,000	3
Central: Cordova	54,000	380,000	7
San Luis	18,000	100,000	5·5
Santiago del Estero . .	31,500	160,000	5
Tucuman	13,500	210,000	16
Northern: Salta	45,000	200,000	4·4
Jujuy	27,000	90,000	3·3
Total	515,700	3,916,492	7·5
Territories			
Misiones	23,932	50,000	2·1
Formosa	125,612	50,000	0·4
Chaco			
Pampa	191,842	40,000	0·2
Rio Negro	268,000	30,000	0·11
Neuquen			
Chubut			
Santa Cruz			
Tierra del Fuego . .			
Grand total	1,125 086	4,086,492	3·6

By a treaty concluded between the Argentine Republic and Chile in 1881 the latter recognises the right of the former to all the country east of the crest of the eastern ridge of the Andes, including all Patagonia and the eastern part of Tierra del Fuego.

The capital of the Republic, Buenos Ayres, had a population of 177,790 in 1869, 295,000 in 1882, and 561,160, including suburbs, in July 1891, of whom over 150,000 are foreigners. Other towns, with populations for 1888, are Cordoba, 66,600; Rosario, 55,000; Tucuman, 25,000; Mendoza, 18,000; Paraná, 18,000; Salta, 20,000; Corrientes, 14,000 inhabitants; La Plata, the new capital of the province of Buenos Ayres (founded 1884), 65,000. It is about 40 miles SE. of the city of Buenos Ayres.

The increase of population has been due greatly to immigration. The arrivals in the last nine years have been as follows:—1882, 51,503; 1883, 63,243; 1884, 77,805; 1885, 108,722; 1886, 93,116; 1887, 136,842; 1888, 180,993; 1889, 289,014; 1890, 138,407. Most immigrants are from the south of Europe. Of the immigrants who landed at Buenos Ayres in 1890, 39,122 were Italians, 17,104 French, and 13,560 Spaniards. In 1880–87 the Italians formed 70 per cent. of the total, Spaniards 10·25 per cent., French 7·75 per cent., and all others but 12 per cent. The emigration in 1888 was 12,796; in 1889, 40,649; in 1890, 82,981. The excess of immigration over emigration in the years 1871–90 was 1,113,789.

In 1887 the number of foreigners in the Republic was 600,000, including 280,000 Italians, 150,000 French, 100,000 Spaniards, 40,000 English, and 20,000 Germans.

Religion.

Although the Constitution recognises the Roman Catholic religion as that of the State, all other creeds are tolerated. In 1891, 272,880 dollars were set down in the budget for public worship. There are 1 archbishop and 5 suffragan bishops. For the instruction of the clergy there are 5 seminaries. By law No. 2393 of November 12, 1888, modified by law No. 2681 of November 12, 1889, civil marriage was established in the Republic.

Instruction.

The primary instruction in the capital and the 9 territories is under the charge of a council of education, appointed by the general Government; and in the 14 provinces under their respective governments. The elementary schools are supported in the capital and each province by the taxes established in their Education Acts. In 1890 the sums contributed by the general Government and the 14 provinces to the support of the elementary education in the Republic amounted to 10,415,789 dollars. In 1890 there were 3,233 elementary schools, with 7,054 teachers and 260,695 pupils. Secondary or preparatory education is controlled by the general Government, which maintains 16 lycæums (one in each province and the capital), with 450 professors and 3,127 pupils in 1890. There are 2 universities, comprising (1890) faculties of law, medicine, and engineering, with a total of 1,007 students; a school of mines (20 students), 2 colleges of agriculture, a naval, and a military school. There are 34 normal schools, with 12,154 students. There is a well-equipped national observatory at Cordoba, and another at La Plata, museums at Buenos Ayres and La Plata, and a meteorological bureau. The observatory of Cordoba has published a catalogue of stars of the southern hemisphere.

Justice.

Justice is exercised by a Supreme Court of five judges and an attorney-general, which is also a court of appeal, and by a number of inferior and local courts, trial by jury being established by the Constitution for criminal cases. Each State has its own judicial system.

Finance.

The ordinary revenue and expenditure have been as follows for four years:—

—	1887	1888	1889	1890
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue . . .	58,135,000	57,651,711	74,676,706	73,407,670
Expenditure . .	54,098,227	50,801,631	50,687,544	92,853,846

The deficit in 1890 arose from special votes not included in the budget.

The estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1891 are as follows in paper:—

Revenue	1891	Expenditure	1891
	Dollars		Dollars
Import duties . .	47,546,785	Interior . . .	16,237,406
Direct taxes . .	4,246,266	Finance . . .	25,989,893.28
Stamps . . .	4,010,240	Instruction . .	9,517,026
Post Office . . .	2,185,809	War . . .	9,507,838.60
Trade licences . .	1,593,000	Marine . . .	4,029,440.12
Shares in National Bank . . .	1,000,000	Foreign Affairs .	2,600,280
Exchange . . .	2,877,750		
Other receipts . .	9,691,005		
Total . . .	73,150,855	Total . . .	67,881,884

The expenditure for 1891 was reduced to 58,252,362 dollars. The official estimates for 1892 are not yet published.

On March 31, 1891, the debt of the Republic was, according to official statement:—Internal, 5 per cent. bonds quoted in the Buenos Ayres Stock Exchange, 1,225,631 dollars; $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds deposited by the national banks in the National Treasury to guarantee their bank notes, 161,766,600 dollars; internal loan, created in consequence of the crisis brought about by the difficulties of the banks, 42,000,000 dollars; Foreign, 157,100,000 dollars. During three years the interest on the foreign debt will be funded in bonds bearing 6 per cent. payable in gold of the loan of May 1891 created to that effect; Floating Debt, 700,961 dollars gold and 10,174,548 paper dollars.

The following statement is from an unofficial source in Buenos Ayres:—When General Roca retired from power in 1886 the financial condition of the Argentine Republic was as follows:—Currency, 70,000,000 dollars; debt, 117,200,000 dollars; revenue (gold), 37,200,000 dollars. The value of the currency dollar was then 80c. (gold). In August 1890:—Currency, 200,000,000

dollars; debt, 355,800,000 dollars; revenue (gold), 29,200,000 dollars. The value of the paper dollar was 40c. (gold). In November 1891 the position was as follows:—Currency, 300,000,000 dollars; debt, 475,000,000 dollars; revenue (gold), 22,500,000 dollars. Value of paper dollar, 27½c. (gold).

The inventory of property belonging to the National Government, prepared in accordance with the decree of March 28, 1888, already amounts to 703,793,172 dollars. The total value of the land of the 14 provinces is estimated at 2,720,000,000 dollars.

Each province and municipality has, besides, its own budget, the total national and provincial expenditure amounting to about 3*l*. per head. The budget of Buenos Ayres province for 1890 was 24,995,600 dollars revenue, and 24,314,609 dollars expenditure. The estimates of revenue of all the provinces for 1890 were 48,481,819 dollars, and expenditure 47,639,466 dollars.

The estimated revenue of all the municipalities for 1889 was 19,823,980 dollars, and expenditure 19,218,593 dollars.

Defence.

The army comprises 11 generals, 238 field officers, and 880 subalterns, with 238 engineers, 789 artillery, 2,227 horse, and 2,331 foot, in all 5,585 combatants. The militia comprises 236,000 men, between 17 and 45 years, and 68,000 reserve, between 45 and 60 years.

There is a military school, with 125 cadets, and a school for non-commissioned officers. The naval school has 60 cadets, and the school of gunners 80.

In 1891 the navy of the Republic included 1 sea-going armour-clad, 2 coast-defence armour-clads (monitors), 2 deck-protected cruisers, 7 gunboats, 2 transports, 3 screw and 4 paddle despatch boats, 1 torpedo school ship, 4 torpedo-boats, 4 spar torpedo-boats, and one sailing corvette. There are in all about 58 guns. The sea-going armour-clad *Almirante Brown* is of 4,200 tons displacement, 5,380 horse-power, and is protected by 9-inch steel-faced armour. In her central battery she carries 6 11½-ton breech-loading guns of the Armstrong type, and has 2 other guns of the same calibre, mounted at the bow and stern respectively. She is also equipped with Whitehead torpedoes and the electric light. Her design was prepared by Mr. W. H. White, now Assistant-Controller and Director of Naval Construction, H.M. Navy, and she was built in 1880 by Messrs. Samuda. The navy is manned by 1,530 officers and men, of whom 445 are officers and 849 marines.

Production and Industry.

The area of land under cultivation in 1888, in the 14 provinces and 5 national territories, was 2,359,958 hectares, say 9,200 square miles. In other words, the figures barely represent one per cent. of the total area of the country, which is set down at 289,420,341 hectares.

The total area under wheat in 1889 was 1,035,000 hectares; maize, 850,000 hectares; flax, 140,000 hectares.

The value of the agricultural products exported in 1889 was 16,935,547 dollars; for the first six months of 1890, 31,863,605 dollars. The value of the agricultural yield in 1890 in the Republic is estimated in a British Consul's report at 20,051,000*l*.

Cattle and sheep breeding is an important industry in the Argentine Republic.

LAND UNDER CULTIVATION—IN HECTARES.

Provinces and Territories	Maize	Wheat	Alfalfa	Oats	Flax	Vine	Sugar-cane	Other Cultures	Total in hectares
Buenos Ayres . . .	481,176	225,500	82,909	17,630	40,033	2,899	—	18,521	868,668
Cordoba . . .	78,999	55,777	77,585	7,665	—	488	—	13,881	224,995
Entre Rios . . .	47,308	67,319	6,307	2,242	4,159	705	—	8,211	136,151
Santa Fe . . .	60,901	401,652	29,651	4,033	73,009	2,555	2,676	14,459	588,248
Jujuy . . .	8,244	4,094	2,893	499	—	10	764	—	15,084
Catamarca . . .	3,259	1,334	10,923	—	—	1,854	—	28,519	44,989
San Luis . . .	9,066	3,522	5,989	420	—	69	—	773	19,839
San Juan . . .	3,316	12,245	55,589	698	—	7,119	—	673	79,640
Salta . . .	13,840	6,840	14,202	1,747	—	595	302	991	38,517
Mendoza . . .	3,391	6,976	69,496	593	—	6,740	—	1,390	88,589
Tucuman . . .	17,695	1,994	2,783	509	—	54	10,594	2,714	36,343
Corrientes . . .	26,795	250	1,585	127	2	299	2,018	15,646	46,631
La Rioja . . .	9,021	6,030	4,697	24	34	1,084	2	725	21,617
Santiago . . .	60,090	30,090	15,178	—	—	4,949	2,925	10,348	123,400
Territories :									
Formosa . . .	232	—	—	—	—	—	189	219	640
Pampa . . .	4,630	163	880	98	—	—	—	293	6,064
Rio Negro . . .	327	317	207	368	—	—	—	72	1,291
Misiones . . .	2,305	7	9	5	—	1	886	1,445	4,658
Chaco . . .	2,696	41	133	3	—	—	537	213	3,623
Totals . . .	833,101	824,061	380,116	36,661	117,237	29,341	20,898	121,572	2,362,982

The following table will give an idea of the cattle industry in the Republic in 1888 :—

Provinces and Territories	Number of Head			Total Value
	Horned Cattle	Horses	Sheep	
				Dollars
Buenos Ayres . .	9,602,274	1,855,426	55,397,881	194,862,993
Cordoba . . .	2,110,513	403,879	2,355,030	28,868,717
Entre Rios . . .	4,120,068	719,510	4,901,123	54,308,444
Santa Fé . . .	2,328,443	527,536	2,977,382	31,978,791
Jujuy . . .	89,855	22,896	617,803	2,008,422
Catamarca . . .	239,834	56,054	152,438	3,075,429
San Luis . . .	478,904	113,554	241,827	6,060,212
Salta . . .	164,944	34,174	164,414	2,169,453
San Juan . . .	54,539	25,848	72,672	846,182
Santiago . . .	588,396	110,368	781,951	7,939,830
La Rioja . . .	160,169	24,998	57,926	1,388,563
Corrientes . . .	1,841,366	258,696	611,085	21,480,785
Tucuman . . .	198,835	42,939	43,390	2,396,947
Mendoza . . .	180,009	44,849	122,298	2,343,329
Territories :				
Formosa . . .	14,403	691	143	149,782
Pampa . . .	469,987	110,104	1,670,393	8,084,291
Rio Negro . . .	77,434	16,620	287,940	1,339,210
Misiones . . .	41,967	17,541	4,218	565,325
Chaco . . .	17,551	1,597	1,751	195,012
Totals . . .	22,779,491	4,387,280	70,461,665	370,061,717

Commerce.

The following table shows the official values in thousands of dollars (for exports in 1890, gold dollars) of the imports and exports (exclusive of coin and bullion) for each of the five years 1886-90, including re-exports:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Imports .	95,408	117,352	127,507	164,570	142,241
Exports .	69,835	84,421	99,556	122,815	100,819

The imports and exports of coin and bullion have been as follows in 1886-90:—

Years	Import		Total	Export		Total
	Gold	Silver		Gold	Silver	
1886	19,408,809	1,226,858	20,635,667	7,832,816	525,202	8,358,018
1887	9,808,939	659,657	9,748,596	9,471,983	405,202	9,877,185
1888	44,613,897	196,253	44,810,150	8,492,374	242,126	8,734,500
1889	11,576,906	172,858	11,749,769	27,815,546	615,705	28,431,251
1890	6,946,812	204,439	7,151,251	5,009,358	274,542	5,283,900

The following are the principal articles of import and export, with their value, for 1889 and 1890:—

Imports	1889	1890	Exports	1889	1890
	Paper Dlsr.	Paper Dlsr.		Gold Dlsr.	Gold Dlsr.
Textiles and apparel	32,229,422	30,024,966	Animals & their produce .	89,282,715	61,806,597
Food substances .	18,350,904	16,411,458	Agricultural produce	16,935,547	25,591,401
Iron & manufactures	24,727,113	9,566,752	Manufactured produce .	11,946,366	8,999,236
Drinks .	15,301,607	12,790,340	Forest produce	793,257	1,413,324
Wood and manufactures .	12,106,858	7,399,412	Mineral .	1,629,160	673,690
Railway, telegraph, & other material	24,173,749	36,273,503	Various .	2,228,012	2,834,745
Pottery, glass, &c.	6,658,646	4,135,523			
Chemical substances	4,756,797	8,875,542			
Coal, coke, oil, &c.	7,593,810	6,250,011			
Various (not including coin & bullion)	18,670,978	15,513,305			
Total . .	164,569,884	142,240,812	Total . .	122,815,057	100,818,993

There was besides a transit trade in 1890 valued at 2,086,061 dollars for imports, and 2,086,061 dollars for exports.

Among the more important exports were the following (in gold dollars):—

—	Wool	Hides and Skins	Wheat	Maize
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1889 . . .	56,709,774	27,352,949	1,596,446	12,977,721
1890 . . .	35,521,681	20,097,656	9,836,824	14,145,639

The quantities were:—

—	Wool	Hides	Skins	Wheat	Maize
	Kilos	Number	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
1889 . . .	141,774,435	3,638,467	37,896,100	22,806,373	432,590,679
1890 . . .	118,405,604	4,647,085	29,542,450	327,894,151	707,281,955

The foreign trade in the Argentine Republic in 1889 and 1890 was mainly with the following countries, to the following values:—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
	Paper Dollars	Paper Dollars	Gold Dollars	Gold Dollars
Great Britain . . .	56,820,169	57,816,510	14,931,394	19,299,095
France . . .	30,237,407	19,875,877	38,264,414	26,683,318
Germany . . .	15,477,754	12,301,472	17,120,472	11,566,441
Belgium . . .	13,958,247	10,986,710	16,326,423	12,003,086
United States . . .	16,801,750	9,301,541	7,726,691	6,066,958
Uruguay . . .	7,206,315	5,885,758	5,393,960	5,506,675
Italy . . .	10,188,189	8,663,027	3,930,134	3,194,802
Spain . . .	4,565,470	4,302,284	3,332,115	2,083,817
Brazil . . .	2,607,017	3,354,566	7,522,835	8,442,563
Paraguay . . .	1,377,543	1,724,050	855,292	336,566
Chile . . .	19,509	51,114	2,504,727	2,188,951

The commercial intercourse between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports to Great Britain . . .	1,646,336	2,176,758	2,658,659	2,016,182	4,129,802
Imports of British produce . . .	5,190,577	6,229,666	7,656,708	10,681,879	8,416,112

The staple Argentine exports to the United Kingdom are as follows:—
Tallow and stearine, 27,882*l.* in 1887, 105,744*l.* in 1888, 165,035*l.* in 1889; 54,688*l.* in 1890; fresh mutton, 10,000*l.* in 1883, 442,597*l.* in 1887, 625,548*l.* in 1888, 750,310*l.* in 1889, 822,486*l.* in 1890, skins, mainly sheep, 129,877*l.* in 1888, 125,242*l.* in 1889, 127,366*l.* in 1890; bones, 40,031*l.* in 1889, 50,913*l.* in 1890; hides, 61,866*l.* in 1888, 75,854*l.* in 1889,

86,791*l.* in 1890; wool, 213,807*l.* in 1886, 50,214*l.* in 1888, 175,772*l.* in 1889, 69,813*l.* in 1890; wheat, 13,690*l.* in 1889, 1,050,829*l.* in 1890; other sorts of grain, 372,158*l.* in 1889, 1,531,917*l.* in 1890. The imports of British produce consist chiefly of cottons, 1,591,002*l.* in 1889, 977,891*l.* in 1890; woollens, 842,059*l.* in 1889, 441,859*l.* in 1890; iron, 2,752,955*l.* in 1889, 2,463,858*l.* in 1890; and machinery, 1,020,513*l.* in 1889, 1,000,612*l.* in 1890.

Of the total imports in 1890, 103,175,961 dols., and of the exports 57,742,342 dols., were by the port of Buenos Ayres.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following are the statistics of the vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade at the ports of the Republic in 1888-90:—

	Vessels entered		Tonnage entered		Vessels cleared		Tonnage cleared	
	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890
Sailing vessels with cargoes	7,641	6,070	1,642,863	1,238,066	1,665	1,588	309,393	402,675
Sailing vessels in ballast	581	756	32,482	50,174	3,814	2,088	955,362	576,148
Steamers with cargoes	3,751	3,966	3,511,593	3,431,436	3,003	3,171	3,007,538	2,801,500
Steamers in ballast	2,472	3,081	1,524,748	1,621,279	2,987	2,862	1,570,679	1,726,146
Total	14,445	13,873	6,711,686	6,340,955	11,469	9,709	5,842,972	5,506,469

Of the total, 38 per cent. of the tonnage was British, and about 30 national, 9 French, 7 Italian, and 6 German. The home or river navigation in 1890 comprised 22,494 vessels of 3,324,849 tons entered, and 24,029 of 2,878,600 tons cleared.

Internal Communications.

The length of railway open for traffic in 1891 was 6,855 miles, which connect the principal cities of the Republic with the capital. There were in addition 4,840 miles in construction. The total cost of construction of the lines open for traffic at the end of 1890 was 346,493,054 dollars. The receipts for 1890 amounted to 41,157,486 dollars, and the expenses 23,310,000 dollars.

In 1890 there were 12,000 miles of Government telegraph lines in operation, besides about 7,000 miles belonging to private companies. The total length of telegraph wires in 1888 was 28,550 miles. The number of telegraphic despatches was 3,511,420 in the year 1889. A concession was granted Nov. 1889 to lay a direct cable from Buenos Ayres to Europe, which must be ready within thirty months.

The Post Office in the year 1890 carried 60,844,963 letters, 860,716 postal cards, and 43,974,107 newspapers, &c. There are 946 offices (post and telegraph).

Money and Credit.

By a law passed in 1890 the Government was authorised to issue 60 million dollars of Treasury Bills, with force of legal currency.

The new Government, which was inaugurated on August 6, 1890, has, according to official statement, presented to Congress a series of bills introducing important reforms in the financial policy pursued by the last Government. One of these bills already approved declares null and void all the guarantees

granted for the construction of railways, when the terms of the contracts have not been complied with by concessionnaires.

By law of October 16, 1891, the old National Bank was placed in liquidation, and a new bank, called 'Banco de la Nacion Argentina,' was created with a capital of fifty million dollars. The new Banco de la Nacion provides (December 1891) for a new issue of 80,000,000 dollars of inconvertible notes, of which 45,000,000 dollars go to the new bank, 5,000,000 dollars to the National Mortgage Bank, and 30,000,000 dollars to redeem the Patriotic Loan of 1891. The events of July 1890, which caused the resignation of President Juarez Celman and a severe crisis, greatly disturbed the resources at the disposal of the Government during last year.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Argentine Republic, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Silver Peso fuerte*, or *Silver Dollar*, of 100 *centesimos*.—Average rate of exchange, 4s. The forced paper currency since the beginning of 1885 has caused a great depreciation. In 1891, 100 dollars gold were equal to about 370 dollars in paper.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Quintal</i>	= 101.40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25.35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 1½ imperial bushel.

Since January 1, 1887, the use of the French metric system is compulsory.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Don Luis L. Dominguez. Accredited May 8, 1886.

Secretary.—Florencio L. Dominguez.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Falmouth, Glasgow (C.G.), Hull, Leeds, Leith, London (C.G.), Liverpool, Manchester, Newport, Southampton; Gibraltar, Canada (C.G.), Sydney, Montreal.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Francis J. Pakenham. Appointed February 1885.

Secretary.—

Consul.—Ronald Bridgett.

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(OESTERREICHISCH-UNGARISCHE MONARCHIE.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Franz Josef I., Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary; born August 18, 1830; the son of Archduke Franz Karl, second son of the late Emperor Franz I. of Austria, and of Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. Proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of the crown by his father, December 2, 1848; crowned King of Hungary, and took the oath on the Hungarian Constitution, June 8, 1867. Married April 24, 1854, to Empress *Elisabeth*, born December 24, 1837, the daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria.

Heir-Presumptive.—Archduke Karl Ludwig. See below.

Children of the Emperor.

I. Archduchess *Gisela*, born July 12, 1856; married April 20, 1873, to Prince Leopold, second son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, born February 9, 1846.

II. Archduchess *Maria Valeria*, born April 22, 1868; married, July 31, 1890, to Franz Salvator, Archduke of Austria-Tuscany; widow, January 17, 1892.

Grandchild of the Emperor.

Archduchess *Elisabeth*, born September 2, 1883, only child of the late Archduke *Rudolph*, Crown Prince, and Princess Stephanie, second daughter of King Leopold II. of Belgium.

Brothers of the Emperor.

I. Archduke *Karl Ludwig*, cavalry general in the imperial army; born July 30, 1833; married (1) November 4, 1856, to Princess Margaret, daughter of the late King Johann of Saxony; widower September 15, 1858; married (2) October 21, 1862, to Princess Annunciata, born March 24, 1843, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II. of Naples; widower May 4, 1871; married (3) July 23, 1873, to Princess Maria, born August 24, 1855, daughter of the late Prince Miguel of Braganza, Regent of Portugal. Offspring of the second and third unions are six children:—1. Franz, born December 18, 1863. 2. Otto, born April 21, 1865; married October 2, 1886, to Princess Maria Josepha, born May 31, 1867, the daughter of the Prince Georg of Saxony; offspring, Karl, born August 17, 1887. 3. Ferdinand Karl Ludwig, born December 27, 1868. 4. Margaret,

born May 13, 1870. 5. Maria, born July 31, 1876. 6. Elisabeth, born July 7, 1878.

II. Archduke *Ludwig Victor*, field-marshal-lieutenant in the imperial army; born May 15, 1842.

The imperial family of Austria descend from Rudolf von Habsburg, a German count, born 1218, who was elected Kaiser of the Holy Roman Empire in 1276. The male line died out in 1740 with Emperor Karl VI., whose only daughter, Maria Theresa, gave her hand (1736) to Duke Franz of Lorraine and Tuscany, afterwards Kaiser Franz I. of Germany, of the House of Lorraine, who thereby became the founder of the new line of Habsburg-Lorraine. Maria Theresa was succeeded, in 1780, by her son Joseph II., who, dying in 1790, left the crown to his brother Leopold II., at whose death, in 1792, his son Franz I. ascended the throne, who reigned till 1835, and, having been married four times, left a large family, the members of which and their descendants form the present Imperial House. Franz was the first sovereign who assumed the title of Emperor, or 'Kaiser,' of Austria, after having been compelled by Napoleon to renounce the imperial crown of Germany, for more than five centuries in the Habsburg family. The assumption of the title of Emperor of Austria took place on August 1, 1804. Franz I. was succeeded by his son, the Emperor Ferdinand I. (V. as King of Hungary), on whose abdication, Dec. 2, 1848, the crown fell to his nephew the present Emperor-King Franz Josef I.

The present Emperor-King has a civil list of 9,300,000 florins: one moiety of this sum, 4,650,000 florins, is paid to him as Emperor of Austria, out of the revenues of Austria, and the other moiety as King of Hungary, out of the revenues of Hungary.

The following is a list (for the first centuries not complete) of the sovereigns of Austria (Dukes and Archdukes of Austria, from 1526 also Kings of Hungary and Bohemia, from 1804 Emperors of Austria), from the date of the feoffment of Dukes Albert I. and his brother Rudolf II. with the Duchy of Austria by his father, Emperor of Germany, Rudolf of Habsburg, founder of the dynasty:—

House of Habsburg.

Albert I.	1282	Maximilian II.	1564
*Rudolf II.	1282	Rudolf V. (Rudolf II. of Ger-	
*Rudolf III.	1293	many)	1576
Friedrich (III. of Germany) .	1307	Matthias	1611
*Leopold I.	1314	Ferdinand II.	1619
*Albert II.	1314	Ferdinand III.	1637
*Rudolf IV.	1358	Leopold I.	1657
*Albert III.	1365	Joseph I.	1705
*Albert IV.	1395	Karl II. (VI. of Germany) .	1711
Albert V. (Albert II. of Ger-		*Maria Theresa	1740
many, King of Hungary and			
of Bohemia)	1404		
*Ladislau (King of Hungary			
and of Bohemia)	1439		
Friedrich V. (Friedrich IV.			
of Germany)	1457		
Maximilian I.	1493		
Karl I. (Karl V. of Germany)	1519		
Ferdinand I.	1520		

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Joseph II.	1780
Leopold II.	1790
Franz I. (Franz II. of Ger-	
many)	1792
*Ferdinand I.	1835
*Franz Josef I.	1848

All except those marked with an asterisk likewise filled the throne of the Holy Roman Empire.

Constitution and Government.

WHOLE MONARCHY.

Since 1867 the provinces of the monarchy have been united as two States, politically, under the same dynasty, and having certain interests defined as common ; but otherwise each has its own constitution, which is a limited monarchy.

Affairs common to the two parts of the monarchy are:— (1) Foreign affairs ; (2) military and naval affairs, but excluding legislation concerning the army ; (3) Finance. Certain other affairs are treated on similar principles : (1) Commercial affairs ; (2) indirect taxation ; (3) the coinage ; (4) railways which concern the interests of both ; (5) defence.

Transylvania has entered into legislative and administrative union with Hungary. Croatia-Slavonia possesses an autonomy as regards the internal administration of religion, instruction, justice and police.

The common head in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is the Emperor (Kaiser) of Austria and King of Hungary. The crown is hereditary in the Habsburg-Lothringen dynasty, passing by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males and (on failure of males) to females. The monarch must be a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is styled 'His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, 'having a threefold title,' Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and King of Hungary.'

The monarch exercises his legislative authority only with the co-operation and consent of the representative bodies, i.e. the Reichsrath, Reichstag, and the provincial Parliaments (Landtage). Legislation in affairs common to the Reichsrath and Reichstag is accomplished by means of Delegations (Delegationen). Of these there are two, each consisting of 60 members, of whom 20 are from each of the Upper Houses (the Austrian Herrenhaus and the Hungarian Magnatentafel), and 40 from each of the Lower Houses (the Austrian Abgeordnetenhaus and the Hungarian Repraesentantentafel). The members are appointed for one year. The Delegations are summoned annually by the Emperor, alternately at Vienna and Budapest. Their decisions are communicated reciprocally in writing ; and if, after three such interchanges, they do not agree, then the 120 delegates meet together, and, without discussion, settle the matter by vote. The common Ministry is responsible to the Delegations, and Ministers may be impeached by them. Subject to the Delegations are the three executive departments for common affairs. These are :—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House for the Whole Monarchy.—Count G. *Kálnoky de Köröspatak*, Privy Councillor; born at Letowitz, in Moravia, December 29, 1832; entered the diplomatic service 1854; Secretary of Legation at Berlin 1857, and at London 1860–70; Ambassador at St. Petersburg 1880–81. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House for the Whole Monarchy November 21, 1881.

2. The Ministry of War for the Whole Monarchy.—Field-Marshal Baron *Ferdinand Bauer*, Privy Councillor; born at Lemberg, 1823; entered the army 1841; appointed Minister of War for the Whole Monarchy March 16, 1888.

3. The Ministry of Finance for the Whole Monarchy.—Benjamin *de Kállay*, Privy Councillor, born December 22, 1839. Appointed Minister of Finance for the Whole Monarchy June 4, 1882.

The above Ministers are responsible for the discharge of their official functions to the Delegations.

AUSTRIA PROPER.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The political representation is two-fold—(1) for all the Austrian provinces (Reichsrath); (2) for each separate province (Landtage).

The Reichsrath, or Parliament of the western part of the Monarchy, consists of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House (Herrenhaus) is formed, 1st, of the princes of the Imperial family who are of age, 19 in number in 1892; 2nd, of a number of nobles—68 in the present Reichsrath—possessing large landed property, in whose families by nomination of the Emperor the dignity is hereditary; 3rd, of the archbishops, ten in number, and bishops, seven in number, who are of princely title inherent to their episcopal seat; and 4th, of any other life-members nominated by the Emperor, on account of being distinguished in art or science, or who have rendered signal services to Church or State—125 in 1892. The Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus) consists at present, under a law passed April 2, 1873, of 353 members, elected, partly directly and partly indirectly, by the vote of all citizens who are 24 years of age and possessed of a small property or particular individual qualification; of these, 85 represent the landed proprietors, 118 represent the towns, 21 the chambers of trade and commerce, 129 the rural districts. The constituencies which under that law elect the representatives for the Austrian Lower House are divided into four classes. These are, first, the rural districts, where the peasantry and small landholders are the electors; they choose a voter for every 500 inhabitants, these voters electing the representatives; secondly, the towns; thirdly, the chambers of commerce in the cities and large towns; and fourthly, the large landed proprietors, payers of from 50 to 250 florins taxes, according to the provinces in which their estates are situated. In this last class females in possession of their own property are entitled to vote. Under a law passed in 1882, the franchise was extended to all male persons in towns and rural districts paying direct taxes to the amount of 5 florins per annum; but there are voters who pay less taxes and some who pay none; in the latter case they must have a particular individual qualification. Bohemia sends 92 representatives to the Reichsrath, being 1 representative to 63,512 inhabitants; Galicia 63, or 1 to 104,884 inhabitants; Lower Austria 37, or 1 to 71,940 inhabitants; Moravia

36, or 1 to 63,246 inhabitants; Styria 23, or 1 to 55,769; Tyrol 18, and Upper Austria 17, being 1 to 45,149 and 45,624; Coastland 12, or 1 to 57,948; Krain (Carniola) 10, or 1 to 49,896; Schlesien (Silesia) 10, or 1 to 60,565; Karnten (Carinthia) 9, or 1 to 40,112; Bukowina 9, or 1 to 71,843; Dalmatia 9, or 1 to 58,603 inhabitants. The smallest number of representatives is from Vorarlberg, which sends 3, or 1 to 38,691 inhabitants. The most highly represented province is Salzburg, which sends 5 members, or 1 to 34,702 inhabitants. The duration of the Lower House of the Reichsrath is for the term of six years. In case of dissolution new elections must take place within six months. The Emperor nominates the president and vice-president of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, while those of the Lower House are elected by the members. It is incumbent upon the head of the State to assemble the Reichsrath annually. The rights which, in consequence of the diploma of Oct. 20, 1860, and the 'Patent' of Feb. 26, 1861, have been conferred upon the Reichsrath, are as follows:—1st, *Consent* to all laws relating to military duty; 2nd, *Co-operation* in the legislation on trade and commerce, customs, banking, posting, telegraph, and railway matters; 3rd, *Examination* of the estimates of the income and expenditure of the State; of the bills on taxation, public loans, and conversion of the funds; and general control of the public debt. At present the rights of the Reichsrath are fixed by the law of December 21, 1867. To give validity to bills passed by the Reichsrath, the consent of both Chambers is required, as well as the sanction of the head of the State. The members of both the Upper and the Lower House have the right to propose new laws on subjects within the competence of the Reichsrath.

The executive of Austria Proper consists of the following eight departments:—

1. The Ministry of the Interior.—Count Edward Taaffe, Privy Councillor. Appointed Minister of the Interior and President of the Austrian Council of Ministers, August 19, 1879.

2. The Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Dr. Paul Gautsch Baron von Frankenthurn, Privy Councillor. Appointed November 6, 1885.

3. The Ministry of Finance.—Privy Councillor, Dr. E. Steinbach. Appointed February 2, 1891.

4. The Ministry of Agriculture.—Count Julius Falkenhayn, Privy Councillor. Appointed August 19, 1879.

5. The Ministry of Commerce and National Economy.—Privy Councillor, Marquis von Baczuschem. Appointed July 28, 1886.

6. The Ministry of National Defence (Landesvertheidigung).—Field-marshal, Privy Councillor Count Zeno von Welsersheimb. Appointed June 25, 1880.

7.—Ministry of Justice.—Count Friedrich von Schoenborn. Appointed October 13, 1888.

Besides the seven Ministers, heads of departments, there are three 'Ministers without portfolio,' Baron von Praza (appointed October 11, 1888), Ritter von Zalski (October 11, 1888), and Count Dr. Gandolf Khuenburg (appointed December 23, 1891), taking part in the deliberations of the Cabinet, but not exercising special functions.

The responsibility of Ministers for acts committed in the discharge of their official functions was established by a bill which received the sanction of the Emperor on July 25, 1867.

II. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Provincial Diets are competent to legislate in all matters not expressly reserved for the Reichsrath. They have control over local representative bodies, and the regulation of affairs affecting taxation, the cultivation of the soil, educational, ecclesiastical, and charitable institutions and public works. In Tyrol and Vorarlberg they have the regulation of the defence of the province, and consent to the employment of the local militia (Landeschützen) beyond the province. Each Provincial Diet consists of one assembly, composed (1) of the archbishop and bishops of the Roman Catholic and Oriental Greek Churches; (2) the rectors of Universities; (3) the representatives of great estates, elected by all landowners paying land taxes of not less than 50, 100, 200, or 250 florins, according to the provinces in which their estates are situated; (4) the representatives of towns, elected by those citizens who possess municipal rights or pay a certain amount of direct taxation; (5) the representatives of boards of commerce or trade guilds, chosen by the respective members; (6) representatives of the rural communes, elected by deputies called 'Wahlmänner,' returned by all inhabitants who pay a small amount of direct taxation.

The strength of the sixteen separate Diets is shown in the following table:—

	No. of Members		No. of Members
Lower Austria	72	Tyrol	68
Upper Austria	50	Vorarlberg	21
Salzburg	26	Bohemia	242
Steiermark (Styria) . .	63	Moravia	100
Carinthia	37	Silesia	31
Carniola	37	Galicia	151
Görz and Gradiska . . .	22	Bukowina	31
Istria	33	Dalmatia	43

The deputies to the Provincial Diets are elected for six years. The Diets are summoned annually.

The Provincial Council is an executive body composed of the president of the Diet and other members elected.

III. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each commune has a council to deliberate and decide, and a committee to administer all its affairs. The members of the council are elected for three (in Galicia for six) years. All who have a vote are eligible if of age. In the towns with special statutes a corporation takes the place of the communal committee.

District representative bodies are, in Styria (Steiermark), Bohemia, and Galicia, interposed between the communal bodies and Provincial Diets. They deliberate and decide on all affairs affecting the interests of the district (Bezirk). They consist of the representatives (1) of great estates, (2) of the most highly taxed industries and trades, (3) of the towns and markets, (4) of the rural communes (Landgemeinden). Members are elected for three years, in Galicia for six. A committee of this body (called the Bezirks-ausschuss) administers the affairs of the district.

HUNGARY.

I. CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution of the eastern part of the monarchy, or the kingdom of Hungary, including Hungary Proper, Croatia-Slavonia, and Transylvania, dates from the foundation of the kingdom, about 891. The first charter or constitutional code is the 'Bulla Aurea' of King Andrew II., granted in 1222, which defined the form of government as an aristocratic monarchy. The Hungarian Constitution has been repeatedly suspended and partially disregarded, until, at the end of the armed struggle of 1849, it was decreed to be forfeited by the nation. This decree was repealed in 1860: and the present sovereign, on June 8, 1867, swore to maintain the Constitution, and was crowned King of Hungary.

The Hungarian Reichstag (Országgyűlés) has legislative authority for Hungary, and for Croatia and Slavonia in matters which concern these provinces in common with Hungary. It consists of an Upper House (Magnatentafel) and a Lower House (Repraesentantentafel).

The House of Magnates, reformed by an Act passed in 1885, now includes all hereditary peers who pay 3,000 fl. a year land tax; 40 archbishops, bishops, and other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches; 11 ecclesiastical and lay representatives of the Protestant Confessions; 82 life peers appointed by the Crown (a first batch of 50 was elected once for all by the House itself); 17 members *ex officio*, being State dignitaries and high judges; 3 delegates of Croatia-Slavonia; and lastly, the archdukes who have attained their majority. In the session of 1889-90 the number of archdukes was 20, and there were 286 hereditary peers holding the property qualification.

The Lower House or House of Representatives of Hungary is composed of representatives of the nation, elected by the vote of all male citizens, of 20 years of age, who pay a small direct tax on house property or land, or on an income varying with occupation; but in all cases very low. Certain large classes—professional, scientific, learned, and others—are entitled to vote without other qualifications. The number of the electorate, according to the last returns, was 821,241, or 1 in 18 of the population. New elections must take place every five years. By the electoral law in force in the session of 1889, the House of Representatives consisted of 453 members, of whom 413 were deputies of Hungarian towns and districts, and 40 delegates of Croatia and Slavonia.

The Reichstag is summoned annually by the King at Budapest. The language of the Reichstag is Hungarian; but the representatives of Croatia and Slavonia may speak their own language.

The executive of the kingdom is in a responsible ministry, consisting (January 1892) of a president and nine departments, namely:—

The Presidency of the Council—Count Julius Szápáry; appointed President of the Council of Ministers, March 7, 1890

1. The Ministry of Finance.—Dr. Alexander Wekerle; appointed April 9, 1889.

2. The Ministry of National Defence (Honved).—Baron Géza Fejérváry; appointed October 28, 1884.

3. The Ministry near the King's person (*ad latus*).—Ladislaus de Szögyényi-marich; appointed December 1890.

4. The Ministry of the Interior.—Count Szápáry; appointed April 1890.

5. The Ministry of Education and of Public Worship.—Count Albin Csáky; appointed September 1888.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Desiderius de Szilágyi; appointed April 9, 1889

7. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce.—*Gabriel Von Baross* ; appointed December 21, 1886.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture, Count *Andreas Bethlen* ; appointed April 1890.

9. The Minister for Croatia and Slavonia.—*Emerich de Josipovich* ; appointed August 23, 1889.

The Croatian-Slavonian Provincial Diet, meeting annually at Agram (Landtag), consists of 90 members, elected for five years, representing 21 town districts and 69 rural districts, and of members (not more than one-third) with *Virilstimmen*. The electors must have a low property qualification, be of certain professions, or pay a small tax. Members with *Virilstimmen* are certain ecclesiastical and political dignitaries, and the members of certain noble families (*Magnaten*) possessing the right by inheritance or by royal nomination. They must pay at least 1,000 fl. of land or property tax.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

In Hungary a distinction is observed between communes (*Gemeinde*), which are large or small, or may be townships with regular magistrates, and municipalities (*Munizipien*), which are regarded as communes of a higher order. The communal electoral right is possessed by every inhabitant over twenty years of age who for two years has paid the State tax. The representative body is composed half of members elected for six years, and half of persons who pay the highest taxes. The committee consists of members appointed, in the towns for six years, in the rural communes for three years, with officials appointed for life. The counties and towns invested with similar rights are independent municipalities. Each has its council constituted similarly to the representative body of the communes ; but members are elected for ten years. All electors for the Reichstag are qualified to vote. In Budapest they must be able to read and write. The executive is in the hands of the official body of the municipality, who sit and vote with the council (*Ausschuss*).

In Croatia and Slavonia each county has an assembly (*Komitats-Skuptschina*) similar to the Hungarian local representative bodies. The electoral qualification is the same as for the Diet (Landtag). The municipalities within the county (except Agram and Essek) send delegates, and the higher county officials also sit and vote. In the rural communes the representative body is the council, elected for three years ; in the towns for four years. In the former the executive is in the hands of the magistrates ; in the latter, of the municipal council.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The Austrian dominions—exclusive of the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which have been under the administration of Austria-Hungary since 1878, but have not as yet been formally incorporated with it—have an area of 622,310 square kilometres, or 240,942 English square miles, with a population at the census of December 31, 1890, of 41,231,342, or 171 per square mile.

The following is the civil population of Austria-Hungary at the three last censuses :—

—	Population	Absolute increase	Yearly increase per cent.
Austria			
1869	20,217,531	1,993,031	0·86
1880	21,981,821	1,744,290	0·76
1890	23,895,624	1,913,803	0·76
Hungary ¹			
1869	15,417,327	1,648,814	0·91
1880	15,642,102	224,775	0·13
1890	17,335,929	1,693,827	1·08

¹ Including Croatia and Slavonia.

The following table gives the area, and total number of inhabitants (civil and military), of the various provinces of the Monarchy, after the returns of the censuses of December 31, 1880 and 1890 :—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Dec. 31, 1880	Population. Dec. 31, 1890			Popula- tion per sq. mile, 1890
			Male	Female	Total	
<i>Austria Proper :</i>						
Lower Austria . . .	7,654	2,330,621	1,907,913	1,353,886	2,661,799	347
Upper Austria . . .	4,631	759,620	388,762	397,069	785,831	169
Salzburg	2,767	163,570	85,948	87,562	173,510	62
Styria	8,670	1,213,597	635,967	646,741	1,282,708	148
Carinthia	4,006	348,730	176,473	184,535	361,008	91
Carniola	3,856	481,243	238,011	260,947	498,958	129
Coast land	3,084	647,934	351,844	343,540	695,384	228
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	11,324	912,549	454,760	474,000	928,769	82
Bohemia	20,060	5,560,819	2,821,980	3,021,105	5,843,094	291
Moravia	8,583	2,153,407	1,087,340	1,189,530	2,276,870	264
Silesia	1,987	565,475	288,908	316,741	605,649	305
Galicia	30,907	5,958,907	3,260,433	3,347,383	6,607,816	218
Bukowina	4,035	571,671	324,469	322,122	646,591	160
Dalmatia	4,940	476,101	266,303	261,123	527,426	106
Total, Austria . . .	115,908	22,144,244	11,689,129	12,206,284	23,895,413	206
<i>Kingdom of Hungary :</i>						
Hungary (including Transylvania) . . .	108,258	13,812,446			15,122,514	139
Croatia and Slavonia .	16,773	1,905,295			2,184,414	130
Town of Fiume . . .	8	21,634			29,001	3,625
Total, Hungary . . .	125,039	15,739,375			17,335,929	139
Total, Austria- Hungary	240,942	37,883,619			41,231,342	171

To this should be added military population, 113,776.

The ethnical elements of the population are as follow (1890 for Austria and 1880 for Hungary) on the basis of language :—

—	Austria 1890	Hungary 1880	—	Austria 1890	Hungary 1880
German .	8,462,372	1,972,115	Servian and Croatian .	644,769	2,359,708
Bohemian, Moravian & Slovak .	5,473,203	1,892,806	Latin .	674,701	—
Polish .	3,721,106	—	Roumanian	209,026	2,423,387
Ruthenian.	3,107,218	360,051	Magyar .	8,139	6,478,711
Slovene .	1,176,535	86,401	Gipsies .	—	82,256
			Others .	—	83,940

There were 155,471 foreign residents in Austria at the commencement of 1880, of whom 93,472 were Germans, 40,152 Italians, 11,654 Russians, 2,347 Turks, 2,287 Swiss, 1,947 British, 977 Greeks, 1,206 Americans. These are exclusive of Hungarians, of whom there were 183,422.

PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, &C., ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1880.

Profession, &c.	Austria			Hungary		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Ecclesiastics . . .	30,450	9,812	40,271	15,664	1,194	16,658
Government officials . .	45,686	501	46,190	30,931	210	31,141
Active military . . .	162,423	—	162,423	96,366	—	96,366
Teachers . . .	41,120	14,809	55,929	26,361	5,971	32,322
Professors, authors, artists, &c. . .	352,509	22,589	72,098	35,810	9,165	44,975
Lower Government servants, gendarmierie, &c. . .	52,437	388	52,825	33,812	937	34,749
Agriculture, forestry, sea fisheries . . .	3,432,272	2,728,974	6,161,246	3,547,206	973,465	4,520,671
Mining and smelting . .	108,221	9,649	117,870	25,546	445	25,991
Manufactures . . .	1,632,422	524,676	2,157,098	713,777	75,193	788,970
Commerce . . .	351,391	83,935	435,326	165,911	19,680	185,591
Proprietors, annuitants, pensioners . . .	149,666	128,018	277,684	26,922	25,993	52,915
House servants . . .	245,485	644,722	890,207	46,370	384,050	430,420
Day labourers . . .	454,227	428,372	882,599	442,504	503,675	946,269
Members of families . .	4,042,671	6,703,516	10,746,187	2,518,713	5,839,380	8,358,093
Others, with those of un- known occupation . .	18,745	27,546	46,291	741,084	19,834	173,918
Total . . .	10,819,737	11,324,507	22,144,244	7,800,067	7,939,192	15,739,259

In Hungary in 1880 there were 1,451,707 farm proprietors, 23,393 tenant farmers, and 1,373,768 farm labourers, or over 2,720,000 people directly engaged in agriculture; 173 mining

proprietors and 25,732 miners; 380,786 engaged in manufactures, with 385,630 workers; 97,300 engaged in trade, with 79,995 assistants.

Practically belonging to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, though not incorporated with it by any treaty, is the small principality of Liechtenstein, enclosed in the Austrian province of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, with an area of 70 English square miles and a population in 1886 of 2,593 (4,897 males and 4,696 females), nearly all Roman Catholics. The inhabitants of the principality pay no taxes, nor are they liable to military service. The public debt amounts to 35,000 Austrian florins.

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

I. *Births, Deaths, Marriages.*

The following table exhibits, for the civil population, the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births, in both Austria Proper and the lands of the Hungarian Crown, for a quinquennial period, according to the latest official returns:—

Austria Proper.

Year	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Marriages	Deaths ¹	Surplus of Living Births
1886	901,003	24,940	133,643	180,191	678,458	197,605
1887	915,555	26,077	136,298	182,088	672,302	217,176
1888	915,702	25,801	135,761	185,991	686,573	203,328
1889	924,690	26,340	137,583	177,771	620,447	277,903
1890	894,356	25,421	128,702	178,906	696,342	171,593

The rate of illegitimacy varies from 44 per cent. in Carinthia, 27 in Salzburg, 26 in Lower Austria, 25 in Styria, 19 in Upper Austria, to 3½ per cent. in Dalmatia.

*Hungary.*²

Year	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Marriages	Deaths ¹	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1885	750,450	13,092	61,030	165,299	536,496	200,852
1886	773,508	13,643	62,445	160,793	540,371	219,494
1887	758,231	13,151	61,819	151,511	568,533	175,947
1888	759,662	14,026	61,911	158,881	544,478	215,184
1889	767,884	12,904	61,468	140,524	512,852	255,032

The percentage of stillborn to total births in Hungary is about 1·7. The rate of illegitimacy is 8 per cent. of the whole—considerably less than in Austria.

¹ Excluding stillborn.

² Including Croatia-Slavonia and Fiume.

Emigration.

The following are the emigration statistics of Austria-Hungary for five years :—

Year	Total Emigrants	To N. America	To Argentine
1885	34,511	25,637	1,982
1886	45,808	40,116	1,015
1887	44,394	39,087	2,498
1888	48,567	41,665	2,333
1889	55,794	26,424	4,225

According to United States statistics in 1887, 24,786 Austrians and 14,301 Hungarians arrived there; in 1888 the numbers were Austrians 28,809, Hungarians 12,856; in 1889, 26,424 Austrians and 15,746 Hungarians.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following were the populations of the principal towns on December 31, 1890 :—

AUSTRIA :—		Brünn	95,342	Pryemysl	35,619
Vienna	1,364,548	Krakau	76,025	Reichenberg	31,033
Prague	184,109	Czernowitz	57,403	Laibach	30,691
Trieste	158,344	Pilsen	50,693	Kolomea	30,160
Lemberg	128,419	Linz	47,560	Budweis	28,730
Gratz	113,540	Pola	39,273	Salzburg	27,741
HUNGARY :—					
Budapest	506,384	Klausenburg	32,729		
Szegedin	87,210	Makó	32,725		
Maria-Theresiopoli	72,683	Békés-Csaba	32,244		
Debreczin	56,996	Szertes	30,758		
Hód-Mező-Vásárhely	55,483	Kronstadt	30,724		
Pressburg	52,444	Miskolcz	30,444		
Kecskemét	48,234	Felegyhaza	30,406		
Arad	41,945	Kaschau	29,196		
Temesvár	39,850	Fiume	29,001		
Grosswardein	38,219	Tarnopol	26,097		
Agram	37,369	Wiener-Neustadt	25,324		
Fünfkirchen	33,780	Aussig	24,083		

Religion.

In Austria the relation of the State to the religious bodies is regulated by the statutes of December 21, 1867, and of May 25, 1868. In these the leading principle is religious liberty, the independence of the Church as regards the State, saving the rights of the sovereign arising from ecclesiastical dignity. Full liberty of faith and conscience is secured, and the enjoyment of civil and political rights is independent of religious profession. Every religious body legally recognised has the right of ordinary public worship, the management of its own affairs, and the undisturbed

possession of its premises, endowments, and funds for the purposes of worship, instruction, or charity. Recognised religious bodies in Austria are:—The Roman Catholic, Old Catholic, Greek-Oriental, Evangelical (Augsburg or Lutheran, and Helvetian or Reformed), the Evangelical Brotherhood, the Gregorian-Armenian, and the Jewish. The Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs will grant legal recognition to any religious bodies if their doctrine, worship, constitution, and designation contain nothing illegal or immoral (Statute of May 20, 1874).

In Hungary there is perfect equality among all legally recognised religions. These are:—The Roman Catholic, the Evangelical (Augsburg and Helvetian), the Greek-Oriental, the Gregorian-Armenian, the Unitarian, and the Jewish. Each has the independent administration of its own affairs.

The following figures relate to 1885 and 1889:—

	Austria, 1885	Hungary, 1889
Priests, regular and secular:—		
Roman Catholic Church	15,732	5,464
Greek Catholic Church	2,332	2,463
Greek Oriental Church	543	2,494
Members of orders:—		
Male	6,565	2,029
Female	10,281	2,246
Protestant clergy	230	3,722
Jewish clergy	—	769

The following table gives the division of the population according to religion on the basis of the census of 1890 for Austria, and 1880 for Hungary.

	Austria, 1890		Hungary, 1880	
	In 1,000	per cent. of pop.	In 1,000	per cent. of pop.
Roman Catholics	18,934	79.2	7,850	50.1
Greek Catholics	2,814	11.8	1,497	9.5
Armenian Catholics	3	—	3	—
Old Catholics	8	—	—	—
Greek Oriental	545	2.4	2,435	15.6
Armenian Oriental	1	—	—	—
Evangelical	436	1.8	3,155	20.1
Unitarian	—	—	56	0.4
Other Christian sects	11	—	5	—
Jews	1,143	4.8	638	4.3
Others	5	—	4	—
Total	23,895	100.0	15,643	100.0

Instruction.

The educational organisation of Austria-Hungary comprises :—

- (1) Elementary schools ; (2) Gymnasias and Realschulen ; (3) Universities and colleges ; (4) Technical high schools ; and (5) Schools for special subjects.

The progress of elementary education in Austria between the census of 1880 and that of 1890 is shown in the following statement :—

Population	1880	1890
Able to read and write	10,930,099	13,258,452
Able only to read	1,345,781	1,031,624
Able neither to read nor write .	9,858,364	9,605,337
	22,134,244	23,895,413

The erection of elementary schools is incumbent on the school districts. In both Austria and Hungary compulsory attendance begins with the completion of the sixth year ; in Croatia and Slavonia, of the seventh ; and continues in Austria generally, till the completion of the fourteenth ; but in Istria, Galicia, Bukovina, and Dalmatia, as also in Hungary, till the completion of the twelfth year. Of these schools there are in Austria two grades ; in Hungary, three.

In the elementary schools in Austria the subjects taught are religion, reading, writing, language (Unterrichts-Sprache), arithmetic with elementary geometry, some branches of natural history and physics, geography, history, drawing, singing ; to boys, gymnastics ; to girls, domestic duties. The cost of erecting and maintaining elementary and burgh schools, and the payment of the teaching staff, are defrayed in different ways in different places ; but the expense always falls ultimately on the communes or the land. In only a few special cases are elementary schools supported by the State.

The following figures show the latest statistics of school attendance, and the number of training colleges :—

—	Elementary Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Children of School Age	Training Colleges
Austria (1890)	18,598	64,222	2,872,929	3,478,015	69
Hungary (1889)	16,737	24,622	2,013,539	2,470,923	71

In Hungary there were besides, 729 institutions for the care of young children, 89 'humanistic' schools, and 30 prison schools with a total attendance of 70,283.

The Gymnasias and Realschulen are schools whose practical purpose consists especially in the preparation they supply for the universities and technical high schools. The curriculum of the former extends over eight years ; of the latter, over seven. They are, so far as they are public, maintained by the State, by separate provinces, by the larger communes, or (in the case of confessional schools) by ecclesiastical foundations, &c., eventually with a subvention from

the State. Private middle schools are included in the following table ; these are under the same regulations as public schools :—

1889	Gymnasia			Realschulen		
	No.	Teachers	Pupils	No.	Teachers	Pupils
Austria	172	3,484	52,911	78	1,383	18,384
Hungary	158	2,366	33,358	30	571	6,650
Monarchy	330	5,850	86,269	108	1,954	25,034

In Austria-Hungary there are eleven universities maintained by the State, each comprising four faculties—viz. theology, law, medicine, philosophy. In some of the smaller, however, the faculty of medicine, and in some that of theology, is absent. The following statement refers to the winter of 1890-91 :—

Universities	Profes- sors, &c.	Students	Universities	Profes- sors, &c.	Students
Austria :			Innsbruck	98	817
Vienna	374	4,985	Czernowitz	40	268
Prague { German	161	1,328	Hungary :		
{ Bohemian	134	2,167	Budapest	217	3,679
Gratz	135	1,193	Klausenburg	87	535
Cracow	114	1,125	Agram	49	413
Lemberg	68	1,170		1,477	17,680

In addition to the universities there are in Austria 47 theological colleges, viz. :—45 Catholic, 1 Greek Oriental, and 1 Protestant, with a total of 2,353 students ; in Hungary 49 theological colleges, viz. :—35 Catholic, 4 Greek Oriental, 9 Protestant, and 1 Jewish, with a total of 1,751 students. In Hungary there are 11 law schools with 677 students.

There are seven Government technical high schools for various branches of engineering and technical chemistry. In 1890-91 the numbers were :—

Teachers		Students	Teachers		Students
Vienna	93	724	Gratz	49	147
Budapest	61	602	Lemberg	50	157
Prague { Bohemian	65	316	Brünn	42	144
{ German	48	162		408	2,252

There are besides about 1,500 special technical institutes in Austria and 449 in Hungary, training in agriculture, industries of all kinds, art, music, mining, commerce, &c., with 150,000 students.

Included in these were 70 commercial schools in Austria and 98 in Hungary ; 619 industrial schools in Austria and 265 in Hungary ; 99 agricultural schools in Austria and 39 in Hungary ; 99 forestry schools, 5 schools of mining, 5 nautical schools, and 6 veterinary schools in Austria ; 9 art schools in Hungary, and 277 music schools in Austria.

In Hungary, by the Trade Law of 1884, every commune, where there are 50 or more apprentices, is bound to provide special instruction. The first schools were established in Budapest in 1887, and numbered 12, with 125

teachers and 5,173 pupils. In 1888 the numbers were 16 schools, 151 teachers, and 6,459 pupils. In the other towns and countries of Hungary there were 229 schools for apprentices, with 1,237 teachers and 38,081 pupils.

In 1889, 1,674 periodicals of various kinds were published in Austria, and 834 in Hungary. Of the former, 98 were daily papers.

In Hungary Proper 81·49 per cent. of the children were at elementary schools in 1889. In the Hungarian elementary schools the language of 1,037,399 children was Magyar, 308,538 German, 242,257 Roumanian, 270,396 Slovenian, 154,949 Servian, Croatian, Ruthenian, or other language. There were 100,099 Jewish children.

In 7,251 of the public elementary schools in Austria the language used was German; in 4,490 Czech (mainly in Bohemia and Moravia); and in 4,442, other Slav dialects; 823 Italian, 91 Roumanian, 3 Magyar; and in 519 more than one language. According to official statistics, 87 per cent. of the children of school age were attending school in Austria in 1889.

Justice and Crime.

In Austria the ordinary judicial authorities are:—

(1) The Supreme Court of Justice and Court of Cassation (Oberste Gerichts- und Kassationshof) in Vienna. (2) The higher provincial courts (Oberlandesgerichte). (3) The provincial and district courts (Landes- und Kreisgerichte), and, in connection with these, the jury courts (Geschworenengerichte). (4) The county courts (Bezirksgerichte). Of these, the third and fourth groups are courts of first instance; the second group consists of courts of second instance. Courts of *first* instance act as courts of inquiry and have summary jurisdiction. Courts of second instance are courts of appeal from the lower courts, and have the supervision of the criminal courts in their jurisdiction. The jury courts try certain cases where severe penalties are involved, political offences, and press offences. The county courts exercise criminal jurisdiction in the counties, and co-operate in preliminary proceedings regarding crime.

There are in all for Austria 68 provincial and 916 county or district courts.

There exist also special courts for commercial, revenue, military, and other matters.

In case of conflict between different authorities the Imperial Court (Reichsgericht) in Vienna has power to decide.

For Hungary with Fiume the judicial authorities are:—The Royal Court (Kuria) in Budapest, of the highest instance in all civil and criminal matters; 11 Royal Courts of Justice, of second instance. As courts of first instance, 65 courts (Gerichtshöfe), with collegiate judgeships: 384 county courts (Bezirksgerichte), with single judges; 10 jury courts (Geschworenengerichte), for press offences, besides an army special court.

Convictions	Austria			Hungary		
	1886	1887	1888	1886	1887	1888
Of crimes	29,706	28,745	28,112	11,243	11,984	12,195
Of less serious offences	5,400	4,989	4,830	67,971	73,396	78,354
Of misdemeanours	558,453	556,298	536,740	202,838	281,212	314,700
Number of prisoners in confinement at end of year :						
Males	9,785	9,602	9,364	5,678	5,345	5,660
Females	1,439	1,478	1,475	600	572	582

There are 15 penal establishments in Austria for males, and 6 for females.

Pauperism.

The right to poor relief is defined by an imperial statute, but the regulations for the apportionment of the cost are made by the separate provinces, and are consequently very various. The funds first available are those of the public institutions for the poor (Armeninstitutionen), derived from endowments, voluntary contributions, the poor's third of the property left by intestate secular priests, and certain percentages on the proceeds of voluntary sales. In some provinces the poor's funds are augmented from other sources, e.g. theatre money (Spectakelgelder), hunting licences, dog certificates, and in some large towns percentages on legacies over a fixed amount. When, in any given case, these funds are exhausted, the commune of origin (Heimatgemeinde) must make provision. Those who are wholly or partially unfit for work may be provided for in such manner as the commune judges propose. Besides poor's houses and money relief, there exists in many provinces, by custom or by constitutional rule, the practice of assigning the poor—in respect of board and lodging—to each of the resident householders in fixed succession.

In some provinces unions (Verbände) have been formed by statute to undertake certain burdens as to poor relief. By the erection of houses for forwarding vagrants to their proper communes (Schubstationen) a great step was taken towards the suppression of begging and vagrancy.

The following table shows the number of offices for the poor (Armeninstitutionen) in Austria during the five years 1884-88, the number of persons relieved by them, and the amount distributed :—

Year	Institutes	Persons relieved	Distributed
			Florins
1884	10,702	270,324	4,033,911
1885	10,538	274,307	4,195,848
1886	10,645	288,951	4,347,159
1887	10,488	290,674	4,517,204
1888	10,940	288,742	4,668,974

Besides these there were, in 1887, houses for the children of the poor, orphan asylums, Kindergartens, &c., to the number of 1,079 and 1,577 poor houses (Versorgungsanstalten). In these, 38,539 persons were relieved, 2,860,214 fl. being spent upon them, the average being 0.39 fl. for one day's maintenance for each person.

Finance.

There are three distinct budgets: the first, that of the Delegations, for the whole monarchy; the second, that of the Reichsrath, for Austria; and the third, that of the Hungarian Diet, for the Kingdom of Hungary.

I. WHOLE MONARCHY.

The cost of the administration of common affairs is borne by both halves of the monarchy in a proportion agreed on from time to time by the Reichsrath and Reichstag, and sanctioned by the

Emperor. By the agreement in force, the net proceeds of the common customs are deducted from the amount required; then 2 per cent. of the remainder is debited to Hungary; and, lastly, of this remainder 70 per cent. is paid by Austria, and 30 per cent. by Hungary. A common loan may be taken, and the floating debt, consisting of bills, is guaranteed jointly by both. The other debts are not regarded as common; but Hungary pays, on account of ordinary debt contracted before 1868, a yearly sum of 30,312,920 florins.

The following table shows the expenditure, and the sources from which the revenue was obtained, in thousands of florins, for the years indicated, those for 1890 and 1891 being the sanctioned estimates and for 1892 the estimates :—

—	Years							
	1870	1880	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Expenditure	109,119	116,760	125,716	135,910	147,344	132,224	135,634	139,143
Revenue from customs	12,551	4,908	18,642	41,510	39,782	39,734	40,492	40,155
Proportional contribution of both parts of the monarchy :—								
Contribution of								
Austria	67,598	76,044	73,453	64,758	71,799	61,478	63,410	66,072
Hungary	28,970	34,808	33,621	29,642	32,864	28,140	29,024	30,243

The budget estimates for the 'common affairs of the monarchy' were as follows for the year 1892 :—

Sources of Revenue	Florins	Sources of Revenue	Florins
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	111,500	Hungary's 2 per cent.	1,926,284
Ministry of War	2,555,224	Austria's quota	66,071,540
Ministry of Finance	6,434	Hungary's quota	28,316,374
Board of Control	350		
Surplus from customs	40,155,180	Total	139,142,886

Branches of Expenditure	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
	Florins	Florins	Florins
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3,579,700	57,700	3,637,400
Ministry of War { Army	107,093,247	14,627,243	121,720,490
Marine	9,484,614	2,143,100	11,627,714
Ministry of Finance	2,022,884	6,138	2,029,022
Board of Control	128,260	—	128,260
Total	122,308,705	16,834,181	139,142,886

For the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina for 1892 the expenditure is estimated at 10,136,149 florins, and revenue 10,187,450 florins. There was besides an extraordinary estimate of 4,335,000 florins for the expenses of the army in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

II. AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The following table shows the expenditure and revenue of Austria and Hungary, in 1880, and 1886-90, in thousands of florins :—

	Years					
	1880	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
AUSTRIA.						
<i>Expenditure :—</i>						
Total in cash .	432,075	521,931	566,903	567,310	551,254	559,598
„ in bills .	41,303	142,970	182,685	115,975	89,134	88,457
Total .	473,378	664,901	749,588	683,285	640,388	648,055
<i>Revenue :—</i>						
Total in cash .	445,935	532,750	580,946	535,841	565,019	582,163
„ in bills .	37,428	143,287	170,569	129,072	89,134	88,457
Total .	483,363	676,037	751,615	664,913	654,153	670,620
HUNGARY.						
<i>Expenditure :—</i>						
Ordinary	272,981	320,264	325,954	321,776	330,657	330,821
Transitory	7,551	3,453	2,435	4,954	} 26,147	24,994
Investments	6,508	20,991	17,743	16,210		
Extraordinary expenditure	2,609	3,638	4,151	19,104		
Total .	289,649	348,346	350,283	362,043	356,804	355,815
<i>Revenue :—</i>						
Ordinary	214,822	311,619	321,646	335,027	340,690	348,135
Transitory	17,529	41,296	28,637	52,933	} 6,562	7,172
Extraordinary	84	—	—	—		
Total .	262,435	352,915	350,283	387,960	347,252	355,307

Austria Proper.

The revenue and expenditure were given as follows in the sanctioned financial estimates for the year 1892 :—

Revenue	Florins	Expenditure	Florins
Ordinary		Ordinary	
Council of Ministers .	741,800	Imperial household .	4,650,000
Ministry of Interior .	1,026,168	Imperial Cabinet Chan-	
Ministry of Defence .	312,497	cery	73,097
Ministry of Worship		Reichsrath	726,054
and Education .	5,947,659	Supreme Court	23,000
Ministry of Finance :		Council of Ministers .	1,064,318
Administration .	3,268,194	Ministry of the Interior	17,183,355
Direct taxes :		Ministry of National	
Land tax	36,052,000	Defence	15,054,756
House tax	32,056,000	Ministry of Public	
Industry tax	11,284,000	Worship and Edu-	
Income tax	26,442,000	cation :	
		Central Establish-	
Total direct taxes .	105,834,000	ments	1,625,735
Customs	37,943,800	Public Worship	6,999,500
Indirect taxes :		Education	13,168,990
Excise	100,935,980	Ministry of Agriculture	13,305,227
Salt	20,909,706	Ministry of Finance .	83,823,553
Tobacco	84,151,300	Ministry of Justice .	20,664,000
Stamps	19,350,000	Ministry of Commerce	93,939,400
Judicial fees	35,300,000	Board of Control . . .	171,300
Lottery	19,401,000	Interest and sinking	
Various	3,400,860	fund of public debt	144,257,560
		Management of ditto	962,790
Total indirect taxes .	283,448,846	Pensions and grants .	17,877,240
State properties . . .	2,753,892	Subventions	6,581,400
Ministry of Commerce :		Cisleithan portion of	
Posts and telegraphs	32,674,000	the common expen-	
Railways	76,325,450	diture of the	
Various	2,776,670	Empire, including	
Ministry of Agriculture:		War and Foreign	
Forests and domains	4,370,020	Affairs	101,500,540
Mines	8,181,975		
Various	602,592	Total ordinary expen-	
Ministry of Justice .	1,009,448	diture	543,651,815
Various	657,142	Extraordinary expen-	
		diture	40,295,738
Total ordinary revenue	567,874,153		
Extraordinary revenue	18,079,973		
Total revenue	585,954,126	Total expenditure	583,947,553

Hungary.

The budget estimates for the year 1892 give the sources of revenue and branches of expenditure as follows :—

REVENUE.

Ordinary revenue :	Florins		Florins
State debts	3,811,573	Ministry of Justice	578,358
Accountant-General's office	1,895	„ „ National	
Ministry <i>ad latus</i>	700	Defence	337,461
„ of the Interior	1,145,970		
„ „ Finance	276,865,468	Total of ordinary	
„ „ Commerce	91,872,417	revenue	389,528,981
„ „ Agriculture	13,835,125	Transitory revenue	5,824,955
„ „ Instruction			
and Public Worship	1,080,014	Grand total	395,353,936

EXPENDITURE.

Ordinary expenditure :	Florins		Florins
Civil list	4,650,000	Ministry for Croatia	36,080
Cabinet chancery	73,097	„ of the Interior	12,074,528
Diet	1,246,931	„ of Finance	62,172,152
Quota of common ex-		„ of Commerce	61,373,740
penditure	24,956,725	„ of Agriculture	13,832,395
Pensions chargeable on		„ of Instruction	
the common exchequer	46,132	and Public Worship	7,607,204
Pensions (Hungary)	7,095,799	Ministry of Justice	13,167,933
National debt	118,632,863	„ of National	
Debts of guaranteed		Defence	11,990,711
railways now taken			
over by the State	20,683,710	Total of ordinary	
Guaranteed railway		expenses	368,100,562
interests	1,029,976	Transitory expenditure	7,275,728
Administration of		Investments, total of	13,317,528
Croatia	6,923,116	Extraordinary common	
Accountant-General's		expenditure	6,647,123
office	110,900		
Minister-Presidency	337,580	Total	395,340,941
Ministry <i>ad latus</i>	58,990		

This shows a surplus of 12,995 florins. The estimates of the previous year were :—Revenue, 369,008,583 florins ; expenditure, 369,004,543 florins ; surplus, 4,040 florins.

III. PUBLIC DEBT.

The following table shows the growth of the debt of the monarchy in thousands of florins :—

—	1875	1885	1890	1891
General debt	3,008,461	3,110,838	3,129,010	2,776,129
Austria's special debt	332,244	681,099	1,128,483	1,109,871
Hungary's „ „	719,544	1,347,904	1,582,259	1,734,185
Total	4,060,249	5,139,841	5,829,752	5,620,185

In addition to Hungary's special debt, her share in the common debt of the monarchy amounts to about 248 million florins. The total debt of Austria, after deducting Hungary's share, amounts to 152 florins per head ; and of Hungary to 84 florins per head. There is besides a common floating debt amounting to 351,945,099 florins.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

Austria-Hungary lies in the heart of Europe. The total length of frontier is 5,396 miles. In the S. the frontier line towards the Adriatic Sea is 1,050 miles. The land frontier is formed in the W. by Bavaria, the canton of St. Gallen, Lichtenstein, the Canton Graubünden, and Italy ; in the S. by Italy, Montenegro, Herzegovina, and Bosnia, Servia, and Roumania ; in the E. by Roumania ; in the N.E. and N. by Russia ; in the N. by Prussia, and in the N.W. by Saxony. Natural frontiers are the Fichtel Mountains, the Böhmerwald, the Inn, and the Salzach towards Bavaria ; the Saale, the Alps, and the Rhine towards St. Gall ; the High Alps towards Graubünden and Italy ; the Lago di Garda and Carnic Alps also towards Italy ; towards Herzegovina and Bosnia, the Dinoric Alps, the Unna and Save ; towards Servia, Save and Danube ; towards Roumania, the Banat, Siebenburgen, and Bucovinian Carpathians ; towards Russia, the Dniester and Vistula ; towards Prussia, the Riesen and Iser Gebirge ; towards Saxony, the Erz-Gebirge.

The following are the chief territorial defences :—In Bohemia : Josephstadt and Theresienstadt, fortified towns ; in Galicia : Cracow, fortified and entrenched camp at Przemysl. Hungary and Transylvania : on the left of the Theiss, Karlsburg, Arad, and Temesvar ; on the Danube, Komorn, Peterwardein, and Orsova ; on the Drave, Essegg. Croatia : Brod, Gradiska, Karlstadt on the right of the Save. In Dalmatia are the coast fortifications of Zara, Ragusa, Cattaro, Sebenico, Budua, and Lissa island ; in Istria, Pola, fortified naval harbour. The Alpine frontiers in Tyrol have numerous defences on all the routes, and also between Tyrol and the Adriatic. In Bosnia and Herzegovina are numerous old fortifications. The Austrian capital, Vienna, is undefended. Pola, the chief naval port, is strongly fortified, both towards sea and land, and has been recently enlarged, so as to be able to accommodate the entire

fleet. The arsenal of the imperial navy is also in Pola : Trieste is the great storehouse, and there is also an arsenal of the imperial navy.

II. ARMY.

The system of defence is, in Austria and Hungary alike, founded on the principle of universal military service (Aust. Statute 11 Ap. 1889, and Hung. art. vi. 1889). The armed force is organised into the Army, Navy, Landwehr, and Landsturm. The army and Landwehr have each, as an essential part, an Ersatz (or supplementary) Reserve. Military service begins at the age of 21, but for the Landsturm, at 19. The duty of service continues :—(1) In the army : Three years in the line and 7 years in the reserve ; 10 years for those enrolled at once in the Ersatz Reserve. (2) In the navy : Four years in the marines, 5 years in the reserve, and 3 years in the Seewehr. (3) In the Landwehr, i.e. in its Ersatz Reserve : Two years for those who have been transferred to the Landwehr for the army, and 12 years for those at once enrolled. Then follow 10 years in the Landsturm. The marines and the Seewehr can (apart from periodical drill) only be called out by command of the Emperor.

The Landwehr, unlike the army and marines, which are common to the whole monarchy, is a special national institution in each separate part. In peace it is called out only for instruction and drill. The command of the Emperor is required for its mobilisation. (In Tyrol and Vorarlberg it cannot be ordered out of the province save in accordance with constitutional law.) From the Ersatz Reserve men are drafted into the army and Landwehr in time of war. It includes many who are exempt from other compulsory service. Only one year's service in the army and Landwehr is required of those who have reached a certain standard in certain schools. The Landsturm is organised by statutes of 6 June, 1886, and Hung. art. xx. 1886. All citizens from the beginning of their 19th to the end of their 42nd year, who do not serve in the army, navy, Ersatz Reserve, or Landwehr, belong to the Landsturm, as well as those transferred from the Landwehr. The Landsturm may be used for filling up gaps in the army and Landwehr, and is called out by command of the Emperor, and can be ordered beyond its own territory only in pursuance of a statute ; Tyrol and Vorarlberg have in this respect special regulations. With certain modifications the Austrian military organisation has been applied to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The yearly contingent of recruits for the army amounts to 103,100 ; from Austria 60,389 ; from Hungary 42,711 ; besides these is a yearly contingent of 2,740 for the Ersatz Reserve, and 2,250 for the Landwehr or Honvéd, the Austrian Landwehr contingent being 10,000, the Honvéd 12,500 (yearly) (Wehrgesetz Bill of Army of 1889).

The whole monarchy is divided into 106 recruiting districts, 102 corresponding to the 102 regiments of infantry, one district (Tyrol and Vorarlberg) for the Tyrolean Chasseurs, and 3 in the Adriatic littoral for

the marine. There are besides 4 recruiting districts in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The two Landwehrs have 184 battalions and 16 cavalry regiments in Austria and Hungary, under separate administrations from the army, for which, however, the recruits are taken out of the districts named before. Each infantry regiment has five battalions, so that the infantry has 510 battalions. There are besides 30 battalions of ordinary chasseurs, and one regiment forming 12 battalions of Tyrolean Chasseurs. There are 21 brigades, forming 42 regiments of cavalry, sub-divided into squadrons; 14 regiments of corps-artillery, consisting in peace of 153 heavy, 28 light, 16 riding, and 12 mountain batteries; 12 battalions forming 72 companies of fortress artillery, with 3 mountain batteries; two regiments forming in war 52 companies of engineers proper, besides one regiment of 25 companies of pioneers and one regiment of 8 companies for constructing railway and telegraph. The Hungarian Landwehr (Honvéd) has 94 battalions of infantry forming 28 regiments, and 10 regiments of cavalry, each consisting of 6 squadrons. The following table shows the actual strength of the Austro-Hungarian army in 1891-92 :—

Peace Footing				War Footing			
—	Army	Landwehr	Total	Army	Landwehr	Landsturm	Total
Infantry . . .	188,655	15,580	204,235	647,553	407,684	441,122	1,496,359
Cavalry . . .	48,846	12,892	61,738	74,055	26,645	—	100,700
Artillery . . .	33,132	—	33,132	114,394	—	—	114,394
Technical troops . .	10,148	—	10,148	47,609	—	—	47,609
Train . . .	3,851	—	3,851	46,662	—	—	46,662
Sanitary . . .	4,698	—	4,698	20,482	—	—	20,482
Higher officers, &c. .	4,116	—	4,116	6,154	—	—	6,154
Establishment, &c. .	15,501	—	15,501	39,818	—	—	39,818
Total . . .	308,947	28,472	337,419	996,727	434,329	441,122	1,872,178

In case of war the number of men who could be obliged to serve in the Landsturm is over 4,000,000. In peace the number of guns, exclusive of fortress artillery, is 912, in war 1,864. In peace there are 56,930 horses, in war 279,886.

III. NAVY.

The navy of Austria in all its branches is under the supreme command of the head of the Naval Department of the Ministry of War. The material afloat in 1891 consisted as follows :—

MATERIAL AFLOAT.

—		Ships	Guns	Machine Guns	Indicated Horse Power
Plated battle-ships	Turret ships	2	21	22	16,500
	Casemate ships	8	124	88	28,500
	Plated frigate	1	20	9	3,500
	Ram cruisers	2	40	22	12,800
Cruisers	Torpedo ships	7	26	58	15,200
	Torpedo vessels	5	—	47	10,800
Torpedo boats		57	—	90	27,010
Avisos		3	4	—	3,900
Training ships		4	10	4	3,300
River monitors		2	4	4	400
Station and service ships		19	131	14	19,870
Fleet		110	368	358	142,780
Harbour and coast service		6	8	—	1,620
School and barrack ships		9	35	8	10,400
Hulks		4	—	—	3,500
Total		129	411	366	158,309

The table below gives the list of the 11 armour-clad ships, in similar arrangement to that describing the British ironclad navy, only the large guns being given, all of the vessels being supplied with machine and small guns:—

S. = steel; I. = iron; W. = wood.

—	When launched	Armour thickness at water- line amidships	Guns		Horse- power	Tonnage	Speed knots per hour
			No.	Weight			
Barbette Ships :		Inches				Tons	
Stephanie; S.	1887	9	2	48-ton	6,500	5,000	15.7
Kronprinz Rudolf; S. . .	1887	12	3	48-ton	6,500	6,870	14
Central Battery Ships :							
Custoza; I.	1882	9	8	22-ton	4,400	7,060	14
Don Juan d'Austria; I. . .	1875	8	8	10-ton	2,700	3,550	13.6
Erzherzog Albrecht; I. . .	1872	8	8	15½-ton	3,600	5,940	13
Kaiser; W.	1871	6½	10	12-ton	3,200	5,810	13
Kaiser Max; I.	1875	8	8	10-ton	2,700	3,550	13
Lissa; W.	1869	6½	12	15½-ton	4,200	6,080	13
Prinz Eugen; I.	1877	8	8	10-ton	2,700	3,550	13
Tegetthoff; I. and S. . .	1878	14	6	27-ton	5,000	7,390	14
Broadside:							
Habsburg; W.	1865	5	14	6½-ton	3,500	5,140	12
Ram Cruisers:							
Kaiser Franz; S.	1889	—	8	15½-ton	9,800	4,311	18.5
Kaiserin Elizabeth; S. . .	—	—	16	4½-ton	6,400	4,311	18.5
River Vessels:							
Leitha; I. and S.	1871	1½	2	4½-ton	320	310	8
Maros; I. and S.	1871	1½	2	4½-ton	320	310	8

Personnel.—The peace footing is as follows:—Officers and cadets, 623; sailors, 7,500; auditors, doctors, chaplains, &c., 617. Total 8,740.

A Seewehr, corresponding to the Landwehr, was created in 1888, and the term of service in army and navy are now alike.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The interests of agriculture fall to the care of the ministry of that department, under which are numerous local organisations for the direction and encouragement of the industry, besides many private societies.

The cultivation of the soil is at the head of the industries of the monarchy, since (if we include the forests) it furnishes employment to nearly three-tenths of the population; and if family and house servants be included, the proportion rises to more than half the population in Austria, and still higher in Hungary. The census of December '31, 1880, gave the following figures for the land and forest cultivation:—

—		Austria		Hungary	
			Per cent.		Per cent.
Landowners and tenants . . .	2,365,153	10·7	1,475,100	9·4	
Persons employed . . .	6,156,665	27·8	4,520,671	28·9	
All employed, including children and servants . . .	12,188,998	55·0	—		

According to an official report of 1889 the land in Hungary is divided as follows (joch = 1·43 acre):—

Size of properties in Hungary in jochs	Number of proprietors	Total number of jochs	Distribution of property in Hungary	Jochs	Per cent. of total
Under 30	2,948,107	15,027,899	Crown lands . . .	2,923,012	4·7
30 „ 200	118,981	6,741,000	Foundation . . .	385,987	0·1
200 „ 1,000	13,757	14,240,000	Municipal property . . .	6,325,682	26·9
1,000 „ 10,000	4,695	6,660,000	Ecclesiastical property . . .	1,188,602	2·0
Over 10,000	231	3,930,000	Fidei comissi (entail) . . .	463,362	0·2
			Private . . .	35,312,224	66·1

The properties are thus distributed :—

	Jochs	Per cent. of total
Crown lands	2,923,012	4·7
Foundation	385,987	0·1
Municipal property	6,325,682	26·9
Ecclesiastical property	1,188,602	2·0
Fidei commissi	463,362	0·2
Private	35,312,294	66·1

The following tables show, for Austria in 1889 and for Hungary in 1889, the area in thousands of hectares (2·47 acres) of the leading crops, the total produce in thousands of hectolitres (2·75 bushels dry, 22 gallons liquid measure), or of metric-centners (1·96, or nearly 2 cwt.), and also the produce per hectare in hectolitres or metric-centners: excluding grasses of all kinds (for which see table, p. 369).

Austria, 1890				Hungary, 1889		
	Area in 1,000 hectares	Produce in 1,000 hectolitres	Produce per hectare	Area in 1,000 hectares	Produce in 1,000 hectolitres	Produce per hectare
						Hectolitres
Wheat	1,147	15,528	13·5	2,901	32,959	11·3
Barley	1,116	19,188	17·2	1,006	12,163	12·0
Oats	1,874	36,731	19·6	1,018	15,378	15·1
Rye	2,000	28,418	14·2	1,082	12,996	11·9
Pulse	277	2,983	10·8	45	596	11·1
Buckwheat	198	1,578	8·0	14	168	12·3
Maize	372	6,774	18·2	1,938	36,083	18·6
Other cereals	100	1,655	—	203	2,509	—
Total cereals	7,084	112,855	—	8,216	112,762	—
Potatoes	1,079	82,344 ¹	76·31	439	40,101	91·2
Sugar beet	245	55,229 ¹	225·61	55	11,091 ¹	202·81
Beet (other)	170	26,487 ¹	155·96	114	29,262 ¹	257·01
Vineyards	235	3,623	15·4	336	3,812	11·3
Tobacco	2·7	42·21	15·71	46	567 ¹	12·41
Hops	14·7	56·31	3·81	—	—	—
Hemp	46·1	263·51	5·71	74	489 ¹	6·61
Rape	43·8	504·61	11·51	57	434	7·6

¹ Metre-centners.

As to the distribution of the soil, we have the following results taken from the latest official figures :—

—	Percentage of total area		
	Austria	Hungary	Whole Monarchy
Arable and garden land	36·7	40·9	38·9
Vineyard	0·8	1·3	1·1
Pastures and meadows	23·8	23·9	23·9
Woodlands	32·6	28·1	30·2
Lakes and fishponds	0·4	0·3	0·3
Total area subject to taxation	94·3	94·5	94·4
Exempt from taxes	5·7	5·5	5·6
Totals	100·0	100·0	100·0

The proportion of productive land is greatest in Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, Lower Austria, and Galicia ; least in Salzburg and Tyrol.

The following table shows the average produce of the leading crops in hectolitres per hectare for the ten years 1880–89.

—	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize	Pulse	Potatoes	Wine	Sugar Beet
Austria	14·28	13·89	16·49	18·96	16·85	10·24	100·57	16·05	194·59 ¹
Hungary	12·89	12·71	16·90	19·29	17·56	12·04	89·28	11·91	185·33 ¹

Metre-centners.

Barley and wine are most largely exported, though in some years considerable quantities of wheat are also exported.

The following table shows the statistics of live stock in 1880 of Austria, and 1884 for Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia) :—

—	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Goats
Austria	1,463,282	8,584,077	3,841,340	2,721,541	1,006,675
Hungary	1,748,859	4,879,038	10,594,831	4,803,639	270,192

The total value of the Austrian live stock was estimated at 487 million florins. Both in Austria and Hungary the export of horses, cattle, and sheep far exceeds the imports.

Silk-culture, by the law of 1885, is exclusively in the hands of the Government. In Hungary, in 1888, 40,423 families were engaged in silk-culture, as compared with 1,059 in 1879. In 1888 the produce of cocoons was 703,488 kilogrammes, valued at 724,260 florins compared with 2,507 kilogrammes, at 2,809 florins, in 1879. The produce of cocoons in Austria in 1886 was 791,290 kilogrammes.

There are (1890) 103 agricultural institutions in Austria, with 3,075 pupils ; 39 in Hungary, with 1,996 pupils.

II. FORESTRY.

The administration of the forests and domains belonging to the State is in the hands of (a) the Administrators of Forests and Domains (the heads of husbandry); (b) the Direction of Forests and Domains; (c) the Ministry of Agriculture. Under the Administration of Domains and Forests is an extensive association of forestry officials, and schools of various grades for practical training in forestry.

The total area under forest in Austria is 9,771,414 hectares, and of this 6,851,000 hectares are under pines, and 1,417,000 hectares under other trees. In Hungary the total area is 9,183,000 hectares, of which 1,745,500 hectares are under pines, and 4,824,300 hectares under other trees. The forests are mostly situated in the Carpathians and the Alps, as also the central mountains of Austria-Hungary. There is a large export of timber of various kinds; in 1888, 21,447,000 metre-centners, as compared with an import of 1,398,000 metre-centners.

III. MINING.

Mines are worked for common coal chiefly in Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, and Galicia; for brown coal in Bohemia, Styria, Upper Austria, Carniola, and Moravia. Iron ore is worked in Styria, Bohemia, Carinthia, Moravia, and Galicia; silver ore in Bohemia; quicksilver in Carniola; copper ore in Salzburg; lead ore in Styria, Galicia, Bohemia; zinc in Galicia, Carinthia, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg; sulphur in Bohemia, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg; manganese in Styria and Carniola; alum in Bohemia; graphite in Bohemia; petroleum and ozokerit in Galicia; while the largest production of salt is from Galicia, Upper Austria, and the Coast Land.

In mining and metal works there were employed in Austria in 1889, 100,497 persons, in smelting works 13,461, in salt works 10,005. In Hungary (1889) there were employed 48,173 persons in mining and smelting works; in salt works, 2,264.

The following table shows the value of the chief mineral and furnace products in various years in thousands of florins:—

—	Common Coal	Brown Coal	Raw Iron	Lead	Quick-silver	Zinc	Silver	Copper	Total including others
Austria:									
1876 .	18,448	14,726	15,159	1,863	1,092	949	2,555	427	55,749
1880 .	19,236	15,975	15,253	1,739	775	713	2,696	382	50,928
1887 .	22,867	18,982	18,791	1,690	1,291	639	3,161	528	50,567
1888 .	23,970	20,741	21,841	1,540	1,705	869	3,157	721	50,964
1889 .	26,648	22,861	23,577	1,402	1,567	1,161	3,157	584	58,940
1890 .	30,401	27,639	27,311	1,399	1,596	1,467	3,197	602	—
Hungary:									
1876 .	3,240	2,573	5,915	446	39	120	2,651	903	18,752
1880 .	4,168	2,784	5,729	251	36	99	1,570	602	18,622
1886 .	4,345	4,657	8,055	243	15	—	1,442	213	22,208
1887 .	3,788	4,998	6,563	220	21	—	1,588	184	20,665
1888 .	4,051	5,156	7,129	279	26	—	1,498	239	21,691
1889 .	4,467	5,814	8,763	376	25	—	1,533	182	24,994

The total value of mining and furnace products in five years was as follows in Austria in florins :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Mining products	53,577,410	50,567,355	53,963,781	58,939,809	68,166,825
Furnace . . .	27,577,905	27,204,556	30,579,407	32,748,497	36,894,804

The following table shows the quantities and value of the leading minerals and of the furnace products of Austria in 1890 :—

Minerals	Metre-centners	Florins	Products	Florins
Salt of all kinds	3,034,807	23,040,406	Pig iron . . .	27,310,617
Common coal .	89,310,649	30,401,078	Silver . . .	3,197,585
Brown „ . .	153,290,565	27,639,115	Lead . . .	1,399,495
Silver ore . .	144,941	3,167,179	Zinc . . .	1,467,382
Iron „ . . .	13,615,478	3,105,765	Quicksilver . .	1,596,563
Lead „ . . .	112,736	969,622	Sulphur . . .	2,642
Zinc „ . . .	326,422	568,812	Sulphuric acid	441,947
Quicksilver ore	707,299	891,687	Alum . . .	101,633
Graphite . .	237,283	726,036	Mineral colours	22,137
Various minerals	1,822,240	5,881,533	Other products	1,354,353
Total minerals .	—	96,391,233	Total products .	36,894,804

The total production of pig-iron in Austria-Hungary in 1889 was 855,813 metric tons ; in 1890, 925,308 metric tons.

IV. SEA FISHERIES.

Years	No. of Boats		Value caught		No. of Fishers	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
			Florins	Florins		
1889-90	3,103	2,917	1,528,591	985,792	11,912	10,855
1888-9	3,036	2,682	1,359,837	967,400	11,311	10,082
1887-8	3,041	2,669	1,320,653	996,187	11,114	9,647
1886-7	3,022	2,780	1,313,307	1,009,248	11,176	9,750
1885-6	2,986	2,679	1,439,610	937,763	11,415	9,835

V. MANUFACTURES.

In the various manufacturing industries 2,946,068 persons were directly employed at the date of the census of 1880, and of these 2,157,098 were in Austria ; including families and dependents those connected with manufacture in Austria numbered 4,710,047, or 21·3 per cent. of the population. In the various manufacturing industries there were in 1885 348

works, employing 30,000 people. The glass industry is of great importance in Bohemia, there being 5,423 works of various kinds with 29,168 work-people. In the woollen industry, 2,000 industrial establishments are engaged, besides 707 spinning and weaving factories, with 58,500 work-people. The total spindles in 1885 were 650,835, and of looms 39,367, of which 17,460 were machine looms. The cotton industry occupied 1,900 works—of which 633 were on a large scale—with 96,000 workers, and in 1889 2,350,000 spindles and 42,000 power-looms. There were in 1887 1,962 beer breweries, producing 293½ million gallons of beer: the export of beer is ten times the import. There are 147,577 distilleries, mainly for brandy, of which the export greatly exceeds the import. There are 40 manufactories of tobacco in the monarchy, but they do not supply the demand, so that the imports exceed the exports.

Commerce.

The general commerce of the whole monarchy of Austria-Hungary, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, comprising imports and exports of merchandise, but not bullion, was as follows in the years indicated:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	Florins	Florins		Florins	Florins
1870	439·9	395·4	1887	568·6	672·9
1880	613·5	676·0	1888	533·1	728·8
1885	557·9	672·1	1889	589·2	766·2
1886	539·2	698·6	1890	610·7	771·4

The following tables show the values of the leading articles of import and export in 1883 and 1888–90 in millions of florins:—

Imports	1883	1888	1889	1890
Cotton	53·2	52·3	55·4	63·5
Wool	38·5	37·9	49·9	39·7
Coffee	27·9	32·8	35·8	38·0
Silk	18·5	15·8	20·7	21·1
Tobacco, leaf	11·3	15·1	14·8	15·6
Furs and hides, raw	21·6	14·5	11·8	10·1
Tobacco, manufactured	6·7	14·1	11·1	8·4
Woollen yarn	13·0	16·5	19·8	17·9
Cotton yarn	19·6	14·1	15·9	15·2
Leather	15·7	13·5	13·7	12·6
Coal and coke	10·8	17·0	18·3	25·7
Grain	36·9	5·2	5·2	11·2
Silk goods	15·1	10·4	12·7	12·2
Woollen goods	19·3	9·9	10·1	9·6
Pigments and tanning materials	12·7	10·0	12·4	11·4
Machinery	16·0	14·2	20·8	18·1
Hardware and clocks	10·7	10·1	10·1	11·4
Cattle	20·9	8·6	9·7	11·6
Books and newspapers	9·7	10·2	12·2	12·4

Exports	1883	1888	1889	1890
Grain	79.7	95.5	82.0	79.9
Timber	62.4	58.3	62.9	61.7
Sugar	70.0	50.7	64.1	65.4
Hardware	91.8	30.9	27.9	27.5
Cattle	53.1	19.3	30.7	35.8
Woollen goods	26.2	24.9	25.3	22.5
Flour	31.4	29.5	27.8	21.6
Glass and glassware	21.5	17.0	14.8	15.4
Coal and coke	15.1	23.9	29.3	32.5
Wood wares	17.6	15.4	16.7	18.0
Wool	24.8	18.9	29.7	20.0
Wine	9.5	21.6	18.5	15.5
Iron and iron wares	11.8	11.5	13.8	20.6
Paper and paper wares	8.5	14.1	14.5	14.3
Minerals	12.1	8.9	11.3	14.3
Gloves	7.0	11.9	14.0	14.0
Eggs	6.8	12.1	14.5	16.2
Feathers	8.3	12.3	12.3	12.4
Linen yarn	8.7	8.0	7.4	6.4
Leather wares (excluding gloves)	9.9	10.5	9.6	8.2
Silk wares	4.6	9.1	8.2	6.1

The value of gold, silver, and bullion exported in 1889 was 8,749,069 florins, the imports being 26,183,144 florins; in 1890 the corresponding values were 4,303,000 florins and 43,472,000 florins.

VALUE IN MILLIONS OF FLORINS OF GOODS (EXCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE) CROSSING THE DIFFERENT FRONTIERS.

	Imports						Exports					
	Raw material			Manufactured			Raw material			Manufactured		
	1883	1888	1889	1883	1888	1889	1883	1888	1889	1883	1888	1889
S. Germany	38.2	27.7	33.1	106.3	81.1	94.5	121.1	106.5	108.5	76.2	45.6	45.7
Saxony	62.3	70.0	73.1	105.4	83.7	86.4	79.2	81.6	89.4	100.0	132.7	143.0
Prussia	50.0	49.4	54.4	31.1	27.8	35.9	52.3	46.9	54.6	28.6	28.5	31.0
Russia	28.2	15.0	20.7	1.7	1.8	2.6	9.0	7.8	10.9	19.3	9.5	10.1
Roumania	37.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.0	9.3	7.1	8.1	39.5	18.6	16.8
Servia	14.9	13.2	14.9	0.6	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.5	2.5	15.1	12.1	15.2
Turkey	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Montenegro	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	10.6	6.8	6.6	15.1	10.5	12.9	23.1	18.6	21.1	33.1	17.0	20.3
Switzerland	1.0	1.9	2.1	3.1	12.8	17.8	4.9	33.0	31.8	1.1	16.3	15.0
Trieste	79.5	85.2	90.2	19.8	12.4	12.1	27.0	20.5	22.5	70.4	58.5	61.4
Other ports	6.8	9.3	9.8	10.6	20.0	17.3	20.9	32.0	27.8	17.4	34.2	30.2

In 1889 the imports into Hungary amounted to 459,478,000 florins, and the exports to 460,563,000 florins. In 1890 the imports amounted to

185,487,000 florins, and the exports to 530,123,000 florins. Of cereals, pulse, &c., the imports in 1890 were 12,279,000 florins, and exports, 180,999,000 florins; of cattle, imports 15,143,000 florins, exports 101,662,000 florins; beverages imports 21,152,000 florins, exports 30,660,000 florins; wool and woollen goods, imports 49,468,000 florins, exports 20,924,000 florins; leather and leather goods, imports 27,763,000 florins, exports 5,384,000 florins; clocks, scientific instruments, &c., imports 33,484,000 florins, exports 2,950,000 florins. Of the imports 17·6 per cent. in value were raw material and 82·4 per cent. were manufactured.

The imports from Austria were 412,125,000 florins, or 84·9 per cent.; the exports to Austria were 385,980,000 florins or 72·8 per cent. of the whole. The imports from Germany were 18,870,000 florins, or 3·9 per cent.; and the exports to Germany were 65,863,000 florins, or 12·4 per cent. of the whole. The imports from Great Britain (mostly cotton goods and tobacco) were 4,195,000 florins, or 0·9 per cent.; and the exports to Great Britain (mostly flour) were 14,993,000 florins, or 2·8 per cent. of the whole. Other countries having considerable trade with Hungary are Servia, France, Switzerland, Italy.

From the Board of Trade returns the direct trade of Austria-Hungary with Great Britain is shown in the following table:—

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Austria-Hungary	1,621,515	1,586,172	2,133,657	2,286,834	1,728,337
Imports of British produce	905,985	875,065	920,953	1,019,842	1,283,200

The staple articles exported to the United Kingdom by Austria are wheat flour, the total value of which in the year 1890 amounted to 969,512*l.*, and wood 81,961*l.* The principal imports of British produce into Austria are cotton manufactures (including yarn), 511,741*l.*; iron, 82,444*l.*; machinery, 83,942*l.*; oil-seed, 56,440*l.*; coals, 69,819*l.*; woollen goods, 127,031*l.*; copper, 21,067*l.*; leather, 13,675*l.*; hardware, 14,733*l.*, in 1890.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following table shows the growth of the Austro-Hungarian mercantile service, including coasting vessels, since 1877:—

Year	Steamers		Sailing Vessels	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1877	99	56,865	7,509	268,033
1880	113	63,970	8,079	267,468
1886	153	92,296	9,583	213,110
1889	171	96,392	9,851	160,799
1890	173	97,852	10,207	152,716

The following tabular statement shows the strength of the commercial marine of Austria-Hungary on Jan. 1, 1891:—

	Number of vessels	Tonnage	Crews
Sea-going steamers	71	83,371	2,296
Coasting steamers	102	14,481	924
Sailing vess., incl. coasters and fishing smacks	10,207	152,716	26,552
Total	10,380	250,568	29,772

The progress of navigation is shown as follows for the whole monarchy :—

Year	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1877	52,766	5,003,195	52,954	4,989,981
1880	47,045	5,911,885	46,907	5,913,720
1888	68,749	8,364,526	68,634	8,357,598
1889	68,512	8,442,990	68,492	8,432,631
1890	66,271	8,773,713	66,527	8,759,632

Of the vessels entered, an average of 83 per cent. and 80 per cent. of the tonnage, and of the vessels cleared 83 per cent. and 84 per cent. of the tonnage were Austrian, Italy coming next, and Great Britain third.

For the port of Trieste alone in 1890, 7,873 vessels of 1,471,464 tons entered, and 7,856 vessels of 1,457,174 tons cleared.

Internal Communications.

I. RIVERS AND CANALS.

In 1888 the total length of navigable rivers and canals in Austria was : for rafts only, 2,428 miles ; for vessels and rafts, 1,700 miles ; total, 4,128 miles, of which 376 miles were navigable for steamers.

The total length of navigable rivers and canals in Hungary is 3,050 miles (for Danube navigation *see* under ROUMANIA).

The river traffic of the monarchy during five years was as follows :—

Danube Steam Navigation Company						Austr. North-West Steam Navigation Company (Elbe)		
Year	Number of		Through Passen- gers	Goods and Luggage shipped, in metre- centners	Head of Stock Cattle shipped	Number of		Goods carried, in metre- centners
	Steam- boats	Tow- boats				Steam- boats	Tow- boats	
1885	189	745	1,763,080	16,936,882	2,243	30	154	4,094,965
1886	189	737	1,766,093	16,945,750	3,532	33	162	3,862,468
1887	190	729	1,651,312	17,095,980	5,422	36	166	4,040,213
1888	190	749	1,612,520	18,551,960	7,162	38	166	4,951,001
1889	189	765	1,615,850	19,250,430	3,717	40	166	5,307,483

II. RAILWAYS.

The following are some railway statistics of Austria-Hungary for January 1891 :—

	Austria	Hungary	Total
	Kilometres	Kilometres	Kilometres
State lines	6,021	5,756	11,777
State lines worked by companies	84	—	84
Companies' lines worked by the State	1,555	3,909	5,464
Companies' lines worked by companies	7,533	1,876	9,409
Total	15,193	11,541	26,734
	Miles	Miles	Miles
	9,496	7,216	16,712

In Bosnia and Herzegovina there were, in 1889, 342 miles of railway.

The following table shows the growth in miles of Austro-Hungarian railways since 1877, and the total cost of construction up to 1888 in thousands of florins.

—	1877	1880	1884	1885	1888	1891
Mileage	11,206	11,516	13,708	14,499	15,172	16,712
Capital expenditure in 1,000 florins	2,761,152	3,035,574	3,339,954	3,475,203	3,660,501	—

The following table shows the traffic for five years :—

—	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Passengers (in 1,000's)	60,431	64,484	65,402	65,440	68,630
Goods carried (in 1,000 tons)	71,890	73,752	77,965	78,585	86,990
Receipts (1,000 florins)	245,705	246,165	242,152	249,881	269,285
Working expenses (1,000 florins)	118,829	122,619	115,727	117,311	124,730

III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

There were, in 1889, 4,650 post offices in Austria, and 4,235 in Hungary.

The work of the Post Office in Austria (1890) and Hungary (1889) was as follows :—

—	Austria, 1890	Hungary, 1889
	Number	Number
Letters and post-cards	444,134,380	168,801
Samples and printed packets	60,198,560	14,762
Newspapers	68,985,020	—
	Florins	Florins
Receipts (posts and telegraphs)	29,530,836	12,268,000
Expenses	25,187,836	9,297,000

The following are the telegraph statistics of Austria and Hungary for 1890 :—

—	Offices	Line	Wire	Messages
	No.	Miles	Miles	No.
Austria	3,751	27,674	71,376	8,777,048
Hungary	1,701	12,340	45,581	4,211,131
Bosnia and Herzegovina .	107	1,732	3,457	22,277

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the issues from the Austro-Hungarian mint and the value of coin now in circulation :—

—		1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
		Florins	Florins	Florins	Florins	Florins
Gold	Four - ducat pieces	351,782	517,382	685,671	598,771	907,949
	Single-ducat	1,395,384	1,070,664	1,482,571	1,606,982	1,794,528
	Franz - Josefs d'or	1,131,222	1,411,139	936,291	1,706,447	361,458
	Levantine thalers	634,857	3,175,928	2,340,150	1,522,003	985,166
Silver	Two-gulden pieces	185,976	234,998	146,900	293,886	207,360
	Single-gulden	6,709,534	5,692,232	6,572,045	5,052,537	4,163,886
	Twenty - kreuzer ¹	—	—	—	—	—
	Ten-kreuzer	—	400,032	508,162	551,906	624,116
Copper	Four - kreuzer pieces ¹	—	—	—	—	—
	One-kreuzer	390,000	185,200	183,800	241,990	91,010
	Half-kreuzer ¹	10,000	14,800	16,200	10,000	—
State notes in circulation		344,177,000	327,394,000	336,800,000	357,231,630	—
Austro-Hungarian bank-notes in circulation		371,139,000	391,139,000	425,674,000	434,679,000	445,934,000
Private banks		52	53	52	50	—
Share capital (in 1,000 florins)		213,049	214,558	213,973	205,883	—

¹ There was no issue of those pieces in these years.

The only State bank is the Austro-Hungarian, formerly the National Bank. To secure a free loan, originally of eighty million florins, to the State, the bank, during the continuance of its privilege, has the exclusive right to issue bank-notes. This privilege lasts to December 31, 1897; and by that time the debt of eighty millions must be cleared off. Of the sum total of bank-notes in circulation, at least two-fifths must be covered by the supply of metal, silver or gold, coined or in bullion. The State, under certain conditions, takes a portion of the clear profits of the bank. From

these profits, first 5 per cent. on the share capital is paid to the shareholders; of the remainder 8 per cent. is transferred to the reserve fund, and 2 per cent. to the pension fund, and the dividend to the shareholders may be made up to 7 per cent. Whatever still remains is divided into two portions, one of which goes to the shareholders and the other to the State, 70 per cent. to Austria and 30 per cent. to Hungary. These last sums, however, are only applied to the reduction of the debt of eighty millions mentioned above.

The following are the statistics of the Austro-Hungarian Bank for five years, in thousands of florins:—

—	Liabilities					Assets				
	Capital	Reserve Fund	Note Circulation	Mortgages	Total including others	Cash	Discounted Bills, &c.	State Loan	Other Loans	Total including others
1886	90,000	18,089	371,687	90,538	580,304	218,071	145,000	79,403	92,340	585,004
1887	90,000	18,485	391,139	90,458	610,082	224,304	150,833	79,403	96,703	610,085
1888	90,000	18,843	425,074	100,678	657,752	233,002	165,807	79,296	105,752	657,752
1889	90,000	18,965	434,679	104,469	682,349	241,445	178,881	79,603	111,305	682,349
1890	90,000	18,967	445,934	107,366	687,399	244,390	166,619	78,179	114,273	687,399

The following are statistics for December 31, 1889, of the 50 Austrian and 158 Hungarian joint-stock and private banks, in thousands of florins:—

LIABILITIES.

—	Nominal Capital	Paid-up	Reserve	Bills, &c., in circulation	Credit Accounts current	Mortgages	Total, including others
Austria . . .	274,500	205,883	41,799	152,530	303,568	470,646	1,223,472
Hungary . . .	49,272	44,575	6,694	9,996	74,924	25,988	264,631

ASSETS.

—	Bank and Credit Notes	Mortgage Loans	Debit Accounts current	Cash in hand	Total, including others
Austria . . .	150,229	457,262	376,251	36,295	1,223,472
Hungary . . .	76,412	59,690	59,902	7,311	264,631

There are, besides, 1,366 alliance banks in Austria, and 547 in Hungary. The following are the savings-bank statistics of Austria-Hungary:—

	Austria			Hungary		
	1889	1888	1887	1889	1888	1887
No. of banks . . .	414	405	397	435	424	—
Depositors at end of year . . .	2,299,002	2,183,483	2,089,196	—	—	—
Amount deposited at end of year (1,000 fls.)	1,235,499	1,153,758	1,091,292	406,315	386,122	362,016

The following are the statistics of the post-office savings-banks : —

	Austria		Hungary	
	1889	1890	1886	1887
No. of banks . . .	4,548	4,657	2,000	3,000
Depositors at end of year . . .	735,477	801,014	85,517	110,939
Value of deposits at end of year, in florins . . .	50,235,534	—	1,419,566	2,141,319

Money, Weights, and Measures.

According to the Austrian standard 45 single Gulden pieces are struck from half a kilogramme ($=1\frac{1}{16}$ lb.) of fine silver.

Gold coins are :—

The single ducat	4 f. 80 kreuzer
The four-ducat piece	19 „ 20 „
The Franz-Josef d'or	8 „ 10 „
The half Franz-Josef d'or	4 „ 05 „

Silver coins are :—

The double gulden	2 f. 00 kreuzer
The single gulden	1 „ 00 „
The quarter-gulden	0 „ 25 „
The Maria Theresa dollar	2 „ 10½ „
The twenty-kreuzer piece	0 „ 20 „ (Austr. st.)
The ten-kreuzer piece	0 „ 10 „

Copper coins are the 4, 1, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzer.

State notes are issued for 1, 5, and 50 florins; bank notes for 10, 100, and 1,000 florins.

The money, weights, and measures of Austria-Hungary, and the British equivalents, are as follows :—

MONEY.

The *Florin*, or *Gulden*, of 100 *Kreuzer*, nominal value 2s., present (1890) real value, 1s. 8d., or 12 florins = 1l.

The 8 *Florin* piece = 16s., or 8 fl. 10 kr. in gold.

The legal standard in the kingdom is silver, and the florin, divided into 100 kreuzer, the unit of money. Practically the chief medium of exchange is a paper currency, consisting of bank and state notes of all denominations, from 1,000 florins down to 1 florin, convertible only at a large discount into gold.

OLD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Centner</i> = 100 <i>Pfund</i> = 56.06 kg.	= 123½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Eimer</i> = 56.50 litre	= 14.94 wine gallons.
„ <i>Joch</i> = 5,754.64 square metre	= 1.43 acre.
„ <i>Metzen</i> = 61.49 litre	= 1.7 imperial bushel.
(The <i>Klafter</i> of wood = 3.41 cubic metre = 120 cubic feet.)	
„ <i>Meile</i> = 24,000 <i>Aus-</i> } = 7,585.6 metres	= { 8,897 yards, or about 4½
trian feet }	} miles.

The metrical system of weights and measures is now legal and obligatory in Austria-Hungary.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Francis Deym, accredited November 26, 1888.

Councillor.—Count Christoph Wydenbruck.

Secretaries.—Count Albert Mensdorff Pouilly-Dietrichstein and Count Charles Kinsky.

Military and Naval Attaché.—Captain Chevalier de Jedma.

Military Attaché.—Colonel Prince Louis Esterházy.

Commercial Attaché.—Chevalier de Krapf-Liverhoff.

Chancellor.—Baron Peter von Paumgarten.

There are Consular representatives at London (C.G.), Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool. (C.G.): Adelaide, Bombay (C.G.), Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Durban, Hong Kong (C.G.), Melbourne, Montreal, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, G.C.B., born in 1821: Envoy to the Netherlands, 1854-56: to Portugal, 1857-58: to Prussia, 1858-59: to Denmark, 1859-66: to Portugal, 1866-67: to Italy, 1867-83. Appointed Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, December 1883: accredited January 24, 1884.

Secretary.—Hon. W. A. C. Barrington.

Military Attaché.—Major D. F. R. Dawson.

There are Consular representatives at Vienna (C.G.), Buda-Pest (C.G.), Fiume, Trieste.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

The Ottoman Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were, by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878), handed over to the Austro-Hungarian Government for administration and military occupation. The direction of the administration of the two occupied provinces is exercised by the Bosnian Bureau, entrusted to the Imperial Finance Minister in Vienna in the name of the Emperor-King. The chief authority in the province itself, with its seat in Sarajevo, is the provincial government (*Landesregierung*), in three departments, for internal affairs, finance, and justice. For administration purposes there are 6 district (*Kreis*) and 48 county (*Bezirk*) authorities.

The provincial government is provided with an advising body, composed of the ecclesiastical dignitaries of Sarajevo and 12 representatives of the populace. Similar councils are also provided for the district and county authorities. (For Finance *see* the common Budget of Austria-Hungary.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina contain six districts (Kreise), with an area of 23,262 square miles. The Sanjak of Novi-Bazar is occupied by an Austrian military force, though administered civilly by Turkey. In 1885 the population (without military) numbered 1,336,091 (705,025 males and 631,066 females); with military 1,360,000. Greek Oriental Christians, 571,250; Mohammedans, 492,710; Roman Catholics, 265,788; Jews, 5,805; others, 538.

On January 1, 1888, population was estimated at 1,404,000. The nationality is Servian, only in the southern districts are Arnauts, and here and there gipsies. The most populous towns are the capital, Sarajevo, with (in 1885) 26,286; Mostár, 12,665; and Banjaluka, 11,357.

There is 1 higher gymnasium, 2 gymnasia, 4 commercial schools, 943 elementary schools, with 1 Greek-Oriental, and 1 Roman Catholic seminary for priests, and 1 training college for teachers.

There is an upper court of justice in Sarajevo, the 6 district (Kreis) courts and the county (Bezirk) authorities as courts of first instance.

In the budget of 1890 the revenue was estimated at 10,187,650 florins, and the expenditure at 10,136,149 florins.

Agriculture is in a very low state of development, though the soil is very fertile. Maize, wheat, barley, oats, rye, millet and buckwheat, potatoes, flax, hemp, and tobacco are cultivated.

Both provinces have a superabundance of fruit, principally plums. Dried plums are the chief article of export. Cattle-grazing is important. In 1879 there were, it is estimated, 158,034 horses, 3,134 asses and mules, 761,302 head of cattle, 775 buffaloes, 839,988 sheep, 522,123 goats, and 430,354 swine. Forest land occupies 45 per cent. of the whole area.

Minerals are abundant; mining is now carried on for iron and copper, manganese, chromium, antimony. There are salt-pits at Dolnja Tuzla.

Bosnia and Herzegovina belong to the Austro-Hungarian customs territory. There are 342 miles of railway, and 1,743 miles of telegraph lines.

In 1890 there were transmitted 6,793,000 letters and postcards, and 1,217,800 packets of printed matter and samples.

Military service is compulsory over 20 years of age. The native troops comprise 8 infantry battalions (each of 4 companies), with a total of 2,800 men, on peace footing. The Austro-Hungarian troops of occupation have at present a strength of 23,860 men.

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BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE.)

Reigning King.

Leopold II., born April 9, 1835, the son of King Leopold I., former Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Princess Louise, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French; ascended the throne at the death of his father, Dec. 10, 1865; married, Aug. 22, 1853, to Queen *Marie Henriette*, born Aug. 23, 1836, the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria.

Children of the King.

I. Princess *Louise*, born Feb. 18, 1858; married, February 4, 1875, to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born March 28, 1844, eldest son of Prince August, cousin of the reigning duke, and of Princess Clementine of Orleans, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French.

II. Princess *Stéphanie*, born May 21, 1864; married to the late Archduke Diédé Rudolf, only son of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, May 10, 1881; widow January 30, 1889.

III. Princess *Clémentine*, born July 30, 1872.

Brother and Sister of the King.

I. *Philippe*, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837; lieutenant-general in the service of Belgium; married, April 25, 1867, to Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born November 17, 1845. Offspring of the union are three children living:—1. Princess Henriette, born November 30, 1870. 2. Princess Josephine, born October 18, 1872. 3. Prince Albert, born April 8, 1875.

II. Princess *Charlotte*, born June 7, 1840; married, July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of Mexico July 10, 1863; widow June 19, 1867.

King Leopold II. has a civil list of 3,300,000 francs.

The Kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent State in 1830, having previously been a part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on October 4, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels on August 25, 1830. A National Congress

elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg King of the Belgians on June 4, 1831; the prince accepted the dignity July 12, and ascended the throne July 21, 1831. By the Treaty of London, Nov. 15, 1831, the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by Austria, Russia, Great Britain, and Prussia. It was not until after the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I. and the sovereign of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the Kingdom of Belgium.

Constitution and Government.

According to the Constitution of 1831, Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy.' The legislative power is vested in the King, the Chamber of Representatives, and the Senate. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. The King's person is declared sacred; and his ministers are held responsible for the acts of the Government. No act of the King can have effect unless countersigned by one of his ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The King convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers. In default of male heirs, the King may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, which is declared to be the age of majority, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority.

The power of making laws is vested in the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate, the members of both Houses being chosen by the people. The Chambers meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days; but the King has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers.

The Chamber of Representatives is composed of deputies chosen directly by all citizens, twenty-one years of age, paying direct taxes to the annual amount of 40 francs. Under this qualification, the electoral lists, in the year 1889-90, contained the names of 133,039 electors, the right of suffrage being with 21·83 in every thousand of the population. The number of deputies is fixed according to the population, and cannot exceed one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. In the year 1889 they amounted to 138, elected in 41 electoral districts. To be eligible as a member, it is necessary to be a Belgian by birth or naturalisation; to have attained the age of twenty-five years, and to be

resident in Belgium. The members not residing in the town where the Chamber sits receive, during the session, an allowance of 423 francs each per month. The members are elected for four years, one-half going out every two years, except in the case of a dissolution, when a general election takes place. The Chamber has the parliamentary initiative and the preliminary vote in all cases relating to the receipts and expenses of the State and the contingent of the army.

The Senate is composed of exactly one-half the number of members comprising the Chamber of Representatives, and the senators are elected by the same citizens who appoint the deputies. The senators are chosen for eight years; they retire in one moiety every four years, but in case of dissolution the election must comprise the whole number of which the Senate is composed. The qualifications necessary for a senator are, besides those for a deputy, that he is at least forty years of age, and paying in direct taxes not less than 2,116 francs. In those provinces where the list of citizens who possess this last-mentioned qualification does not reach to the proportion of one in 6,000 of the population, that list is enlarged by the admission into it of those citizens who pay the greatest amount of direct taxes, so that the list shall always contain at least one person who is eligible to the Senate for every 6,000 inhabitants of the province. The senators do not receive any pay. The presumptive heir to the throne is of right a senator at the age of eighteen, but he has no voice in the proceedings until twenty-five years of age. All the proceedings of the Senate during the time the Chamber of Representatives is not sitting are without force.

The Executive Government consists of seven departments, under the following Ministers, appointed October 26, 1884, viz. :

1. President of the Council and Minister of Finance.—*M. A. Beernaert.*
2. Minister of Justice.—*M. J. Lejeune.*
3. Minister of the Interior and of Instruction.—*M. J. de Burlet.*
4. Minister of War.—*General C. Pontus.*
5. Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs.—*M. J. H. P. Vandenberghe.*
6. Minister for Foreign Affairs.—*Prince de Chimay.*
7. Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Public Works.—*M. L. Debruyne.*

Besides the above responsible heads of departments, there are a number of 'Ministres d'Etat,' without portfolio, who form a Privy Council called together on special occasions by the sovereign. The acting ministers, as such, do not form part of the Privy Council.

Local Government.

The provinces and communes of Belgium have a large amount of autonomous government. Provincial and communal electors must be twenty-one years of age, and pay direct taxes of 20 francs for the provinces and 10 for the communes. A certain degree of education, and the occupation of certain positions, entitle to vote without having to pay taxes. In the year 1890 there were 408,092 provincial and 534,421 communal electors. To be eligible to the Provincial or Communal Council, persons must be twenty-five years of age and domiciled in the province or commune. Half the Provincial Council is renewed every two years, and it meets fifteen days each year. There is a permanent deputation of six members elected, which is presided over by the Governor of the province. All provincial and communal interests, including local finances, are under the care of the Council, as far as they are not provided for in the general administration. The Communal Councils are elected for six years,

half being renewed every three years. In each commune there is a college composed of the burgomaster, president, and a certain number of aldermen, corresponding to the permanent deputation of the Provincial Council, and both are the organs of the central administration.

Area and Population.

Belgium has an area of 29,455 square kilomètres, or 11,373 English square miles. The following table shows the population in the various census years since 1846, with the absolute increase and the rate per cent. of increase between each of these years :—

Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum	Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum
1846	4,337,196	—	—	1876	5,336,185	508,352	1·05
1856	4,529,461	192,265	·44	1880	5,520,009	183,824	·85
1866	4,827,833	298,372	·65	1890	6,147,041	627,032	1·02

The kingdom is divided into nine provinces, the area and population of which were as follows at the censuses of December 31, 1880, and December 31, 1890, with population per square mile at the latter date :—

Provinces	Area : Eng. sq. miles	Population		Population per sq. mile, 1890
		Dec. 31, 1880	Dec. 31, 1890	
Antwerp (Anvers)	1,093	577,232	699,571	640·0
Brabant	1,268	985,274	1,128,728	890·2
Flanders	West	1,249	746,923	598·0
	East	1,158	958,752	827·9
Hainaut	1,437	977,565	1,068,815	743·8
Liège	1,117	663,735	762,196	682·3
Limbourg	931	210,851	224,604	241·2
Luxembourg	1,706	209,118	216,380	126·8
Namur	1,414	322,654	341,072	241·2
Total	11,373	5,520,009	6,147,041	540·5

In 1890 there were 3,062,656 males and 3,084,385 females.

According to the census returns of 1880 there are 2,230,316 Belgians who speak French only ; 2,485,384 who speak Flemish only ; 39,550, German only ; 423,752, French and Flemish ; 35,250, French and German ; 2,956, Flemish and German ; 13,331 who speak all three languages ; and 6,412 who do not speak any of the three.

The census returns for 1880 according to occupation are tabulated as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Mining and metal industries	226,759	17,549	244,308
Industries connected with vegetable products	199,333	37,411	236,744
Industries connected with animal products	40,401	24,595	64,996
Mixed industries	227,553	179,346	406,899
Commerce	143,229	101,018	244,247
Professions and official occupations	457,042	192,114	649,156
Various occupations and independent	504,584	409,257	913,841
Total	1,798,901	961,290	2,760,191
Without profession or status	1,010,072	1,824,913	2,834,985
Grand total	2,808,973	2,786,203	5,595,176

The difference between the above total and that of the population of 1880 is no doubt accounted for by the fact that many persons are entered under more than one head. It is estimated that about 800,000 people are directly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890:—

Year	Total Living Births	Still-born	Illegitimate (Living)	Illegitimate per 100 Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1886	175,091	8,640	15,178	8·67	124,904	39,642	50,187
1887	175,466	8,717	15,449	8·80	115,296	42,491	60,170
1888	177,586	8,482	15,336	8·74	121,097	42,427	54,489
1889	177,542	8,410	15,603	8·77	119,726	43,759	57,816
1890	176,595	8,224	15,246	8·63	126,545	44,596	50,050

The following table shows the immigration and emigration of 1886-90:—

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Immigration	19,804	19,286	21,213	22,150	21,458
Emigration	17,029	17,528	23,041	23,190	21,675
Excess of immigration	2,775	1,758	-1,828	-1,040	-217

The following are the populations of the most important towns January 1, 1891 :—

Brussels and	Mechlin . . .	50,962	Namur . . .	29,749
suburbs . . .	Verviers . . .	50,223	St. Nicolas . . .	27,975
Antwerp . . .	Louvain . . .	39,948	Mons . . .	26,370
Ghent . . .	Tournai . . .	35,403	Alost . . .	24,479
Liège . . .	Seraing . . .	33,912	Ostend . . .	24,712
Bruges . . .	Courtrai . . .	30,908	Charleroi . . .	22,551

Religion.

The Roman Catholic religion is professed by nearly the entire population of Belgium. The Protestants number only 10,000, while the Jews number about 4,000. The State does not interfere in any way with the internal affairs of either Catholic or Protestant Churches. Full religious liberty is granted by the Constitution, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury. The amount annually granted in the budget is about 4,800,000 francs to Roman Catholics; 85,000 francs to Protestants; and 16,300 francs to Jews; besides 60,000 francs for various ecclesiastical expenses. There are few endowments, and the clergy derive their maintenance chiefly from fees and voluntary gifts.

The kingdom is divided into six Roman Catholic dioceses and 185 deaneries; there are 5,428 Catholic churches and chapels of all kinds. In each diocese is an ecclesiastical seminary, and there are besides 11 smaller seminaries. At the census of 1880 there were 1,559 convents in Belgium, of which number 213, with 4,027 inmates, were for men, and 1,346, with 20,645 inmates, for women.

The Protestant Evangelical Church, to which belong the greater number of the Protestants in the kingdom, is under a synod composed of the clergymen of the body, and a representative from each of the congregations.

Instruction.

In the budget of 1891 the sum allotted for education is as follows:—Superior education, 1,685,400 francs; middle-class schools, 3,781,428 francs; primary education, 10,764,301 francs. There are four universities in the kingdom, three of them with four ‘*facultés*,’ or branches of study, and one, Louvain, nursery of the clergy, with five; Ghent and Liège are State universities. Brussels and Louvain free. The following table gives the number of students attending the various ‘*facultés*’ in each of the four universities in the academical year 1890–91 :—

Universities	Students of					Total
	Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Sciences	
Brussels . . .	—	396	147	557	477	1,577
Ghent . . .	—	184	75	185	165	609
Liège . . .	—	305	223	282	338	1,148
Louvain . . .	40	391	210	445	317	1,363

Attached to the universities are various special schools of engineering, arts, manufactures, mining, &c., with a combined attendance of 935 students in 1889-90. Other special schools are the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp, with 1,337 students in 1890; schools of design, 14,565 students; royal conservatoires and other schools of music, 14,869.

The following are the statistics for the end of 1890 of the various classes of public schools:—

—			—		
		No. Pupils			No. Pupils
Royal Atheneums and colleges . . .	35	7,121	Middle-class normal schools	4	138
Middle-class schools (male).	88	14,287	Primary normal schools . . .	47	2,516
Middle-class schools (female)	39	6,958	Primary schools.	5,673	616,091
			Infant „ . . .	1,145	113,172
			Adult „ . . .	1,745	67,675

Besides the above public schools there are many private or free schools—about 80 colleges, 65 middle-class schools for boys, 150 institutions for girls, besides many infant, primary, and adult schools, mostly under ecclesiastical care.

Every commune is bound to maintain at least one school for elementary education, the Government paying one-sixth, the province one-sixth, and the commune four-sixths of the expenditure. The total sum spent on elementary education in 1889 was 27,711,132 francs by State, provinces, and communes, and including fees, &c.

There were in the school year 1888-89, 56 industrial schools, with 15,171 pupils; they are subsidised by the State, provinces, and communes.

The proportion of the population above fifteen years who could not read or write at the census of 1880 was 42 per cent., and between seven and fifteen years 29·4 per cent. In the year 1890 there were 56,174 young men called out for military service, and of this number 7,289 could neither read nor write: 1,605 could read only; 28,692 could simply read and write; 18,282 possessed a superior education, and 556 for whom there is no return.

Justice and Crime.

Judges are appointed for life by the King from lists prepared by the Senate and by the Court. There is one Court of Cassation for the whole kingdom. There are three Courts of Appeal, and there are Assize Courts for criminal cases. The country is divided into 26 judicial arrondissements or districts, in each of which is a Court of first instance. In each canton there is a justice of the peace, a police court, and a judge of the peace; there are 212 such cantons. There are, besides, special military, commercial, and other tribunals, represented by law. There is trial by jury in all criminal and political cases. The Gendarmerie (2,385) and the Garde Civique are utilised for the maintenance of internal order.

The following table shows the number of criminals sentenced at the Assize Courts and Correctional Tribunals in the years stated:—

—	1870	1880	1886	1887	1888	1889
Assize Courts .	105	137	184	127	130	127
Correctional Tribunals .	22,255	34,108	39,977	39,996	40,273	40,753

The mean number of inmates of the various classes of prisons was as follows in the years named:—

—	1870	1880	1886	1887	1888	1889
Central prisons .	2,029	824	872	870	865	845
Secondary „	2,672	2,881	3,774	3,801	3,549	3,789
Reformatories .	550	1,005	1,049	1,040	1,000	923

Pauperism.

Apart from private charitable associations, which are numerous, public charity is administered under precise regulations. The only public charitable establishments are refuges, *dépôts de mendicité*, or alms-houses, hospitals, and the *bureaux de bienfaisance*, the administrators of which are appointed by the Communal Councils, while the provinces of the State contribute to maintain certain classes of hospitals, refuges, or alms-houses, and asylums. It is the duty of the commune to furnish assistance to its paupers. The *bureaux de bienfaisance* received in donations and legacies 3,755,690 francs in 1882; 1,492,754 francs in 1885; 1,499,538 francs in 1887; 1,479,030 francs in 1888; 1,125,421 francs in 1889. Outdoor relief is provided under certain conditions. The statistics of the *dépôts de mendicité* for the reception of beggars and vagabonds (adults) in 1884-89 were as follows:—

Year	Total Entries	Mean Population	Expenditure	Year	Total Entries	Mean Population	Expenditure
			francs				francs
1884	11,132	3,425	930,968	1887	14,587	4,092	1,107,869
1885	12,207	3,614	976,972	1888	15,858	4,399	1,190,705
1886	13,659	3,933	1,060,401	1889	16,795	4,740	1,277,905

Finance.

The ordinary and extraordinary revenue and expenditure of Belgium for the years 1870 to 1890—actual for the first seven and estimated for 1890—are shown in the following table in thousands of francs :—

Years	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Special	Total
	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.
1870	190,537	14,905	205,442	191,844	25,064	216,908
1880	291,921	102,294	394,215	292,009	90,899	382,908
1885	313,170	19,915	333,085	313,916	37,335	351,251
1886	315,942	55,349	371,291	313,757	35,799	349,556
1887	323,516	17,648	341,164	309,216	36,922	346,138
1888	332,917	7,040	339,957	314,761	52,101	366,862
1889	333,052	13,615	346,667	314,284	41,309	355,593
1890	332,716	—	—	321,092	61,091	382,183

The following table gives the details of the amended budget for the year 1892 :—

Ordinary Revenue		Francs	Ordinary Expenditure		Francs
Taxes, direct :—			Interest on public debt and sinking fund		103,221,797
Property taxes		24,496,000	Civil list and dota-tions		4,576,100
Personal taxes		18,915,000	Ministry of Justice		17,293,135
Trade licences		6,680,000	" Foreign Affairs		2,496,363
Mines		1,600,000	Ministry of Interior and Public Instruc-tion		23,216,997
Taxes, indirect :—			Ministry of Public Works		17,088,428
Customs		23,483,056	Ministry of Railways, Posts, and Tele-graphs		103,317,028
Excise		41,420,235	Ministry of War		46,960,582
Succession duties		24,400,000	" Finance		15,539,255
Registration duties, &c.		18,510,000	Gendarmerie		4,264,500
Stamps		6,000,000	Repayments, &c.		1,528,500
Various		1,481,000			
Tolls :—					
Railways		138,000,000			
Telegraphs		4,100,000			
Post Office		10,620,200			
Navigation and pilotage dues		2,605,000			
Capitals & revenues :—					
Domains and forests		1,280,000			
Unused amortisation fund, securities, national bank, &c.		15,415,200			
Repayments		3,540,499			
Total ordinary revenue		342,546,190	Total ordinary ex-penditure		339,502,685

The following table shows the total amount of the national liabilities of the kingdom in 1891-92:—

	Francs
Consolidated debt contracted before 1830	208,615,792
" " " since 1830	1,844,944,208
Total	2,053,560,000
Floating Debt	20,000,000
Total	2,073,560,000

In addition to the above, there are various annuities to be met, amounting to 30,000,000 francs, and if the whole were capitalised the total debt of Belgium would amount to close on 100 millions sterling. The bulk of the debt bears interest $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the rest at 3 and $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Almost the entire debt of Belgium was raised for and devoted to works of public utility, particularly the construction of State railways. There is a sinking fund attached to all descriptions of the debt, with the exception of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. old debt.

The total debt amounts to about 16*l.* per head of population, and the annual charge to 13*s.* 4*d.*; but the interest is more than covered by the revenue from railways alone. The total exports of home produce average 10*l.* per head. The provincial budgets for the year 1889 show a total revenue for all the provinces of 13,296,371 francs, and a total expenditure of 11,614,907 francs, thus leaving a surplus of 1,681,364 francs.

Defence.

The maritime frontier of Belgium is 42 miles in length; the Dutch frontier, north and east, 282 miles; the German frontier, in the east, 60 miles; the Luxembourg frontier, in the east, 80 miles; and the French frontier, south and west, 384 miles. The chief military arsenal of the kingdom is Antwerp, where also are the fortified towns of Dendermonde and Diest. There are fortifications at Liège, Huy, and Namur on the Meuse, and at Mons, Tournai, and Ypres on the French frontier, and in 1887 an extensive scheme for the further fortification of the Meuse was resolved upon and is being carried out.

The standing army is formed by conscription, to which every able man who has completed his nineteenth year is liable, and also voluntary enlistment. Substitution is permitted. The annual contingent required is about 13,300 men. The legal period of service is eight years, of which, however, two-thirds are allowed, as a rule, on furlough. The country is divided into two military circumscriptions or districts; the first comprising the province of Anvers and the two Flanders', and the second the rest

of the country. There are military schools of various grades, and several establishments for special military education.

The following is the composition of the Belgian army, apart from the general staff and the administrative and sanitary services :—Infantry : 1 regiment of carabineers, of 4 active and three reserve battalions, each of 4 companies and 1 dépôt : 1 regiment of grenadiers, 3 regiments chasseurs-à-pied, 14 regiments of the line, each of these three bodies of 3 active and 2 reserve battalions each of 4 companies and 1 dépôt : 2 sedentary companies ; a corps of discipline and correction of 14 companies ; a school for army cadets. Cavalry : 2 regiments of chasseurs, 4 regiments of lancers, 2 regiments of guides, each of 5 active squadrons and 1 dépôt. Artillery : A special staff : 4 field regiments, 2 of 8 mounted batteries and 2 batteries of reserve, and 2 of 2 horse batteries, 7 mounted batteries, and 2 reserve mounted batteries ; 1 reserve munition battery and 1 dépôt ; each field battery consists of 6 guns ; 4 regiments of fortress artillery, 3 of 14 active batteries each, 2 reserve batteries, and 1 dépôt, and 1 regiment of 16 active batteries, 2 reserve, and 1 dépôt battery ; 4 special companies—pontoners, artificers, mechanics, and armourers. Train, consisting of a staff and 7 companies. Engineers : A special staff : 1 regiment of 3 battalions each and 4 companies of sappers and miners, 1 battalion of reserve of 4 companies and a dépôt ; 5 special companies, telegraphists, railway corps, &c. The following is the peace-strength of the Belgian army :—

	Officers	Rank and File	Total
Infantry	1,880	25,515	27,295
Cavalry	348	5,309	5,657
Artillery	447	7,507	7,954
Engineers	96	1,449	1,545
Gendarmerie	61	2,385	2,446
Others ¹	556	2,158	2,714
Total	3,388	44,323	47,711

¹ General staff, train, administrative, military school, &c.

For the army there are 7,200 horses and 200 guns, and for the gendarmerie 1,636 horses. In time of war the total strength is 154,780 men, 14,000 horses, and 240 guns.

Besides the standing army, there is a 'Garde Civique,' numbering, March 31, 1890, 44,339 men, organised as far as possible in the communes, and part of whose duties is to maintain the integrity and independence of the territory : it is only active in communes of over 10,000 inhabitants and in fortified places.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In each province of Belgium there is an Agricultural Commission appointed by the King ; delegates from which, along with specialists, form a supreme council of agriculture. There are six special services connected with the

department of agriculture, dealing with forestry, clearing and planting, irrigation, veterinary affairs, cultivation, and agricultural laboratories.

The tendency in Belgium is to a great subdivision of holdings; these increased from 572,550 in 1846, to 910,396 in 1880, the date of the latest statistics. At that date the holdings of various sizes were as follows:—Less than 1 hectare (2·47 acres) 594,376; from 1 to 5 hectares 226,088; from 5 to 10 hectares 48,390; from 10 to 20 hectares 25,893; from 23 to 50 hectares 12,186; above 50 hectares 3,403.

The area worked by owners increased by 94,650 hectares between 1866 and 1880. In 1880, 713,019 hectares were worked by owners, and 1,270,512 by farmers.

Of the 2,945,715 hectares which compose the area of Belgium, 67·34 per cent. are under cultivation, and 16·61 per cent. under forest, 7·88 per cent. uncultivated, the rest roads, marshes, rivers, &c. The population connected with agriculture in 1880 numbered 1,199,319, or 21·77 of the whole.

The soil is distributed as follows (in hectares) among various cultures (1880 the latest statistics):—Cereals, 934,663; peas, beans, &c., 33,093; sugar-beet, 32,627; flax, 40,078; other ornamental plants, 24,070; root plants, 36,153; potatoes, 199,357; grasses, 536,000; heaths, brushwood, land not regularly cultivated, &c., 231,964; fallow, groves, orchards, &c., 146,592; forests, 489,423. The principal cereals were wheat, 275,931 hectares; oats, 249,486; rye, 277,640. The mean product per acre of these cereals was in hectolitres per hectare, and of sugar-beet in kilogrammes per hectare:—

—	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
Wheat (winter) .	23·65	23·27	25·40	19·52	24·70
„ (summer) .	20·22	20·41	18·10	19·82	20·12
Oats .	36·37	41·38	34·40	40·69	39·57
Rye .	22·53	19·58	23·08	19·10	23·05
Sugar-beet (kilos.)	26,728	34,052	30,500	22,977	39,456

The total value of agricultural products of every kind in 1880 was 1,412,224,000 francs; and of animal produce, 238,752,380 francs. The net revenue from forests alone in 1889 was 4,619,776 francs.

In 1880 there were 271,974 horses, 1,382,815 horned cattle, 365,400 sheep, and 646,375 pigs.

II. MINING AND METALS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

There is a special department of the Ministry of Public Works for the administration of industry. There are a Superior Council of Industry, a Council of Mines, and a Council of Prud'hommes or specialists for advising the State as to the interests of various industries.

The number of quarries in Belgium in 1889 was 1,812, workmen 30,292. The number of workmen engaged in metallic mines in 1889 was 1,601. The quantity of iron ore produced in 1889 was 181,526 tons, valued at 1,115,000 francs. There were 256 coal mines in Belgium in 1889, of which 132 were worked. The number of work-people in 1889 was 108,382, of whom 3,233 were women, 9,383 boys, and 960 girls, working underground. The production of coal, and its value, were as follows:—

	1870	1880	1887	1888	1889	1890
Tons (1000)	13,697	16,886	18,378	19,218	19,870	20,366
Value in 1000 frs.	148,635	169,680	147,674	162,018	187,718	268,503

In 1889, 4,279,700 tons, and in 1890, 4,533,785 tons of coal were exported ; in 1889, 1,005,969 tons, and in 1890, 1,721,238 tons were imported.

The quantity of iron ore imported in 1886 was 1,367,700 tons, in 1887 1,435,782 tons, in 1888 1,742,864 tons, in 1889 1,805,213 tons, mostly from Luxemburg.

The quantity and value of pig iron and manufactured iron produced were as follows :—

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Pig iron					
Tons	701,677	755,781	826,850	832,226	787,836
Value (1,000 fr.)	30,851	34,080	44,498	44,491	50,073
Manufactured iron					
Tons	470,255	534,056	547,818	577,204	514,311
1,000 fr.	56,227	63,968	70,057	80,819	82,989
Steel ingots					
Tons	155,169	216,186	231,847	254,397	221,296
Million fr.	10,831	16,726	19,194	25,000	24,989
Steel rails, &c.					
Tons	137,771	191,145	185,417	214,561	201,817
1,000 fr.	16,012	21,761	22,605	29,178	31,278

In 1890 there were 19 pig-iron works in activity and 8 unemployed : 36 blast furnaces active and 14 inactive ; number of workmen, 2,784.

For the manufacture of iron there were 550 works active and 200 inactive in 1890 : the number of workmen employed being 17,142. There were 28 steel works active and 11 inactive ; with 3,144 workmen.

The value of the zinc produced in 1889 was 38,401,000 francs, and the workmen employed 3,623 ; value of lead, 2,933,000 francs : of silver from lead, 3,844,000 francs ; number of workmen, 440.

The total number of persons directly employed in manufacturing industries of all kinds at the census of 1880 was 952,947, and the total annual value of the produce was 2,175,437,896 francs.

In 1890 there were 349 vessels of 11,265 tons engaged in deep-sea fishery, and the value of the fish caught was 3,272,699 francs.

Commerce.

The value of the general commerce in the year 1889 was for imports 3,106,843,078 francs, and in 1890 3,189,160,016 francs, and exports in 1889 3,013,026,216 francs, and in 1890 2,948,151,841 francs. Of the general imports in 1890, those by sea were valued at 1,504,775,060 francs, and by land and river at 1,684,384,956 francs ; of the exports, those by sea were valued at 1,288,151,012 francs, by land and river 1,660,000,829 francs.

The following table shows the value of the imports for home consumption, the exports of Belgian produce and manufactures, and the transit trade, in millions of francs :—

—	1870	1880	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs
Imports	920·8	1,680·9	1,335	1,431·9	1,534·3	1,556·4	1,672·1
Exports	690·1	1,216·7	1,181·9	1,240·6	1,243·7	1,458·5	1,437·0
Transit	831·7	1,008·4	1,330·1	1,474·6	1,556·3	1,554·5	1,511·1

The leading articles of special commerce were as follows in the year 1890 :—

Imports	1,000 francs	Export	1,000 francs
Cereals	302,698	Yarns	135,119
Raw textiles	204,524	Coal and coke	113,706
Vegetable substances	93,372	Machinery, &c.	104,601
Various mineral matters	76,415	Raw textiles	95,090
Timber	70,363	Cereals	90,014
Hides and skins	69,259	Tissues	69,370
Metals	61,086	Iron, wrought and un-	
Resins and bitumen	59,895	wrought	67,925
Chemical products	59,641	Hides and skins	60,386
Tissues	57,339	Sugar	53,197
Living animals	54,713	Glass	45,134
Coffee	52,534	Vegetable matters	43,523
Butter and eggs	41,780	Various animal matters	36,451
Various animal matters	37,458	Chemicals	35,179
Coal	30,127	Various mineral matters	32,698
Yarns	28,506	Zinc	31,841
Meat	28,138	Meat	30,694
Manures	26,764	Steel	29,056
Vegetable oils	26,252	Living animals	23,415
Wines	24,406	Stone	22,781
Rice	17,664	Arms	16,537
Fish	13,287	Paper	14,441

The commercial intercourse of Belgium with Great Britain according to the Board of Trade returns is shown in the subjoined tabular statement in each of the five years 1886 to 1890 :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£		£	£	£
Exports to Great Britain	14,248,151	14,732,663	15,635,228	17,674,877	17,383,776
Imports of British produce	7,126,635	6,830,520	6,789,533	7,160,132	7,638,712

Principal exports from Belgium to Great Britain, and imports of British home produce into Belgium :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports :					
Woollen yarn	1,610,359	1,371,363	1,383,124	1,531,795	1,242,399
Silk, stuffs, ribbons	1,460,076	1,726,572	1,831,855	1,963,821	1,602,300
Flax	484,174	485,002	640,755	769,184	759,812
Sugar	546,873	817,377	632,334	1,077,180	942,393
Bar iron & manufactures	724,366	621,803	669,214	892,539	869,803
Eggs	657,756	552,787	492,332	567,955	585,032
Poultry and Game	345,405	378,750	321,835	413,929	477,226
Imports :					
Cottons	1,107,197	1,359,882	1,211,742	1,121,542	1,089,731
Cotton yarns	744,244	678,139	587,061	846,150	806,794
Woollens	1,142,959	982,484	868,131	885,219	922,047
Machinery	526,534	571,479	641,105	660,959	847,463
Iron	203,061	251,059	359,990	370,527	441,044

Of foreign and colonial produce sent from Great Britain to Belgium in 1890, raw cotton was valued at 1,015,342*l.*, and wool at 2,681,208*l.*

The following table shows the respective shares of the leading countries in the special commerce of Belgium in 1890 :

Imports from	Francs	Exports to	Francs
France	316,389,000	France	358,691,000
Great Britain	212,942,000	Great Britain	267,840,000
Netherlands	206,389,000	Germany	265,116,000
Germany	182,189,000	Netherlands	208,336,000
United States	157,022,000	United States	50,684,000
Russia	114,334,000	Spain	38,749,000
Roumania	101,629,000	Italy	34,860,000
British India	76,615,000	Switzerland	28,642,000
Argentine Republic	74,558,000	Portugal	16,044,000
Sweden and Norway	46,393,000	Brazil	15,626,000
Brazil	30,503,000	Turkey	14,033,000
Spain	21,319,000	Sweden and Norway	11,190,000
Peru	20,965,000	Russia	9,664,000
Italy	19,904,000	British India	9,564,000
Australia	16,923,000	China	8,507,000
Chile	14,360,000	Chile	8,186,000
Uruguay	12,200,000	Australia	5,577,000

Shipping and Navigation.

The condition of the merchant marine of Belgium is shown as follows on December 31 :—

	1870		1880		1888		1889		1890	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Sailing Vessels . . .	55	20,648	24	10,442	9	4,271	9	4,271	10	4,393
Steamers . . .	12	9,501	42	65,224	50	73,384	42	65,951	46	71,553
Total . . .	67	30,149	66	75,666	59	77,655	51	70,222	56	75,946

The navigation at Belgian ports is shown as follows :—

	1870		1880		1888		1889		1890	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Vessels—										
Entered	5,658	1,575,293	6,667	3,571,182	6,930	4,912,601	7,010	5,158,436	7,357	5,785,980
Cleared	5,406	1,534,013	6,615	3,544,964	6,915	4,907,498	6,994	5,146,001	7,381	5,803,168
Total .	11,064	3,109,306	13,282	7,116,146	13,845	9,820,099	14,004	10,304,437	14,738	11,589,148

Of the total in 1890, 3,984 vessels of 2,269,105 tons entered from, and 1,159 of 630,987 tons cleared to England; the United States coming next with 297 of 562,392 tons entered, and 109 of 313,400 tons cleared.

Internal Communications.

The length of public roads in Belgium was 9,039 kilometres in 1890, and of navigable water (rivers and canals) 1,642 kilometres in 1890.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the length of railways open in Belgium on January 1, 1891 :—

	kilometres
Lines worked by the State	3,250
Lines worked by companies	1,276
Total lines open	<div> <div></div> <div> Kilom. 4,526 Miles 2,830 </div> </div>

The total number of passengers conveyed by the State railways in 1890 was 64,228,892, and by the companies 18,160,376. The gross receipts in 1890 amounted for the State to 141,251,314 francs, of which 44,939,857 francs were for passengers; and for the companies 40,966,925 francs, of which 11,444,184 francs were for passengers; expenses for the State 83,657,947 francs; for the companies 21,054,885 francs. Up to the end of 1890 the State had spent 1,328,926,679 francs on the first cost of its railways. The total receipts of its railways from 1835 to 1890 amounted to 2,887,171,990 francs, and the total expense of working its railways during the same period was 1,692,776,329 francs.

The work of the Post Office in Belgium was as follows in the years 1888, 1889, and 1890 :—

	1888	1889	1890
Private letters . . .	90,940,333	95,467,361	95,484,491
Official letters . . .	15,977,216	17,021,382	16,567,965
Post-cards . . .	27,484,548	34,331,674	36,865,077
Printed matter . . .	59,960,862	68,457,974	73,599,461
Newspapers . . .	95,837,755	91,546,377	94,639,558

On January 1, 1891, there were 819 post offices in Belgium. The total revenue of the Post Office in the year 1890 amounted to 16,455,630 francs, and the expenditure to 9,527,694 francs.

The telegraphs in Belgium carried 8,062,837 despatches, private and official, in the year 1890. At the end of 1890 the total length of public telegraph lines was 4,265 miles, and the length of wires 20,315 miles. There were at the same date 942 telegraph stations. Receipts (1890), 3,465,049 francs; expenses, 4,169,222 francs.

Money and Credit.

The following is the nominal value of money minted and circulated in Belgium :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Copper & Nickel	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1832-86	598,642,745	553,318,745	15,223,826	1,167,185,316
1887	—	3,024,000	50,000	3,074,000
1888	—	—	—	—
1889	—	—	—	—
1890	—	—	—	—
Total .	598,642,745	556,342,745	15,273,826	1,170,259,316

There is only one bank of emission in Belgium, the National Bank, instituted by the law of May 5, 1850. Its capital, entirely paid up, 550 million francs. It is the cashier of the State. It is authorised to carry on the usual banking operations. The following are the statistics of the bank in thousands of francs :—

Year	Cash	Bills, &c.	Loans in Public Funds	Public Funds	Notes in Circulation	Credit Current Accounts	Reserve
1860	62,023	155,958	4,469	3,347	117,900	81,825	10,312
1880	98,787	283,903	7,787	33,166	339,909	72,142	14,730
1888	93,646	283,878	13,020	49,852	375,670	66,283	20,868
1889	103,636	302,385	11,275	49,852	401,766	66,233	21,649
1890	103,413	312,671	7,588	49,852	404,722	67,724	22,410

The following are the statistics of private banks (30) and joint-stock banks (23) for 1888, in thousands of francs :—

—	Paid-up Capital	Reserve	Cash	Liabilities	Bills	Debit Accounts Current	Loans &c.
Private Banks.	152,556	75,730	26,523	555,378	352,008	231,992	198,992
Joint-stock	37,598	4,272	7,527	124,985	61,480	94,267	5,549

There are besides agricultural banks, credit unions, and popular banks. The following are the statistics of the State savings-banks, of which in 1890 there were 609 :—

Year	Depositors	Deposits at end of Year	Reserve Fund	Year	Depositors	Deposits at end of year	Reserve Fund
		Francs	Francs			Francs	Francs
1880	200,565	125,098,287	3,774,740	1889	657,307	282,588,099	8,069,180
1885	444,087	180,001,089	7,580,401	1890	731,057	325,415,412	9,001,336

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Belgium, and the British equivalents, are as follows :—

MONEY.

The *Franc* Intrinsic rate of exchange 25·22½ to £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Kilogramme</i>	.	.	.	.	= 2·20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Tonne</i>	.	.	.	.	= 2,200 „
„ <i>Hectolitre</i>	{	Dry measure	.	.	= 2·75 imperial bushels.
		Liquid measure	.	.	= 22 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Metre</i>	.	.	.	.	= 3·28 feet.
„ <i>Metre Cube</i>	.	.	.	.	= 35·31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Kilometre</i>	.	.	.	.	= 1,093 yards.
„ <i>Hectare</i>	.	.	.	.	= 2·47 English acres.
„ <i>Square Kilometre</i>	.	.	.	.	= 247·11 English acres, or 0·386 square mile.

Belgium was one of the five Continental States—comprising, besides, France, Italy, Greece, and Switzerland—which formed a Monetary League in 1865. The five States entered into a convention by which they agreed upon the decimal system, establishing perfect reciprocity in the currency of the four countries.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF BELGIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron Solvyns, appointed February 21, 1873.

Councillor.—Count de Lalain.

Secretary of Legation.—M. Toostens.

Consul-General in London.—F. H. Lenders.

There are Consular representatives of Belgium in the following towns :—

Aberdeen,	Dundee,	Queenstown,	Dunedin,
Belfast,	Falmouth,	Sheffield,	Hong Kong,
Berwick,	Glasgow,	Southampton,	Melbourne,
Birmingham,	Hull,	Adelaide,	Quebec,
Bradford,	Leith,	Bombay,	Singapore,
Bristol,	Liverpool,	Brisbane,	Sydney,
Cardiff,	Manchester,	Calcutta,	Wellington.
Devon,	Newcastle,	Cape Town,	
Dublin,	Portsmouth,	Ceylon,	

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BELGIUM.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Sir Edward J. Monson. K.C.M.G., C.B.,
 Envoy to Greece 1888 to 1892, appointed Envoy to Belgium January 26, 1892.
Secretary.—Martin Le M. H. Gosselin, C.B.

There is a Consul-General at Antwerp, and Vice-Consuls at Ghent, Liège, Louvain, and Ostend.

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BHUTÁN.

AN independent State in the Eastern Himálayas, between $26^{\circ} 45'$ and 28° N. latitude, and between 89° and 92° E. longitude, bordered on the north-east and west by Tibet and on the south by British India. Extreme length from east to west 160 miles; extreme breadth 90 miles.

The original inhabitants of Bhután, the Tephús, were subjugated about two centuries ago by a band of military colonists from Tibet. In 1774 the East India Company concluded a treaty with the ruler of Bhután, but since then repeated outrages on British subjects committed by the Bhután hill men have led from time to time to punitive measures, usually ending in the temporary or permanent annexation of various *dwárs* or submontane tracts with passes leading to the hills. In November 1864 the eleven western or Bengal dwárs were thus annexed. The Bhutiás at first acquiesced in the annexation, but in January 1865 attacked an English outpost, and it was found necessary to send an expedition into their country. Peace being restored, a treaty was signed (November 1865) by which the rulers of Bhután receive a subsidy of Rs. 50,000, on condition of their good behaviour. This gives the Indian Government an effective control over them, while the occupation of two strong positions at Baxa and Diwángiri, within a few miles of their frontier, serves as a material guarantee against further aggression.

The government of Bhután resembles that of Tibet, the chief authority being nominally divided between the Deb Rájá, or secular head, on the one hand, and the Dharm Rájá, or spiritual head of the State, on the other. Practically, the Deb Rájá is a mere instrument in the hands of powerful barons (penlops and jungpens), while the Dharm Rájá is only supposed to be concerned with the spiritual welfare of his people. In theory the Deb Rájá is elected by the penlops and jongpens, but he is usually the nominee of the most powerful chieftain for the time being. The Dharm Rájá is supposed to be the incarnation of his predecessor, and is chosen in infancy. The most powerful chieftains of Bhután are the penlops of Tounso, Páro, and Taka, and the jongpens of Thimbu, Punakhá, and Angdaphorang.

Area about 16,800 square miles; population about 20,000 in 1864, but now much larger.

The chief towns of Bhután are Punakhá, the capital, a place of great natural strength; Tásichozong, Páro, Angdaphorang, Togsá, Taka, and Biaka.

The people are nominally Buddhists, but their religious exercises consist chiefly in the propitiation of evil spirits and the recitation of sentences from the Tibetan Scriptures. Tásichozong, the chief monastery in Bhután, contains 300 priests.

The military resources of the country are insignificant. Beyond the guards for the defence of the various castles, there is nothing like a standing army.

The chief productions of Bhután are rice, Indian corn, millet, two kinds of cloth, musk, ponies, chowries, and silk. Muzzle-loading guns and swords of highly-tempered steel are manufactured.

The trade between British India and Bhután amounted in 1890-91 to Rs. 207,018 imports from and Rs. 208,945 exports to India. The chief imports are tobacco, European cotton goods, betel-nuts, and rice; the chief exports, wool, musk, ponies, and caoutchouc.

See Report on Explorations in Sikkim, Bhután, and Tibet, 1856-86. Edited by Lieut.-Colonel G. Strahan. Dehra Dún, 1889.

BOLIVIA.

(REPÚBLICA BOLIVIANA).

Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Bolivia bears date October 28, 1880. By its provisions the executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years by direct universal suffrage; while the legislative authority rests with a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies, both elected by universal suffrage. There are 16 Senators and 64 Deputies. The President is assisted in his executive functions by two Vice-Presidents and a ministry, divided into five departments—of Foreign Relations and Worship; Finance and Industry; Government and Colonisation; Justice and Public Instruction; War.

President of the Republic.—Señor Don *Aniceto Arce*, nominated President August 6, 1888.

The supreme political, administrative, and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect. The Republic is divided into nine departments, 52 provinces and 374 cantons, administered respectively by prefects, sub-prefects, and corregidores. The capital of each province has its municipal council.

Area and Population.

The area of Bolivia was estimated in 1869 at 842,729 English square miles, with a population of close upon two millions. The following table gives after official returns of 1880-88, the area of each of the existing provinces, with their estimated population (excluding aboriginal Indians):—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population
La Paz de Ayacucho	171,081	346,139
Potosi	52,084	237,755
Oruro	21,331	111,372
Chuquisaca, or Sucre	39,871	123,347
Cochabamba	21,417	196,766
Beni	100,551	16,744
Santa-Cruz de la Sierra	126,305	97,185
Tarija	34,599	62,854
Total	567,240	1,192,162

As a result of the war with Chile, 1879-80, Bolivia mortgaged to that country all her coast territory. The aboriginal or Indian population of Bolivia is estimated at a million; the mestizos or mixed races at 500,000, and the whites about 500,000. They are all regarded as at least nominally Christian. The present population may be estimated at about 2,300,000.

The population of La Paz is estimated at 45,000 ; Cochabamba 20,000 ; Sucre (the capital), 20,000 ; Potosi, 12,000 ; Santa Cruz, 10,288 ; Oruro 10,000. The seat of Government changes ; in 1891 it was at Oruro ; in 1893 it will be at Sucre.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic is the recognised religion of the State ; the exercise of other forms of worship is permitted in the settlements.

Primary instruction is free and obligatory. The following figures are given for 1890 :—Primary schools 493, with 649 teachers and 24,244 pupils (of whom 6,840 girls) ; secondary schools and colleges 16, with 2,126 pupils, and 91 professors. There are five universities with 1,384 students and 83 professors of law, medicine, and theology. There is also a military school with 30 pupils and 9 professors. The Government contribution to public primary schools in 1888 was 43,900 bolivianos.

The judicial power resides in the Supreme Court, 7 district courts, and the courts of local justices.

Finance.

In the budget for the financial year 1890–91 the revenue from all sources was calculated at 3,321,280 bolivianos, and the expenditure at 3,613,698 bolivianos.

According to *Bradstreet* for August 29, 1891, the internal debt in 1890 was 4,450,000 dollars, and the foreign, 622,121 dollars, giving a total of 5,072,121 dollars. The foreign debt is rapidly being paid off.

Defence.

Bolivia has a standing army of 1,112 men and 140 officers in actual service. There is also a national guard, in which all citizens are bound to serve. The annual cost of the army amounts to 1,828,158 bolivianos.

Production and Industry.

Till within the last few years, the vast agricultural and mineral resources of the country were entirely dormant for want of means of communication, but more recently an attempt has been made to construct roads and railways. The silver mines of Potosi alone are estimated to have produced 600 millions sterling from their discovery in 1545 down to 1864. The country contains also gold, copper, tin, and lead. The india-rubber supply of Bolivia is of the finest quality, and almost inexhaustible. Coca is one of the most important products of Bolivia ; in 1884–85 the quantity derived was valued at 343,666*l*. Cinchona is another important culture ; a report of the United States Consul referring to 1884–85 estimates the number of trees at 5 millions, and the quantity of bark produced in the year at 200,000 lbs. ; but the trees are being destroyed within practicable distance of the coast. Coffee culture is rising into importance.

Commerce.

The average value of the imports is estimated at 1,200,000*l*., and exports 1,800,000*l*. Two-thirds of the exports consist of silver. In 1889 the total Bolivian exports by Buenos Ayres was 3,327,645 Argentine dollars, in 1890 823,192 dollars, mostly silver and gold. In the first half of 1890 the exports from Bolivia by Arequipa amounted to 536,229 Peruvian soles, that of copper in bars to 312,915 soles. The total imports by Buenos Ayres in 1889 amounted to

106,487 dollars, in 1890, 3,283 dollars ; about one-half was for textiles. Export of silver bar and ore in 1888, 17,064,218 bolivianos ; in 1889, 12,145,545 bolivianos. Nearly one-half of the imports are calculated to come from the United Kingdom, mainly through the port of Arica in Peru. Considerable trade is also done with France and Germany. The exports comprise, besides silver, Peruvian bark, india-rubber, gum, cocoa and coffee, and copper, tin, and other ores.

The total value of the merchandise sent to and received direct from Great Britain, in each of the four years 1885 to 1888, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined table. No returns are given for 1889 and 1890 :—

—	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£
Exports to Great Britain .	200,046	190,619	145,947	142,548
Imports of British produce	44,276	53,594	84,615	111,018

The principal exports of Bolivia to Great Britain are copper ore and regulus, and cubic nitre. In the year 1888 the value of the exports of copper, both ore and regulus, amounted to 49,948*l.* ; and of nitre to 74,530*l.* The British imports into the Republic consist chiefly of cotton goods, of the value of 3,008*l.* ; of iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 51,424*l.* ; machinery, 13,210*l.* ; coals, 7,642*l.* ; carriages, 13,753*l.*, in 1888.

Communications.

Bolivia has no sea-coast. There are several projects for the construction of railways in Bolivia. A railway connects the Chilean port of Antofagasta, with the Bolivian frontier at Ascotan, and it thence proceeds as far as Uyuni in Bolivian territory : from Uyuni there is a branch to Huanchaca where there is one of the most important silver mines in the world. The railway is being continued to Oruro, and was expected to be completed in 1891. About 300 miles of this railway are built in Bolivian territory. Besides this, concessions have been given for other lines which are being studied and will, it is stated, soon begin to be built—namely, from the city of La Paz to the Peruvian frontier, to join the line from Mollendo on the Pacific coast to Puno on Lake Titicaca ; from the River Paraguay, in the east of Bolivia, to the city of Santa Cruz. New roads are (1891) being constructed in many parts of the country.

There is a line of telegraph between Chililaga, on Lake Titicaca, La Paz, and Oruro to Sucre, 180 miles ; another between the capital and Potosi and the Argentine frontier on the one hand and the Pacific coast on the other. There are, in all, over 1,300 miles of telegraph lines. Bolivia belongs to the postal union.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The money, weights, and measures of Bolivia, and the British equivalents are :—

The *Boliviano* or *Dollar*, of 100 centavos, was struck on the basis of the 5-franc piece ; present value (Aug. 1891) about 2*s.* 6*d.* The gold ounce is nominally equal to 17½ silver pesos.

The Potosi mint now coins only half bolivianos and 20-cent pieces, 8 per cent lighter than the old boliviano.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of weights and measures is used by the administration, and prescribed by law, but the old Spanish system is also employed as follows :—

The <i>Libra</i>		=	1·014 lbs. avoirdupois
„ <i>Quintal</i>		=	101·44 „ „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	{ of 25 pounds	=	25·36 „ „
	{ of wine or spirits	=	6·70 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>		=	0·74 „ gallon.
„ <i>Vara</i>		=	0·927 yard.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>		=	0·859 square yard.

Consular Representative.

OF BOLIVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Francisco Suarez, 12 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Great Britain has no representative in Bolivia.

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BRAZIL.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL.)

Constitution and Government.

IN 1807 the royal family of Portugal fled to Brazil; in 1815 the colony was declared 'a kingdom'; and the Portuguese Court having returned to Europe in 1821, a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro, and on May 13, 1822, Dom Pedro, eldest son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Defender' of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on September 7, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender' on October 12 following. In 1831 he abdicated the crown in favour of his only son, Dom Pedro II., who reigned as Emperor until November 15, 1889, when by a revolution he was dethroned, and he and his family exiled, and Brazil declared a Republic under the title of the United States of Brazil. Dom Pedro died in 1891.

President of the Republic.—General Floriano *Peixoto*, formerly Vice-President. By the resignation of Marshal da Fonseca, he became President, November 23, 1891.

By a decree of June 22, 1890, the Provisional Government convoked a National Congress, which, in February, 1891, established a new Constitution. According to this, the Brazilian nation, adopting the federative republican form of government, constitutes itself as the United States of Brazil. Each of the old Provinces, and also the Federal District (to be reserved in the central plateau of Brazil), forms a State, administered at its own expense without interference from the Federal Government save for defence, for the maintenance of order, and for the execution of the Federal laws. Fiscal arrangements in such matters as customs, stamps, rates of postage, and bank-note circulation belong to the Union exclusively.

The legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress with the sanction of the President of the Republic. Congress consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. It will meet annually on the 3rd of May, without being convoked, unless another day be fixed by law, and will sit four months, but may be prorogued or convoked extraordinarily. No member of Congress, after his election, can contract with the executive power or accept any commission or paid office, except such as are diplomatic or military or imposed by law. If, in ordinary circumstances, the acceptance of diplomatic or military office would cause the loss of the legislative services of a member, the permission of the Chamber is required. Nor can any member of Congress take part in the administration of any company which is employed by the Federal Government. Deputies and Senators will be paid, and neither can be Ministers of State. Deputies must have been Brazilian citizens for four years

Senators must be over thirty-five years of age and must have been citizens for six years.

The Chamber of Deputies consists of representatives from the States elected for three years by direct vote (providing for the representation of the minority), in a proportion not greater than one to every 70,000 of population as shown by a decennial census, but so that no State will have less than four representatives. It has the initiative in legislation relating to taxation.

Senators are chosen by the State Legislatures, three for each State, for nine years, and the Senate is renewed to the extent of one-third every three years. The Vice-President of the Republic is President of the Senate.

The executive authority is exercised by the President of the Republic. He must be a native of Brazil, over thirty-five years of age. His term of office is four years, and he is not eligible for the succeeding term. The election of the President and the Vice-President is by the people directly, by an absolute majority of votes. It will be held on the 1st of March in the last year of each presidential period in accordance with forms prescribed by an ordinary law. The votes taken in the separate districts shall be counted in the capitals of the respective States. Congress, in its first session of the same year, shall scrutinise the votes; if no one has an absolute majority, the Congress, by a majority of its members present, shall elect one from those who have obtained the greatest number of direct votes. In case of equality of votes, the eldest candidate shall be considered elected. No candidate must be related by blood or marriage, in the first or second degree, to the actual president or vice-president, or to either who has ceased to be so within six months.

The President has the nomination and dismissal of ministers, supreme command of the army and navy, and, within certain limits, the power to declare war and make peace. He (with the consent of Congress) appoints the members of the Supreme Federal Tribunal and the diplomatic ministers. No minister can appear in Congress, but must communicate by letter, or in conference with commissions of the Chambers. Ministers are not responsible to Congress or the Tribunals for advice given to the President of the Republic.

The franchise extends to all citizens not under twenty-one years of age, duly enrolled, except beggars, 'illiterates,' soldiers actually serving, and members of monastic orders, &c., under vows of obedience.

The following table shows the number of Deputies from the different States and from the Federal district, which is the district of the Capital :—

Deputies		Deputies		Deputies	
Amazonas	2	Alagoas	6	Rio Grande do Sul	16
Pará	7	Sergipe	4	Minas Geraes	37
Maranhão	7	Bahia	22	Goyaz	3
Piahy	4	Espirito Santo	2	Matto Grosso	2
Ceará	10	Rio de Janeiro	17	Federal District	10
Rio Grande do Norte	4	San Paulo	22		
Parahyba	5	Paraná	4		
Pernambuco	17	Santa Catharina	4	Totals	202

I. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

According to the new Constitution each State must be organised under the republican form of government, and must have its administrative, legislative, and judicial authorities distinct and independent. The governors and members of the legislatures must be elective; the magistrates must not be

elective nor removable from office save by judicial sentence. The Federal District will be governed directly by the Federal authorities. There are 892 municipalities and 1,886 parishes.

Area and Population.

The census taken in 1872 was only a partial one, and its results are not regarded as trustworthy. The total population is given as 9,930,478—males, 5,123,869; females, 4,806,609. The subjoined table gives the area and population of each of the provinces of the Empire in 1872, and according to an official estimate of 1888:—

State or Provinces	Area : Eng. sq. m.	Population, 1872	Population, 1888	Density per sq. m., 1888
Amazonas	732,460	57,610	80,654	0.11
Pará	443,653	275,237	407,350	0.91
Maranhão	177,566	359,040	488,443	2.7
Piauí	116,218	202,222	266,933	2.2
Ceará	40,253	721,686	952,625	23.6
Rio Grande do Norte	22,195	233,979	308,852	13.9
Parahyba	28,854	376,226	496,618	17.0
Pernambuco	49,625	841,539	1,110,831	22.0
Alagoas	22,583	348,009	459,371	20.0
Sergipe	7,370	176,243	232,640	31.0
Bahia	164,649	1,379,613	1,821,089	11.0
Espírito Santo	17,312	82,137	121,562	7.0
Rio de Janeiro	26,634	782,724	1,164,468	43.7
Município Neutro (City of Rio)	538	837,354	406,958	756.0
Santa Catharina	27,436	139,802	236,346	8.6
Rio Grande do Sul	91,335	434,816	564,527	6.18
Minas Geraes	222,160	2,039,735	3,018,807	13.58
Matto Grosso	532,708	60,417	79,750	0.149
Goyaz	288,546	160,935	211,721	0.77
Paraná	85,453	126,722	187,548	2.19
San Paulo	112,330	837,354	1,386,242	12.34
Total	3,209,878	9,930,478	14,002,335	4.36

This shows an apparent increase of 41 per cent. in sixteen years, or at the rate of 2.56 per cent. per annum.

In 1890 the population of Rio de Janeiro was estimated at 500,000; of Bahia, 80,000; of Pernambuco, 190,000; Belem, 65,000; San Paulo, 35,000; Ceará, 35,000; Maranhão, 38,000; Porto Alegre, 45,000; Parahyba, 40,000; Ouro Preto, 22,000.

Brazil was the last country in America to abolish slavery. On May 13, 1888, the Crown Princess, as regent, gave the royal assent to a short measure of two clauses, the first declaring that slavery was abolished in Brazil from the day of the promulgation of the law, and the second repealing all former Acts on the subject. Both Chambers refused to consider the claim for compensation made by the slave-owners.

At the census of 1872 there were 3,787,289 whites, 3,801,787 *mêtis*, 1,954,452 negroes, and 386,955 Indians. In the northern provinces the Indian element preponderates, while in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas the negroes are numerous. At the seaports the chief part of the population is of European descent.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The returns of births, deaths and marriages are incomplete, statistics being available for only 803 out of 1,805 parishes, or 60·80 of the whole republic; moreover, only those are recorded which have taken place in connection with ecclesiastical rites. On this basis we have the following return for 1884:—Marriages, 51,792; births (only of children baptised), 292,199 (67,275 illegitimate, 653 deserted); deaths, 113,954; excess of births, 178,245. The above do not include 698 still-born.

Between 1871 and 1890 587,524 immigrants are stated to have entered the ports of Rio and Santos. The annual rate through Rio, Santos, and Victoria during six years has been: 1884, 30,087; 1885, 30,135; 1886, 25,741; 1887, 54,990; 1888, 131,745; 1889, 65,187; 1890, 107,100. In 1889 immigration was checked by yellow fever and complaints by immigrants of hardship pending settlement. Amended regulations on immigration were published in June 1890. Of the immigrants in 1890, 31,275 were Italian, 27,125 Russian and Polish, 25,177 Portuguese, 12,008 Spanish, 11,515 Germans and others.

Religion.

The established religion under the Empire was the Roman Catholic, but under the Republic the connection between Church and State has been abolished, and absolute equality declared among all forms of religion. The Federal Government continues to provide for the salaries and maintenance of the existing functionaries of the Catholic Church.

Brazil constitutes an ecclesiastical province, with a metropolitan archbishopric, the seat of which is at Bahia, 11 suffragan bishops, 12 vicars-general, and 2,000 curates. For the private instruction of the clergy there are 11 seminaries.

Instruction.

Public education is divided into three distinct forms or classes—namely, primary; secondary, or preparatory; and scientific, or superior. The higher education is controlled by the central Government, which maintains two schools of medicine, two of law, four military and one naval school, a school of mines, and a polytechnic. In 1890 these schools had, in all, 2,916 pupils. There are, besides, the Lyceum of Arts and Trades with 2,277 pupils, and five other special schools with 575 pupils. Connected with the observatory at Rio is a school for astronomy and engineering. Secondary instruction is under the charge of the provincial governments except in the capital. In most of the chief towns of the states there is a middle-class school and a normal school, besides many private middle-class schools. Primary instruction in the capital is under the charge of the Government, and in the States under the municipal and state authorities. According to the Constitution education is, at all stages, under lay management, and primary education is gratuitous. Compulsory education now exists in several States. In 1889 there were, it was officially stated, 7,500 public and private primary schools, attended by 300,000 pupils in all. In 1881, of the total population 1,902,455 were of school age (6 to 15). The number of illiterates is returned at 8,365,997, or 84 per cent. of the population.

Justice and Crime.

There is a supreme tribunal of Justice at Rio de Janeiro : 11 courts of appeal throughout the country, which are courts of first and second instance, both in civil and criminal cases. Judges are appointed for life. There are also municipal magistrates and justices of the peace, who are elected, and whose chief function is to settle cases by arbitration.

Finance.

Since 1887 the fiscal year corresponds with the calendar year.

The following table shows the actual revenue and expenditure (excluding emancipation fund and deposits) for 1870-71, and for 1884-85 to 1888; the expected revenue for 1889 and the estimates for 1890 and 1891 :—

	Revenue Milreis	Expenditure Milreis
1870-71	94,847,000	100,074,000
1884-85	118,764,000	156,173,000
1885-86	124,275,000	149,774,000
1886-87 (18 months)	209,825,989	225,812,268
1888	144,969,654	146,047,490
1889	160,060,744	184,565,947
1890	139,340,000	153,147,844
1891	142,989,500	151,219,720

The proposed budget for 1892 was as follows :—

Revenue		Expenditure	
—	1892	—	1892
	Milreis		Milreis
Import dues . . .	98,820,000	Home	7,790,072
Port „	500,000	Foreign Affairs . . .	1,809,725
Export „	25,020,000	Justice	5,031,197
Interior	51,984,000	Navy	15,131,351
Extraordinary . .	4,120,000	War	33,231,478
		Public Works	99,100,875
		Finance	62,661,315
		Education	15,968,545
Total	180,444,000	Total	240,724,558

This was subsequently modified so as to show an expected ordinary revenue of 207,992,000 milreis, and an expenditure of 205,948,000 milreis.

The total debt of Brazil is officially given as follows for May 31, 1891 :—

	Milreis
Floating debt	138,415,128
Funded debt, foreign	267,097,778
„ „ internal	536,844,800
Total	942,357,706

The rate of exchange in December 1889, was 27*d.* per milreis; in December 1890, 22*d.*; and in September 1891, 14½*d.* per milreis.

The following, according to official statement, is the state of the foreign loans of Brazil on May 31, 1891:—

Loan of 1883, 4½ per cent.	4,179,400
„ 1888, „	6,151,800
„ 1890, 4 „	19,717,300
Total	30,048,500

The redemption of the foreign loans is to be effected by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, to be applied by purchase of bonds in the market when the price is under par, and when at or above par by drawings by lots.

The internal debt is chiefly represented by 5 per cent. bonds, called *Apólices*, inscribed to the holder, and the payment of its capital and interest, which is provided for by an annual vote of Congress, is under the charge of the sinking fund department (*Caixa da Amortização*), independent of the Government, directed by a committee, presided over by the Minister of Finance, and composed of a general inspector and five large Brazilian bondholders.

The total revenue of all the provinces of Brazil in 1886–88 was 34,469,000 milreis, and expenditure 39,643,000 milreis. The total provincial debt in 1888 amounted to 53,030,000 milreis, of which 10,986,000 milreis was floating debt.

Defence.

Obligatory service in the army was introduced in 1875. The duration of service is 6 years in the active army and 3 in the reserve. There are 36 battalions of infantry, with 1 transport company and 1 depôt company; 12 regiments of cavalry, each of 4 squadrons, 2 cavalry corps of 4 companies, 5 garrison companies and 1 garrison squadron, 5 regiments of field artillery and 5 battalions of fort artillery; 2 pioneer battalions of engineers. In 1891 there were 1,600 officers and 28,877 men, besides 15,000 gendarmes.

The Brazilian navy includes (1891) 4 sea-going and 6 coast defence armour-clads, 5 first-class, 6 second-class, and 3 third-class torpedo boats, besides a torpedo school-ship; of unprotected vessels there are 3 first-class and 2 second-class cruisers, 2 training corvettes, 9 screw gunboats, 8 paddle gunboats, 2 transports, 4 training tenders, besides 6 auxiliary steamers. Two powerful sea-going turret-ships, the *Riachuelo* (5,700 tons displacement), and a smaller vessel, the *Aquidaban*, have been built in England, the former launched in 1883 and completed in 1884, and the latter launched and completed in 1885. Both vessels are protected by a belt of armour (steel-faced) having a maximum thickness of 11 inches, and each has two turrets protected by 10-inch armour. The principal armament consists of four 20-ton breech-loading guns carried in the turrets, and there is an auxiliary armament of six in one ship, and in the other four 70-pounders and machine-guns. Both vessels are built of steel, sheathed with wood and metal, rigged with a good sail-spread, and made capable of keeping the sea for long periods. Both vessels contain all modern improvements in construction and equipment. The *Solimões* and *Javari*, both built in France in 1875, are two powerful double-turreted ships of light draught, suitable for coast defence or river service; they are of about 3,500 tons displacement, and 2,200 horse power, with 12-inch armour and four 10-inch Whitworth guns.

Two coast-defence armour-clads are being built in Brazil.

The navy is manned by 8,900 officers and men, including marines.

There are five naval arsenals, at Rio de Janeiro Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Ladario de Matto Grosso.

Production and Industry.

Brazil is an agricultural country, though only a small fraction of its soil has been brought under culture. Coffee is the chief product cultivated, and after that, sugar. There are numerous central sugar factories with Government guarantee of interest at 6 or 7 per cent. In April 1889 24 concessions were in force, capital guaranteed 17,950,000 milreis. During 1890, up to September 25, concessions were granted for 80 such factories with Government guarantee of interest on capital of 58,650,000 milreis. Both the forests and mines of Brazil are of value, but little has been done to make use of them. Vast quantities of iron are known to exist, but they cannot be worked from want of fuel. There are 17 million head of cattle. Cotton mills are on the increase; there were 90 in 1888.

Commerce.

In the five years from 1885-86 to 1890 the imports and exports were as follows:—

	Imports Milreis	Exports Milreis
1885-86	197,501,500	194,961,620
1886-87 (18 months) .	310,850,000	365,592,000
1888	260,999,000	212,592,000
1889	221,621,000	309,000,000
1890	260,100,000	317,822,000

The chief exports are coffee, sugar, rubber, and hides. In 1889-90, 4,526,906 bags (each of 60 kilos.) of coffee were exported from Rio, Santos, and Victoria; 104,536 tons of sugar from Pernambuco; in 1889, 18,682 tons of rubber from Pará and Manáos, and 749,301 hides from Rio Grande do Sul.

The Government levies on most national products an export duty, while the import duties are very high.

The exports of Brazil go mainly to the United States and Great Britain, to the extent of about one-third each, Germany and France coming after with about one-tenth each. In the imports into Brazil, Great Britain leads all countries, her share being 45 per cent., France coming next with 17 per cent. The principal articles imported are, in the order of their value: cotton goods, wines and spirits, preserved meat and fish, woollen goods, farinaceous food, coals, linen goods, iron and steel.

The most important port is that of Rio de Janeiro. In the year 1888 the total official value of the exports from Rio was 95,752,919 milreis, and that of the imports over 100 million milreis, of which Great Britain contributed 47,061,810 milreis, France 16,969,942 milreis, and Germany 13,254,683 milreis. Of the exports the share of the United States was 58,488,132 milreis, Germany 10,485,739 milreis, Great Britain 7,182,531 milreis.

The total export from Rio in 1889 was valued at 104,611,321 milreis; the value of the coffee exported was 97,000,000 milreis.

The amount of the commercial intercourse of Brazil with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade returns, is shown in the subjoined table, for each of the five years from 1886 to 1890 :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports to Great Britain	3,461,135	5,879,073	5,206,899	5,070,628	4,350,675
Imports of British produce	6,069,429	5,824,408	6,256,297	6,232,316	7,458,628

The following are the values of the principal exports from Brazil to Great Britain:—Raw cotton, 705,394*l.* in 1886, 1,605,115*l.* in 1887, 1,103,534*l.* in 1888, 707,128*l.* in 1889, 671,990*l.* in 1890; unrefined sugar, 378,361*l.* in 1886, 480,060*l.* in 1887, 1,427,247*l.* in 1888, 517,115*l.* in 1889, 259,369*l.* in 1890; caoutchouc, in 1886 1,330,854*l.*, in 1887 1,605,115*l.*, in 1888 1,604,108*l.*, in 1889 1,755,718*l.*, in 1890 1,908,062*l.*; coffee, in 1886 493,485*l.*, in 1887 1,096,395*l.*, in 1888 491,622*l.*, in 1889 1,481,031*l.*, in 1890 852,158*l.*

The most important article of British import into Brazil is manufactured cotton, the value of which was 3,065,032*l.* in 1886; 2,861,156*l.* in 1887; 2,912,350*l.* in 1888; 2,568,432*l.* in 1889; 2,975,997*l.* in 1890; wrought and unwrought iron, of the value of 1,048,630*l.*; woollen manufactures, of the value of 341,545*l.*; coals, of the value of 495,095*l.*; and machinery, of the value of 637,930*l.*, in 1890, form the other principal articles of British import into Brazil.

The customs duties upon all articles of British manufacture are very heavy, averaging 45 per cent.

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1888, 3,243 vessels of 2,391,022 tons entered, and 2,390 of 2,416,785 tons cleared Brazilian ports, besides 4,824 vessels entered and 4,632 cleared coastwise. In 1889 1,375 vessels, of 1,759,911 tons, entered, and 1,181 vessels, of 1,587,011 tons, cleared the port of Rio Janeiro. The merchant navy in 1890 consisted of 506 vessels, of 149,066 tons, of which 121, of 67,707 tons, were steamers.

Internal Communications.

Brazil possessed in 1890 railways of a total length of 5,900 English miles open for traffic, besides 984 miles in process of construction, and 4,938 projected. Between November 24, 1888, and May 15, 1890, 16 concessions were granted for construction or extension of railways. The State owns 14 lines, with 2,091 miles already open. The railways are mostly of a single line, and of one-metre gauge. Of the lines actually opened belonging to companies, 1,748 miles are guaranteed by the State, and 1,754 by the provincial governments. The total cost of all the lines up to 1888 has been 488,148,327 milreis, of which 195,636,000 milreis are for State lines. The total number of passengers conveyed in 1887 was 7,315,486; the total weight of goods, 1,820,106 tons. The total receipts in 1887 amounted to 38,202,450 milreis, and expenses 254,445,695 milreis. The total receipts of the State railways alone in 1890 amounted to 15,834,931 milreis, and expenses to 12,760,331 milreis.

Most of the Brazilian railways have been built with the guarantee of the interest (mostly 6 and 7 per cent.) on the capital by the Government. In 1890 such Government guarantees were granted for 125 miles of railway. The total guarantee capital in 1888 was 220,475,850 milreis.

The telegraph system of the country is under control of the Government. In 1890 there were 7,765 miles of line and 12,467 miles of wire. There were 197 telegraph offices. In 1890 there were 750,621 messages. Receipts, 2,042,755 milreis : expenses and cost of construction, 2,883,950 milreis.

The Post Office carried of letters 18,822,148 of journals and other printed matter 19,280,135, in the year 1890. There were 2,733 post-offices. Receipts, 1890, 3,243,421 milreis : expenses, 9,323,108 milreis.

Money and Credit.

In 1890 the money coined at the Mint was :—gold, 157,680 milreis ; silver, 1,505,488 milreis ; nickel, 259,653 milreis ; bronze, 52,791 milreis.

The circulation in Brazil is almost entirely paper money. On June 3rd, 1891, the Government paper money in circulation amounted to 171,081,414 milreis, and the bank-note circulation to 266,035,960 milreis. The 10 banks of issue have deposited in the Treasury as a guarantee 75,005,000 milreis in bonds and 66,950,613 milreis in gold. In virtue of a decree of December 7, 1890, and a contract dated July 25, 1891, two-thirds of the Government paper money in circulation should be gratuitously redeemed by the Banco da Republica, in annual instalments, before the end of 1895. The note issue of the Banco da Republica (in consideration of this redemption, authorised up to 450,000,000 milreis) will take the place of the redeemed notes ; when exchange reaches par the Bank will convert one-third of its paper issue into metallic currency, and if exchange remains at par for a year, this conversion must extend to its whole paper issue.

In 1889 the savings-banks of the country held 22,851,000 milreis.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Brazil, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Milreis* of 1,000 *Reis*. Par value, 2s. 3d. ; but the rate of exchange varies greatly—27d. in January 1890 ; 14½d. September 1891.

English sovereigns are legal tender. At the end of 1888 the English sovereign was worth 8·7 milreis. Gold and silver coins have almost disappeared in recent years in Brazil, and the only circulating medium is an inconvertible paper currency, consisting of Treasury notes, depreciated in value, together with nickel and bronze coins.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metric system, which became compulsory in 1872, was adopted in 1862, and has been used since in all official departments. But the ancient weights and measures are still partly employed. They are :—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1·012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	.	.	.	=	32·38 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	=	129·54 „ „
„ <i>Alqueire</i> (of Rio)	.	.	.	=	1 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Oitava</i>	.	.	.	=	55·34 grains.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF BRAZIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Councillor J. A. de Souza Correa, appointed 1890.

Secretary.—Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira.

Consul-General.—Manoel da Silva Pontes (London).

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool (C.G.), Manchester, Newcastle, Southampton, Adelaide, Bombay, Canada (C.G.), Cape Town, Hong Kong, Melbourne, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BRAZIL.

Envoy and Minister.—G. Hugh Wyndham, C.B., appointed envoy to Brazil, Feb. 1, 1888.

Secretary.—C. F. F. Adam.

There are Consular representatives at Rio de Janeiro (C.G.), Bahia, Pará, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Santos.

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CHILE.

(REPÚBLICA DE CHILE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Chile threw off allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18, 1810, finally freeing itself from the yoke of Spain in 1818. The Constitution, voted by the representatives of the nation in 1833, with a few subsequent amendments, establishes three powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in the National Congress, consisting of two assemblies, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of members, elected for the term of six years, in the proportion of one Senator for every three Deputies; while the Chamber of Deputies, composed of members chosen for a period of three years, consists of one representative for every 30,000 of the population, or a fraction not inferior to 15,000 (raised by law of August 9, 1888); both bodies are chosen by the same electors—the Chamber directly by departments, and the Senate directly by provinces. Electors must be 21 years of age, and can read and write. Deputies must have an income of 100*l.* a year, and Senators 400*l.* The executive is exercised by a President, elected for a term of five years.

President of the Republic.—Jorge Montt, inaugurated President of the Republic, as successor of José Manuel Balmaceda, October 18, 1891.

The President of the Republic is chosen by indirect election, and is not re-eligible. The people, in the first instance, nominate their delegates by ballot, and the latter, in their turn, appoint the chief of the State. The salary of the President is fixed at 18,000 pesos.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State, and a Cabinet or Ministry, divided into seven departments, under six Ministers, viz. :—Of the Interior; Foreign Affairs and Worship; Justice and Public Instruction; Finance; Departments of War and Marine; Industry, Public Works, and Colonisation. The Council of State consists of five members nominated by the President, and six members chosen by the Congress.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local government the Republic is divided into Provinces, presided over by *Intendents*; and the Provinces into Departments, with *Gobernadores* as chief officers. The Departments municipalities, which are popularly elected, the number of members varying with the number of the inhabitants, and their tenure of office being for three years.

Area and Population.

The Republic is divided (according to rearrangement of 1887) into 23 provinces, subdivided into 68 departments and 1 territory. Departments and territories are subdivided into 855 sub-delegations and 3,068 districts.

The following are the area and population of the provinces and territories, according to the census of November 26, 1885, going from south to north, and the estimated population for 1891, together with the population per square mile:—

Provinces and Territories	Capitals	Area : Sq. Miles	Popula- tion 1885 Census	Popula- tion Estimated Jan. 1, 1891	Pop. per Sq. Mile 1891
Magallanes, <i>territory</i> . Tierra del Fuego, straits, and coasts as far north as 47° S. lat.	Punta Arenas	75,292	2,085	2,873	—
Chiloé	Ancud	3,995	73,420	78,522	19.5
Llanquihue	Puerto-Montt	7,823	62,869	72,426	9.2
Valdivia	Valdivia	8,315	50,938	70,064	8.4
Arauco	Lebu	4,248	73,658	77,667	18.3
Cautín ¹	Temuco	3,126	33,291	36,982	11.8
Malleco ¹	Angol	2,856	59,492	63,329	22.1
Bio-Bio	Angeles	4,158	101,768	122,729	29.5
Concepcion	Concepcion	3,535	182,459	218,815	61.9
Nuble	Chillan	3,556	149,871	157,949	44.2
Maule	Cauquenes	2,930	124,145	127,650	43.7
Linares	Linares	3,488	110,652	115,646	33.1
Talca	Talca	3,678	133,472	140,734	37.9
Curico	Curico	2,913	100,002	104,182	35.7
Colchagua	San Fernando	3,795	155,687	160,123	37.0
O'Higgins	Rancagua	2,524	87,641	92,392	41.2
Santiago	Santiago, <i>cap.</i> <i>of the Rep.</i>	5,228	329,753	378,781	72.5
Valparaiso	Valparaiso	1,637	203,320	218,990	133.7
Aconcagua	San Felipe	5,840	144,125	156,636	26.8
Coquimbo	Serena	12,905	176,344	189,524	14.6
Atacama	Copiapó	43,180	76,566	67,205	1.5
Antofagasta ²	Antofagasta	60,968	21,213	35,317	0.6
Tarapacá	Iquique	19,300	45,086	47,313	2.4
Tacna	Tacna	8,685	29,523	30,998	3.5
Grand Total		293,970	2,527,320	2,766,747	9.4

¹ Created by law of March 12, 1887.

² Created a province by law of July 12, 1888.

The territory of Antofagasta was taken from Bolivia during the last war, and Tarapacá ceded by Peru in terms of the peace of Oct. 20, 1883. The

Peruvian province of Tacna is to continue in the possession of Chile for ten years, at the end of which time a *plébiscite* is to decide to which country it shall belong.

Chile claims possession of Easter Island, in the Pacific.

In 1885 there were in Chile 1,263,640 males and 1,263,680 females. At the last census (1885) the foreign population amounted to 87,077 persons, of whom 34,901 were Peruvians, 13,146 Bolivians, 9,835 Argentines, 6,808 German, 5,303 English, 4,198 French, 4,114 Italian, 2,508 Spanish, 1,275 Swiss, 1,164 Chinese, 924 Anglo-American, 674 Austrian, 434 Swedish and Norwegian, and the rest from other countries of Europe and of America. In 1886 there were 82,623 births and 82,529 deaths, giving a surplus of only 94. By the treaty (1881) with the Argentine Republic, the latter retains all Patagonia, except a small strip on the west coast and Magellan Straits, ceding to that country all except the eastern part of Tierra del Fuego.

The returns are, however, admittedly incomplete, and it is officially estimated that the population of Chile is much larger than appears from the foregoing table; including 50,000 Indians it probably amounts to about 3,200,000.

The two largest towns of Chile are Santiago, the capital, and Valparaiso, the first of which had 200,000, and the second 105,000 inhabitants in 1885; other towns are Talca, 24,000; Concepcion, 24,000; Chillan, 21,000; Serena, 17,000; Iquique, 16,000; Tacna, 14,000; San Felipe, 12,000; Copiapó, 10,000; Curico, 11,000; Angeles, 9,000; Quillota, 9,000; Linares, 8,000; Cauquenes, 7,000; Angol, 7,000; Valdivia, 6,000.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but according to the Constitution all religions are respected and protected. The clergy in charge of dioceses and parishes are subsidised by the State. There is one archbishop and three bishops. Civil marriage is the only form acknowledged by law.

Instruction.

Education is gratuitous and at the cost of the State. It is divided into superior or professional, medium or secondary, and primary or elementary instruction. Professional and secondary instruction is provided in the University and the National Institute of Santiago, and in the lyceums and colleges established in the capitals of provinces, and in some departments. The branches included are law, mathematics, medicine, and fine arts. The number of students inscribed for the study of these branches at the beginning of 1888 was 1,074. The total number of students under superior and secondary instruction in 1888, including those of the University section and the provincial lyceums, was 4,877. There are besides normal, agricultural, and other special schools. There were 950 public primary schools in the country, with 81,362 pupils in 1887, and an average attendance of 55,813; and 501 private schools, with an inscription of 26,912. At the census of 1885 there were 600,634 children between 6 and 15 years of age. At the census of 1885, 634,627 people could read and write, and 96,636 could only read. The National Library contains 70,000 volumes of printed books, and numerous manuscripts.

Justice and Crime.

There are, in addition to a High Court of Justice in the capital, five Courts of Appeal, Courts of First Instance in the departmental capitals, and subordinate courts in the districts. The cost of the administration of justice in Chile is \$40,065 pesos a year. At the end of 1887 there were 565 convicts in the Penitentiary at Santiago, and during 1888, 96 persons were sentenced to penal servitude, 73 for offences against the person, 11 against property, and 12 against the State.

Finance.

The public revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, while the chief branches of expenditure are for the national debt and public works and salaries.

The following, according to official statement, shows the income and expenditure of Chile, from 1880 to 1889 :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Pesos	Pesos
1880 .	44,410,418	29,134,527
1881 .	39,111,255	18,974,485
1882 .	41,957,035	18,516,358
1883 .	44,817,113	23,796,974
1884 .	38,418,012	28,251,800
1885 .	39,542,569	24,890,237
1886 .	49,272,570	22,921,757
1887 .	68,149,414	42,258,205
1888 .	71,135,501	46,135,501
1889 .	90,645,735	59,387,200

The customs revenue in 1889 amounted to 41,102,402 pesos : the revenue includes in many cases loans.

The estimated income for 1890 was 58,000,000 pesos, in addition to the balance of 31,257,526 pesos for 1889 ; and the estimated ordinary expenditure 67,069,809 pesos. It is estimated that the expenditure of 1891 amounted to 100 million dollars (paper currency).

The following table shows the public debt of Chile on January 1, 1890 :—

	Pesos
External debt	47,116,460
Internal debt	24,013,579
Paper money	22,487,916
	<hr/>
	93,617,955

The government proposed to raise an internal loan of 30 million dollars in 1892.

Defence.

By the law of December 30, 1887, the strength of the army must not exceed 5,835 men, distributed between 2 regiments of artillery, 1 battalion of coast artillery, 1 of sappers, 8 of infantry, and 3 regiments of cavalry.

There are 5 generals of division, 7 of brigade, 29 colonels, 76 lieutenant-colonels, and 824 inferior officers. Besides the regular army there is a National Guard, composed of citizens, the strength of which at the same date was 48,530 men.

In January 1891 the Chilean war fleet included 3 ironclads, 1 deck protected cruiser, 10 first-class, 2 second-class torpedo-boats, 2 corvettes (built 1864-66), 3 rams (1866-74), 2 despatch vessels (1874-76), 2 transports (1873-75), 4 gunboats (1881-84), 4 sailing vessels. Two of the ironclads, the *Almirante Cochrane* and *Blanco Encalada*—the latter of which was sunk in the late civil war—were built at Hull in 1874-75 from the designs of Sir E. J. Reed, each 3,500 tons displacement, 2,900 horse-power, 9-inch armour at water-line, one with four 18-ton and two 7½-ton, the other with six 12½-ton guns carried in a central battery; speed 12 knots. The third ironclad, the *Huascar*, was captured from the Peruvians in 1879; built 1865; 2,000 tons displacement, 1,050 horse-power, has 4½-inch armour at the water-line, and 5½-inch and 8-inch on the turret, and is armed with two 12-ton Armstrong guns carried in a single turret, and two 40-pounders. The protected cruiser, *Esmeralda*, was launched in June 1883, at the works of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co.: 2,810 tons displacement, armour 1 inch thick, engines 6,500 horse-power; two 25-ton breech-loading guns, six 4-ton guns besides machine-guns; 18 knots an hour. One ironclad of 6,000 tons, built of steel, and to steam 17 knots, is being constructed; as are three deck-protected cruisers, one of 4,500 tons, and two of 2,000 tons each—all are of steel; also two torpedo gunboats. In 1890 there were 5 rear-admirals, 59 captains of various grades, 27 lieutenants, and 160 other officers, with 1,609 sailors. There is a naval college at Valparaíso, with 90 cadets.

Industry.

About 1½ million of the population are engaged in agriculture. Chile produces annually about 21 million bushels of wheat, and about 24 million gallons of wine. Of mineral produce the annual yield averages about 40,000 tons of copper, 335,000 lbs. of silver, 1,000 lbs. of gold, 10 million tons of coal.

The total produce of nitrate during the last five years is stated to have been 550,000 tons in 1884; 350,000 in 1885; 450,000 in 1886; 700,000 in 1887; and 800,000 in 1888. In 1889 the quantity exported was 20,606,454 Spanish centners (46 kilograms=1 Spanish centner); in 1890, 23,158,199 Spanish centners. In each of those years about two-thirds came to Great Britain. A large amount of British capital has recently been employed in developing the nitrate industry of Chile.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of Chile for five years:—

—	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Imports	40,096,629	44,170,147	48,630,862	60,717,698	65,090,013
Exports	51,259,623	51,240,149	59,549,958	73,089,934	65,963,100

The following table shows the leading imports and exports for 1888 and 1889 :—

Imports	1888	1889	Exports	1888	1889
	Pesos	Pesos		Pesos	Pesos
Textiles .	10,781,852	10,887,636	Mining products	63,206,930	56,452,089
Cattle .	3,954,490	5,083,715	Agricultural „	8,784,363	7,481,478
Sugar .	5,932,240	6,766,985	Manufactured „	48,812	52,966
Coal .	3,387,633	2,992,905	Various .	110,031	55,453
Sacks .	1,617,814	1,415,246	Specie .	300,875	794,017
Wine .	681,762	793,425	Re-exports .	638,924	1,127,097
Tea .	746,356	817,940			
Iron goods	2,766,047	2,895,630			
Timber	360,269	870,194			

The following table shows the value of the principal articles of export for five years :—

	Nitre	Copper in Bars	Silver	Wheat
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
1885	20,652,122	9,424,174	6,768,902	3,971,846
1886	19,230,047	8,186,426	6,566,715	4,884,360
1887	28,690,970	6,993,137	8,291,920	5,663,333
1888	33,866,196	13,878,439	7,723,957	4,548,729
1889	36,387,210	5,689,329	4,906,791	2,915,215

The trade of the leading ports was as follows in 1888 and 1889 :—

	1888		1889	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Valparaiso .	43,509,940	12,355,081	45,752,290	9,691,920
Iquique .	5,555,368	19,810,219	5,575,521	22,896,805
Pisagua .	1,117,195	14,547,363	1,155,566	15,536,174
Talcahuano .	4,143,619	4,479,782	4,974,425	2,924,458
Coquimbo .	2,201,578	7,686,107	2,119,600	4,184,531
Antofagasta .	1,068,633	1,474,752	1,378,041	2,533,347
Coronel .	935,649	5,698,663	838,371	2,903,971

The trade of Chile was divided among the leading countries as follows in 1887 and 1888 :—

Countries	Imports from (1887)	Imports from (1888)	Exports to (1887)	Exports to (1888)
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Great Britain . . .	20,463,584	26,351,141	44,977,972	56,898,407
Germany . . .	11,631,891	14,046,577	5,071,232	4,751,990
France . . .	5,500,949	6,181,513	3,312,223	4,295,055
United States . . .	3,242,314	3,133,173	2,611,384	2,070,694
Peru . . .	2,670,548	4,345,497	1,050,786	2,071,304
Argentine Republic .	2,217,147	682,557	49,040	23,600
Brazil . . .	747,290	680,546	4,400	115,862
Italy . . .	509,664	—	415,558	111,811

The commercial intercourse between Chile and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890 according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Chile . . .	2,277,437	2,208,353	3,089,381	3,264,573	3,473,348
Imports of British pro- duce . . .	1,608,395	1,980,978	2,204,540	2,933,708	3,130,072

The staple articles of export from Chile to the United Kingdom are copper and nitre. In the year 1890 the value of the total exports of copper to Great Britain amounted to 1,247,145*l.*; nitre, 896,686*l.*; wheat and barley, 33,174*l.*; silver ore, 411,076*l.*; sugar of the value of 36,951*l.*; chemical products, 131,091*l.*; and wool, 102,173*l.*

The principal articles of British produce imported into Chile are cotton and woollen manufactures and iron. In 1890 the total imports of cotton fabrics were of the value of 798,621*l.*; of woollens, 323,312*l.*; of iron, wrought and unwrought, 670,835*l.*; coal, &c., 237,948*l.*; hardware, 42,572*l.*; machinery, 308,811*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The commercial navy of Chile consisted, on January 1, 1890, of 152 vessels (of 100 tons and above), of 102,391 tons, of which 29 were steamers, of 30,934 tons. In 1889 there entered the ports of the Republic, including coasters, 11,109 vessels of 9,723,998 tons, and cleared 11,286, of 10,174,173 tons; of these about three-tenths in number and tonnage were British, four-tenths Chilean, and two-tenths of other nationalities. There are English, German, and French lines of steamers from the coasts of Chile to Europe, through the Straits of Magellan, and English and Chilean lines to Peru and Panama.

Communications.

Chile was the first State in South America in the construction of railways. In 1890 the total length of lines open for traffic was 1,700 English miles, of which 670 belonged to the State. The cost of the State lines to the end of 1887 was 48,247,398 pesos.

The post-office in 1889 transmitted 17,696,956 letters and 24,715,629 papers and printed matter. There were 596 post-offices open in 1890.

The length of telegraph lines was reported, at the beginning of 1890, at 13,730 miles, of which 8,000 belonged to the State. The number of telegraph offices at the same date was 411 304 (belonging to the State); the telegraph carried 603,628 messages, besides those of the private lines.

Money and Credit.

The number of banks of issue in Chile was 19 in 1890. Their joint capital amounted to 23,111,887 pesos, and a registered issue of 16,679,790 pesos. There are also a number of land banks which issue scrip payable to bearer and bearing interest, and lend money secured as a first charge on landed property and repayable at fixed periods. In 1887 the circulation of these banks was 57,519,600 pesos, and in 1888 it was 75,837,500 pesos.

The events of 1891 disorganised the finances of Chile, and 67½ million dollars paper money and small coin formed the principal currency.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Chile are :—

MONEY.

The silver *Peso* = 100 *Centavos*, nominally equal to a dollar, but actually coined on the basis of the 5-franc piece = 3s. 4d. ; actual value, 3s. 2d.

Ten-dollar (*condor*), five dollar (*medio-condor*, or *doblon*), two-dollar (*escudo*), and one dollar (*peso*) gold pieces are coined, but the currency is practically a silver one. There are also half, fifth, tenth, and twentieth parts of a dollar in silver. The paper dollar in 1891 was worth only 23d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Ounce	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ Libra	=	1·014 lb. „
„ Quintal	=	101·44 „ „
„ Vara	=	0·927 yard.
„ Square Vara	=	0·859 square yard.

The metric system has been legally established in Chile, but the old weights and measures are still in use to some extent.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CHILE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Señor Don Agustin Ross.

Secretary.—Señor Don Luis Izquierdo.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Newcastle, Southampton; Adelaide, Auckland, Cape Town, Hong Kong, Melbourne, Montreal, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHILE.

Minister and Consul-General.—John Gordon Kennedy, appointed Oct. 1, 1888.

There are Consular representatives at Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Antofagasta, Arica, Iquique, Punta Arenas, Talcahuano.

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CHINA.

(CHUNG KWOH, 'THE MIDDLE KINGDOM.')

Reigning Emperor

Tsai'tien, Emperor—*Hwangti*—of China; born 1871; the son of Prince *Ch'un*, seventh brother of the Emperor Hien-Fêng; succeeded to the throne by proclamation, at the death of Emperor Tung-chi, January 22, 1875.

The present sovereign, reigning under the style of Kwangsü, is the ninth Emperor of China of the Manchu dynasty of Ts'ing, which overthrew the native dynasty of Ming, in the year 1644. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family of a younger generation than his own. The late Emperor, dying suddenly in the eighteenth year of his age, did not designate a successor, and it was in consequence of arrangements directed by the Empress Dowager, widow of the Emperor Hien-Fêng, predecessor and father of Tung-chi, in concert with Prince Ch'un, that the infant son of the latter was made the nominal occupant of the throne. There were two dowager Empresses concerned in the arrangements—the 'Eastern,' the Empress widow of Hien-Fêng, and the 'Western,' the mother of the Tung-chi Emperor. The 'Western' still lives, and has lately withdrawn from power. Having become of age the young Emperor nominally assumed government in March 1887. The Emperor did not assume full control of the government till February 1889, when the Empress Dowager withdrew. He was married on February 26, 1889.

Government.

The laws of the Empire are laid down in the *Ta-ts'ing-hwei-tien*, or 'Collected Regulations of the Ts'ing dynasty,' which prescribe the government of the State to be based upon the government of the family.

The supreme direction of the Empire is vested in the Chün Chi Ch'u, the Privy Council, or Grand Council. The administration is under the supreme direction of the *Nei-ko* or Cabinet, comprising four members, two of Manchu and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han-lin, or Great College,

who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the Empire, contained in the Ta-ts'ing-hwei-tien and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated 'Ta-hsio-shih,' or Ministers of State. Under their orders are the Ch'i-pu, or seven boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Manchu and a Chinese. Formerly there were only Liu-pu or six boards, but towards the end of 1885 the seventh, or admiralty board (Hai-pu), was created by imperial decree. These boards are:—(1) the board of civil appointments, which takes cognisance of the conduct and administration of all civil officers; (2) the board of revenues, regulating all financial affairs; (3) the board of rites and ceremonies, which enforces the laws and customs to be observed by the people; (4) the military board; (5) the board of public works; (6) the high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction; and (7) the admiralty board.

Independent of the Government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the Tu-ch'a-yuen, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under two presidents, the one of Manchu and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the Empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor must be present at the meetings of each of the Government boards.

Area and Population

Hitherto the population of China, it is believed, has been much over-estimated; a recent estimate of the population of China Proper will be found below. The following table gives a statement of the area and population of the whole of the Chinese Empire according to the latest estimates:—

	Area	Population
	Eng. sq. miles	
China Proper	1,336,841	386,000,000
Dependencies:—		
Manchuria	362,310	7,500,000
Mongolia	1,288,000	2,000,000
Tibet	651,500	6,000,000
Jungaria	147,950	600,000
East Turkestan	431,800	580,000
Total	4,218,401	402,680,000

The territory of Korea is sometimes added to this total.

According to official data referring to 1842 the population of the 19 provinces of China Proper was 413,000,000; other estimates gave 350,000,000; and the most recent unofficial

calculation reduces the population to 282,000,000. In the following table the figures with an * are from Chinese official data for 1882; those with a † have the population of 1879; Fukien is estimated on the basis of the census of 1844.

Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population	Population per square mile
Chili †	58,949	17,937,000	304
Shangtung *	65,104	36,247,835	557
Shansi *	56,268	12,211,453	221
Honan *	65,104	22,115,827	340
Kiangsu *	44,500	20,905,171	470
Nganhwei	48,461	20,596,288	425
Kiangsi †	72,176	24,534,118	340
Chêhkiang *	39,150	11,588,692	296
Fukien with Formosa	53,480	25,790,556	482
Hupeh *	70,450	33,365,005	473
Hunan *	74,320	21,002,604	282
Shensi †	67,400	8,432,193	126
Kansu †	125,450	9,285,377	74
Szechuen *	166,800	67,712,897	406
Kwangtung with Hainan *	79,456	29,706,249	377
Kwangsi †	78,250	5,151,327	65
Kweichow †	64,554	7,669,181	118
Yünnan †	107,969	11,721,576	108
Total	1,336,841	386,853,029	289

After the settlement of the hostilities with France, Formosa was separated from Fukien and made an independent (19th) province under a governor.

According to a return of the Imperial Customs authorities, the total number of foreigners resident in the open ports of China was 8,107 at the end of 1890. Among them were 3,317 British subjects, 1,153 Americans, 883 Japanese, 648 Germans, 589 Frenchmen, and 304 Spaniards, all other nationalities being represented by very few members. About one-half of the total number of foreigners resided at Shanghai.

Religion.

Three religions are acknowledged by the Chinese as indigenous and adopted, viz. Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism.

The Emperor is considered the sole high priest of the Empire, and can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian religion. The Confucian is the State religion, if the respect paid to the memory of the great teacher can be called religion at all. But distinct and totally separate from the stated periodic observances of respect offered to the memory

of Confucius as the Holy Man of old, and totally unconnected therewith, there is the distinct worship of Heaven (t'ien), in which the Emperor, as the 'sole high priest,' worships and sacrifices to 'Heaven' every year at the time of the winter solstice, at the Altar of Heaven, in Peking.

With the exception of the practice of ancestral worship, which is everywhere observed throughout the Empire, and was fully commended by Confucius, Confucianism has little outward ceremonial. The study and contemplation and attempted performance of the moral precepts of the ancients constitute the duties of a Confucianist.

Buddhism and Taoism present a very gorgeous and elaborate ritual in China, Taoism—originally a pure philosophy—having abjectly copied Buddhist ceremonial on the arrival of Buddhism 1,800 years ago.

Large numbers of the Chinese in Middle and Southern China profess and practise all three religions. The bulk of the people, however, are Buddhist. There are probably about 30 million Mahometans, chiefly in the north-east and south-west. Roman Catholicism has long had a footing in China, and is estimated to have about 1,000,000 adherents, with 25 bishoprics besides those of Manchuria, Tibet, Mongolia, and Corea. Other Christian societies have stations in many parts of the country, the number of Protestant adherents being estimated at 50,000.

Most of the aboriginal hill-tribes are still nature-worshippers, and ethnically are distinct from the prevailing Mongoloid population.

Instruction.

Education of a certain type is very general, but still there are vast masses of adult countrymen in China who can neither read nor write. There is a special literary or lettered class who alone know the literature of their country, to the study of which they devote their lives. Yearly examinations are held for literary degrees and honours, which are necessary as a passport to the public service; and in 1887, for the first time, mathematics were admitted with the Chinese classics among the subjects of the examinations. Recently, Western literature, and especially works of science, have been introduced in translations, and schools for the propagation of Western science and literature are continually on the increase. The principal educational institution for this purpose is the 'Tung Wên Kwan,' or College of Foreign Knowledge, at Peking, a Government institution, where the English, French, German, and Russian languages, and mathematics, astronomy, meteorology, chemistry, natural history, physiology, anatomy, and Western literature are taught by European and American professors, while the Chinese education of the pupils is entrusted to Chinese teachers. There are besides several colleges under the control of some of the numerous Roman Catholic and Protestant missionary bodies at Shanghai; and a number of smaller or elementary schools at Shanghai and other ports, where the English language and lower branches of Western science only form the subjects of study. The Chinese Government has of late years established naval and military colleges and torpedo schools in connection with the different arsenals at Tientsin, Nanking, Shanghai, and Foochow, in which foreign instructors are engaged to teach such young Chinese as intend to make their career in the army or navy of their country. Western modes of warfare, besides Western languages and literature. Two Chinese newspapers have for several years flourished at Shanghai, and the success they have achieved has led to the establishment of others at some of the other treaty ports.

Finance.

The amount of the public revenue of China is not known. According to one estimate the total receipts of the Government in recent years averaged 25,000,000*l.*, derived from taxes on land, grain, salt, and customs duties. The land tax in the north does not exceed 3*s.* per acre yearly, and the highest rate in the south is 13*s.*

The following is an estimate of the ordinary revenue of the Chinese Government :—

	Haikwan taels
Land tax, portion payable in silver	20,000,000
Rice tribute	2,800,000
Salt taxes and levies	9,600,000
Maritime customs under foreign supervision (including Likin on opium)	23,200,000
Native customs, maritime and inland	6,000,000
Transit levy on miscellaneous goods and opium, foreign and native	11,000,000
Licences.	2,000,000
Total normal revenue	74,600,000

Other two sources resorted to in times of necessity are sale of office and forced contributions among the wealthy: the former was abolished by imperial decree in 1878. The sale of brevet rank is, however, still in vogue.

The receipts from the foreign customs alone are made public. They amounted to 7,872,257 haikwan taels, or 2,361,677*l.* (ex. 6*s.*), in 1864, and gradually increasing, had risen to 14,472,766 haikwan taels, or 3,829,253*l.* (ex. 5*s.* 3½*d.*), in 1885, to 15,144,678 haikwan taels, or 3,794,057*l.* (ex. 5*s.* 0½*d.*), in 1886, to 20,541,399 haikwan taels (including 4,645,842 taels, opium Likin), or 4,985,569*l.* (ex. 4*s.* 10½*d.*), in 1887, to 23,167,892 haikwan taels (including 6,622,406 taels, opium Likin), or 5,442,041*l.* (ex. 4*s.* 8¾*d.*), in 1888, to 21,823,762 haikwan taels (including 6,085,290 taels, opium Likin), or 5,160,410*l.* (ex. 4*s.* 8¾*d.*), in 1889, and to 21,996,226 haikwan taels (including 6,129,071 taels, opium Likin), or 5,795,271*l.* (ex. 5*s.* 2¼*d.*), in 1890.

The expenditure of the Government is mainly for the army, the maintenance of which is estimated to cost 15,000,000*l.* per annum on the average.

China had no foreign debt till the end of 1874. In December 1874, the Government contracted a loan of 627,675*l.*, bearing 8 per cent. interest, secured by the customs revenue. A second 8 per cent. foreign loan, likewise secured on the customs, to the amount of 1,604,276*l.*, was issued in July 1878. Two silver loans have since been contracted, a loan of 1,505,000*l.* in 1884, and loans amounting to about 2,250,000*l.* in 1886. In February 1887 a loan of 250,000*l.* was arranged in Germany. Various small silver loans, generally for local viceroys, have also been floated in Shanghai and Hong Kong. The total external debt is estimated at about 5,000,000*l.*

Defence.

ARMY.

According to Chinese official statistics the army is composed as follows :—

1. *The Eight Banners*, including Manchus, Mongols, and the Chinese who joined the invaders under the Emperor Shunchih in

A.D. 1644—total 323,800. Of these 100,000 are supposed to be reviewed by the Emperor at Peking once a year. The number of guards in the Forbidden City, each of whom holds military rank, is given as 717.

2. *The Ying Ping*, or National Army, having 6,459 officers and 650,000 privates. The pay of the infantry is from 5s. to 10s. a month, and the cavalry receive about 12., out of which each man must feed his horse, and replace it if the one originally supplied by the Government is not forthcoming.

It is impossible to obtain any very reliable information about the Chinese army, but it is stated that great improvements have taken place since the last occasion upon which Chinese troops were opposed to Europeans. Large quantities of foreign-made arms have been purchased, and the arsenals in China, under foreign supervision, are said to be daily turning out both arms and ammunition. Captain Norman, in his book, 'Tonquin,' divides the army as follows:—

I. *The Active Army*, comprising:—

1. The Army of Manchuria;
2. The Army of the Centre; and
3. The Army of Turkestan.

II. *The Territorial Army*.

He gives the number of the Army of Manchuria as 70,000 men, divided into two army corps, the head-quarters of the one being at Tsitsihar the capital, and of the other at Moukden. Many of these troops are armed with the Mauser rifle, and possess a liberal supply of Krupp 8 centimètre field cannon. The Army of the Centre, having its headquarters at Kalgan, an important town to the N.W. of Peking, is numbered at 50,000 men in time of peace. This number, however, can be doubled in case of war. The men are a hardy race, and are armed with Remington rifles. The Army of Turkestan is employed in keeping order in the extreme western territories, and could not, in all probability, be moved eastward in the event of war with a European foe. The Territorial Army, or 'Braves,' is a kind of local militia, capable of being raised to a strength of probably 600,000 men. The numbers are kept down in time of peace to 200,000. The Tartar cavalry of the north are mounted on undersized but sturdy ponies. The small size of their horses, and their wretched equipment, render them no match for European cavalry. Permanent Manchu garrisons under Manchu officers are established in a few of the great cities on the coast and along the frontier.

NAVY.

China has lately acquired a considerable navy; the ships are many of them of an advanced type. The fleet is divided into the North Coast Squadron, the Foochow Squadron, the Shanghai Flotilla, and the Canton

Flotilla. The North Coast Squadron consists of 4 barquette sea-going armour-clads, 2 of 7,280 tons, 1 of 9,850 tons, and 1 of 2,320 tons; 1 turret ship of 2,320 tons, 5 deck-protected cruisers, each of about 2,200 tons; 4 torpedo cruisers, 23 first-class and 4 smaller torpedo-boats, and 11 gunboats, from 325 to 440 tons. The Foochow Squadron consists of nine cruisers of from 1,300 to 2,450 tons; 3 gunboats, 9 despatch boats, and 3 revenue cruisers; the Shanghai Flotilla, of an armoured frigate, 2,630 tons, a gunboat, 6 floating batteries (wood), and 3 transports; and the Canton Flotilla, of 13 gunboats.

Production and Industry.

China is essentially an agricultural country, though no statistics as to areas or crops exist. Wheat, barley, maize, and millet and other cereals are chiefly cultivated in the north, and rice in the south. Sugar is cultivated in Formosa and the south provinces. Opium has become a crop of increasing importance. Tea is cultivated exclusively in the west and south, in Fu-Chien, Hù-pei, Hù-Nan, Chiang-ksi, Chèh-Chiang, An-hui, Kuangtung, and Sze-ch'wan. The culture of silk is equally important with that of tea. The mulberry tree grows everywhere, but the best and the most silk comes from Kuangtung, Sze-ch'wan, and Chèh-Chiang.

All the 19 provinces contain coal, and China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world. The coal mines at Kai-p'ing, Northern Chihli, under foreign supervision, have been very productive: at Keelung, in Formosa, and at Hankow, coal mines have also been worked. There are also considerable stores of iron and copper remaining to be worked, and in Yunnan Japanese mining engineers have been employed to teach the people how to apply modern methods to copper mining, which is an industry of some antiquity in that province.

Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with the United Kingdom and the British colonies. The following table shows the value of the foreign trade of China for the five years 1886-90 in haikwan taels:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890 ¹
Imports . . .	87,479,328	102,260,609	124,782,808	110,884,355	127,093,481
Exports . . .	77,206,568	85,860,268	92,401,067	96,947,832	87,144,480

¹ These values are the actual market prices of the goods (imports and exports) in the ports of China; but for the purposes of comparison it is the value of the imports at the moment of landing, and of the exports at the moment of shipping, that should be taken. For this purpose from the imports there have to be *deducted* the costs incurred after landing, namely, the expenses of landing, storing, and selling, and the duty paid; and to the exports there have to be *added* the importer's commission, the expenses of packing, storing, and shipping, and the export duty. So dealt with, the value of the imports for 1889 comes to 96,028,166 haikwan taels, and that of the exports to 111,092,706 haikwan taels; and the value of the imports for 1890 comes to 109,347,987 haikwan taels, and that of the exports to 100,190,682 haikwan taels, the value of the imports regarded from this standpoint being 9,200,000 haikwan taels in excess of that of the exports.

During 1890 the principal countries participated in the trade of China as shown in the following table :—

—	Imports from (value in haikwan taels)	Exports to (value in haikwan taels)	Total Trade (value in haikwan taels)
Great Britain . . .	24,607,989	13,095,284	37,703,273
Hong Kong . . .	72,057,314	32,930,551	104,987,865
India	10,300,101	1,055,877	11,355,978
United States of America	3,676,057	8,164,748	11,840,805
Continent of Europe (without Russia) . .	2,471,075	11,629,886	14,100,961
Japan	7,388,685	4,832,437	12,221,122
Russia (in Europe and Asia)	897,826	8,856,582	9,754,408

The imports from Hong Kong come originally from, and the exports to that colony are further carried on to, Great Britain, Germany, France, America, Australia, India, the Straits, and other countries.

The figures given above include the statistics of imports and exports at the treaty ports for the whole year ; and also the like statistics of the junk trade of Hong Kong and Macao with the south of China (by the Kowloon and Lappa custom houses).

The chief imports and exports are as follows (1890) :—

Imports	Haikwan taels	Exports	Haikwan taels
Opium	28,956,329	Tea	26,663,450
Cotton goods . . .	45,020,302	Silk, raw & manuf'd	30,255,905
Raw cotton	1,577,018	Sugar	2,664,864
Woollen goods . . .	3,642,782	Straw braid	2,088,775
Metals	6,872,084	Hides, cow & buffalo	714,951
Coal	1,973,173	Paper	1,359,915
Oil, kerosene . . .	4,092,874	Clothing	1,428,210
Seaweed, fishery pro- ducts, &c.	4,857,452	Chinaware and pot- tery	617,491

Of the tea in 1890, 433,964 piculs (each 133½ lbs.) went to Great Britain, 585,349 piculs to Russia, 268,141 piculs to the United States, 135,470 piculs to Hong Kong, 109,155 piculs to Australia, out of a total of 1,665,396 piculs. The total export of tea has been as follows to foreign countries in 1880-90, in piculs :—1880, 2,097,118 ; 1885, 2,128,751 ; 1886, 2,217,295 ; 1887, 2,153,037 ; 1888, 2,167,552 ; 1889, 1,877,331 ; 1890, 1,665,396.

China has besides an extensive coasting trade, largely carried on by British and other foreign as well as Chinese vessels, both junks and foreign-built vessels. A considerable fleet of steamers belonging to a Chinese company is engaged in this, and occasionally participates in the foreign trade.

Great Britain has, in virtue of various treaties with the Chinese Government, the right of access to twenty-three ports of the Empire. The following

is a list of these twenty-three ports, known as treaty ports, with the name of the provinces in which they are situated, and the value of their direct foreign imports and exports for 1890 :—

Names of Ports	Provinces	Population	Imports	Exports
			Haikwan taels	Haikwan taels
Newchwang .	Shêngking .	60,000	366,131	179,090
Tient-sin .	Chihli .	950,000	1,857,854	4,601,511
Chefoo .	Shantung .	29,000	890,993	400,129
Chung-king .	Szechuan .	—	—	—
Ichang .	Hupeh .	34,000	—	—
Hankow .	" .	800,000	148,839	5,669,650
Kiukiang .	Kiangsi .	53,000	6,500	13,705
Wuhu .	Anhwei .	80,000	3,206	—
Nanking .	Kiangsu .	150,090	—	—
Chinkiang .	" .	135,000	18,503	—
Shanghai .	" .	380,000	66,251,344	32,742,142
Ningpo .	Chênkiang .	250,000	372,951	3,651
Wênchow .	" .	80,000	—	—
Foochow .	Fukien .	636,000	2,645,471	4,645,597
Tamsui .	Taiwan (Formosa) .	100,000	1,551,463	131,324
Kelung .	" .	70,000	—	—
Taiwan .	" .	135,000	—	—
Takow .	" .	100,000	1,344,942	975,352
Amoy .	Fukien .	96,000	6,121,468	3,515,619
Swatow .	Kwangtung .	32,000	8,928,740	1,656,374
Canton .	" .	1,600,000	11,097,872	14,864,366
Kiungchow .	" .	40,000	982,140	175,944
Pakhoi .	" .	25,000	3,450,423	413,366

Since April 1887 the customs stations in the vicinity of Hong Kong and Macao have been placed under the management of the foreign customs. Kowloon imports 17,960,229 haikwan taels, exports 14,840,669 haikwan taels : and Lappa imports 4,270,970 haikwan taels and exports 1,843,598 haikwan taels. The same service has also been charged with the collection of the so-called Likin (inland) tax on foreign opium imported, which is likely to result in a considerable increase of the foreign maritime customs receipts.

In 1889 two new custom houses were opened on the Tungking frontier, one at Lungechow, Kwangsi, the other at Mengtsz, Yunnan.

The value of their direct foreign imports and exports for 1890 was (in haikwan taels) :—

Lunchow—imports 22,162, exports 11,200
 Mengtsz —imports 466,089, exports 461,193

The port of Nanking, which the Chinese Government consented to throw open by a treaty made with France in 1858, in which England participated under the 'most favoured nation' clause, had not been opened at the end of 1891.

The value of the total exports from China to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into China

(excluding Hong Kong and Macao), was as follows in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890 according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports to Great Britain	8,040,938	6,667,043	6,457,673	6,115,591	4,830,850
Imports of British produce	5,249,056	6,243,002	6,203,590	5,038,895	6,608,982

The exports from China to Great Britain and Ireland are made up, to the amount of more than two-thirds, of tea. During the five years from 1886 to 1890, the quantities and value of the exports of tea from China to the United Kingdom were as follows :—

Year	Quantities	Value
	lbs.	£
1886	135,960,209	5,960,224
1887	110,506,951	4,261,471
1888	98,097,843	4,016,626
1889	82,718,606	3,285,001
1890	68,551,201	2,616,741

Besides tea, the only other important article of export from China to Great Britain is raw silk, the value of which amounted to 760,629*l.* in 1886, to 899,975*l.* in 1887, to 928,225*l.* in 1888, to 1,131,642*l.* in 1889, to 710,712*l.* in 1890. Manufactured cotton and woollen goods, the former of the value of 4,829,215*l.*, and the latter of 583,304*l.*, in the year 1890, constitute the bulk of the imports of British produce into the Chinese Empire, exclusive of the goods passing in transit through the colony of Hong Kong.

The collection of the revenue on the Chinese foreign trade and the administration of the lights on the coast of China are under the management of the Imperial Customs Department, the head of which is a foreigner (British), under whom is a large staff of European, American, and Chinese subordinates, the department being organized somewhat similarly to the English Civil Service. It has an agency in London.

Shipping and Navigation.

During the year 1890, 31,133 vessels, of 24,876,459 tons (25,838 being steamers of 23,928,557 tons), entered and cleared Chinese ports. Of these 16,897, of 16,087,895 tons, were British ; 10,603, of 6,334,956 tons, Chinese ; 2,140, of 1,343,964 tons, German ; 629, of 505,181 tons, Japanese ; 155, of 82,946 tons, American ; 174, of 239,700 tons, French.

Internal Communications.

China is traversed in all directions by numerous roads, and, though none are paved or metalled, and all are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on partly over them, but chiefly by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. A first attempt to introduce railways into the country was made by

the construction, without the sanction of the Government of China, of a short line from Shanghai to Woosung, twelve miles in length. It was opened for traffic June 3, 1876, but closed again in 1877, and taken up after having been purchased by the Chinese authorities. A small railway was constructed from the K'ai-p'ing mines for conveyance of coal to Hokou, situated on the Petang, a river ten miles north of the Peiho, and was subsequently extended to deep water on the Petang. A continuation has been completed from Petang, *via* Taku, to Tientsin and Lin-si, and is being carried on to Shanghai. In the summer of 1889 the Emperor ordered the construction of a line across the north-west of China from Peking to Hankow on the Yangtze River, and committed the task to the two Viceroyalties of the provinces through which the projected railway is to run, Li Hung Chang and Chang Chih-tung, the latter official having been transferred to Hankow from the Viceroyalty of Canton for the purpose. But up to the present moment no decided steps have been taken to carry out the scheme. There are a few miles of railway in the island of Formosa. The imperial Chinese telegraphs are being rapidly extended all over the Empire. There is a line between Peking and Tientsin, one which connects the capital with the principal places in Manchuria up to the Russian frontier on the Amour and the Ussuri; while Newchwang, Chefoo, Shanghai, Yangchow, Soochow, all the seven treaty ports on the Yangtze, Canton, Fatshan, Woochow, Lungchow, and all the principal cities in the Empire are now connected with each other and with the capital. The line from Canton, westerly has penetrated to Yunnan-fu, the capital of Yunnan province, and beyond it to Manwyne, near the borders of Burmah. Shanghai is also in communication with Foochow, Amoy, Kashing, Shaoshing, Ningpo, &c. Lines have been constructed between Foochow and Canton, and between Taku, Port Arthur, and Soul, the capital of Corea; and the line along the Yangtze Valley has been extended to Chungking in Szechuen province. By an arrangement recently made with the Russian telegraph authorities the Chinese and Siberian lines in the Amour Valley are to be joined, so that there will be direct overland communication between Peking and Europe.

The postal work of the Empire is carried on, under the Minister of War, by means of post-carts and runners. In the eighteen provinces are 8,000 offices for post-carts, and scattered over the whole of the Chinese territories are 2,040 offices for runners. There are also numerous private postal couriers, and during the winter a service between the office of the Foreign Customs in Peking and the outports.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in ordinary use at the treaty ports and in the intercourse with foreigners are as follows:—

MONEY.

The sole official coinage of China is the copper cash, of which about 1,600—1,700 = 1 haikwan tael, and about 22 = 1 penny. Large payments are made by weight of silver bullion, the standard being the *Liáng* or tael. The haikwan (or customs) tael, being one tael weight of pure silver, was equal in 1889 to 4s. 8½d., or 4.23 haikwan tael to a pound sterling.

By an Imperial decree, issued during 1890, the silver dollar coined at the new Canton mint is made current all over the Empire. It is of the same value as the Mexican and United States silver dollars, and as the Japanese silver *yen*. Foreign coins are looked upon but as bullion, and usually taken by weight, except at the treaty ports.

WEIGHT.

10 <i>Sze</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Hu</i> .
10 <i>Hu</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Hao</i> .
10 <i>Hao</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Li</i> (nominal cash).
10 <i>Li</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Fun</i> (Candaren).
10 <i>Fun</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tsien</i> (Mace).
10 <i>Tsien</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Liang</i> (Tael) = 1½ oz. avoirdupois by treaty.
16 <i>Liang</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Kin</i> (Catty) = 1½ lbs. " "
100 <i>Kin</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tan</i> (Picul) = 133½ lbs. " "

CAPACITY.

10 <i>Ko</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Sheng</i> .
10 <i>Sheng</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tou</i> (holding from 6½ to 10 <i>Kin</i> of rice and measuring from 1·13 to 1·63 gallon). Commodities, even liquids, such as oil, spirits, &c., are commonly bought and sold by <i>weight</i> .

LENGTH.

10 <i>Fun</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tsun</i> (inch).
10 <i>Tsun</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Chih</i> (foot) = 14·1 English inches by treaty.
10 <i>Chih</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Chang</i> = 2 fathoms.
1 <i>Li</i>	.	.	= approximately 3 cables.

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Chih* of 14·1 English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. The standards of weight and length vary all over the Empire, the *Chih*, for example, ranging from 9 to 16 English inches, and the *Chang* (= 10 *Chih*) in proportion; but at the treaty ports the use of the foreign treaty standard of *Chih* and *Chang* is becoming common.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF CHINA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Sieh Fu-ch'êng.

English Secretary.—Sir Halliday Macartney, K.C.M.G.

Secretary of Legation.—Hsui Kioh.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA.

Envoy, Minister, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade.—Sir John Walsham, Bart. Appointed Nov. 24, 1885.

Secretary.—W. N. Beauclerk.

There are British Consular representatives at Peking, Amoy, Canton (C.G.), Chefoo, Chinkiang, Chung-king, Foo-chow, Hankow, Ichang, Kiukiang, Kiung-chow, Newchwang, Ningpo, Pakhoi, Shanghai (C.G.), Swatow, Tainan, Tamsui, Tien-tsin, Wenchow, Wuhu.

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COLOMBIA.

(LA REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Colombia gained its independence of Spain in 1819, and was officially constituted December 27, 1819. This vast Republic split up into Venezuela, Ecuador, and the Republic of New Granada. February 29, 1822. The Constitution of April 1, 1858, changed the Republic into a confederation of eight States, under the name of Confederation Granadina. On September 20, 1861, the convention of Bogotá brought out the confederation under the new name of United States of New Granada, with nine States. On May 8, 1863, an improved Constitution was formed, and the States reverted to the old name Colombia—United States of Colombia. The revolution of 1885 brought about another change, and the National Council of Bogotá, composed of three delegates from each State, promulgated the Constitution of August 4, 1886. The sovereignty of the nine States was abolished, and they became simple departments, their presidents, elected by ballot, being reduced to governors under the direct nomination of the President of the Republic, whose term of office has been prolonged from two to six years, and of course the name was changed: the country is now known as the Republic of Colombia.

The legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate, numbering 27 members, is composed of representatives of the nine departments, each deputing three senators: the House of Representatives, numbering 66 (subject to change) members, is elected by universal suffrage, each department forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants.

The President of Colombia exercises his executive functions through seven ministers, or secretaries, responsible to Congress. Congress elects three substitutes, one of whom fills the presidency in case of a vacancy during a president's term of office.

President of the Republic.—Señor Dr. Don Rafael Nuñez; assumed office June 4, 1887.

The departments have retained some of the prerogatives of their old sovereignty, such as the entire management of their finances, &c.; each is presided over by a governor.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated to embrace 504,773 English square miles, of which 330,756 square miles are north of the equator, and the remainder south of the equator. According to a census taken in 1870, the population at that date was 2,951,323, and an official estimate of 1881 gives it as follows:—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population 1881	Density per square mile	Capital	Population 1886
Antioquia. .	22,316	470,000	21	Medellin . .	40,000
Bolivar . .	21,345	280,000	13	Cartagena . .	20,000
Boyacá . .	33,351	702,000	21	Tunja . . .	8,000
Cauca . . .	257,462	621,000	2.4	Popayan . .	10,000
Cundinamarca	79,810	569,000	7	Bogotá . . .	120,000
Magdalena .	24,440	90,000	3.7	Santa Marta .	6,000
Panama . .	31,571	285,000	9	Panama . . .	30,000
Santander .	16,409	555,600	35	Bucaramanga	20,000
Tolima . .	18,069	306,000	17	Ibagué . . .	12,000
Total . .	504,773	3,878,600	9.9		

This includes 220,000 uncivilised Indians, and the population, 80,000, of the extensive territories attached to each State. There were 1,434,129 males and 1,517,194 females in 1870.

The capital, Bogotá, lies 9,000 feet above the sea. The chief commercial towns are Barranquilla (population 20,000) on a cañon of the Magdalena and connected with the coast by 20 miles of railway; Cartagena (20,000); Medellin (40,000) in an important mining region; Bucaramanga (20,000); Cúcuta (10,000), the last two being large coffee centres in Santander.

Religion and Education.

The religion of the nation is Roman Catholicism, other forms of religion being permitted, so long as their exercise is 'not contrary to Christian morals nor to the law.' There are two universities, and numerous colleges and special technical schools in the Republic. In 1889 there were 14 normal schools with 393 students, and 1,734 primary schools with 92,794 pupils. Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory.

Finance.

The following are the official estimates of revenue and expenditure for the biennial years indicated:—

—	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Revenue . .	18,173,700	19,540,700	20,351,100
Expenditure .	23,852,806	24,513,232	23,911,515

The revenue is mainly derived from customs duties. According to official statement the internal debt amounts to 29,605,551 pesos, of which 5,037,310 is consolidated, 24,568,241 pesos floating; besides 7,500,000 pesos due from the last war, and another (in September 1889) 11,932,780 pesos, Government paper-money, or within 67,220 dollars of the maximum allowed by law.

The external debt with eleven years' accrued interest amounts (1891) to 2,949,094*l.*, mostly due to British creditors. Negotiations for a settlement of the external debt have been in progress since June 1891, but a satisfactory arrangement has not yet (January 1892) been arrived at.

Defence.

The strength of the national army is determined by Act of Congress each year. The peace footing is 5,500. In case of war the Executive can raise the army to the strength which circumstances may require. Every able-bodied Colombian is liable to military service.

Production.

Gold is found in all the departments. From Antioquia alone gold valued at 40,000*l.* is exported annually. Tolima is rich in silver. It is estimated that gold to the value of 125 millions sterling and silver to the value of 7 millions have been exported since the sixteenth century.

Only a small section of the country is under cultivation. It is believed to be rich in minerals. Much of the soil is fertile, but of no present value, from want of means of communication and transport. Agriculture is in a backward condition. Coffee is most largely cultivated. In the central districts European cattle and horses flourish. According to the latest official returns there were (1883) 949,072 cattle in the country, 140,735 horses, 41,520 mules, 13,090 asses, 58,280 additional horses, mules, and asses reported together, 41,696 sheep, 610,147 goats, and 343,542 pigs.

Commerce.

The value of the foreign commerce of Colombia for the last four years has been as follows :—

—	1887	1888	1889	1890
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Imports . . .	8,714,143	10,657,521	11,811,997	13,345,792
Exports . . .	14,128,162	17,607,368	16,241,147	20,457,855

The principal imports are food-stuffs and textiles, and the chief exports are coffee, cinchona (the export of which has rapidly declined), earth-nuts, corn, silver ore, cacao, cotton dye-stuffs, live animals, tobacco. In the imports of 1890 Great Britain was represented by 4,990,198 pesos; France, 2,713,046 pesos; the United States, 1,218,466 pesos; Germany, 1,636,019 pesos. Of the exports in 1890, 4,789,918 pesos went to Great Britain; 4,384,867 pesos to the United States; 2,474,188 pesos to Germany; 1,365,709 pesos to France. The value of coffee exported in 1890 was 4,262,030 pesos; hides 1,023,231; gold in bars and powder 2,259,726; minerals of all other kinds 2,205,024 pesos; tobacco 1,820,757 pesos.

Far more important than the direct commerce is the transit trade, passing through the two ports of Panama and of Colon, or Aspinwall, which, united by railway, connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. In 1889 the through traffic was 192,845 tons, showing a falling off of 2,564 tons as compared with the traffic of 1888, due to decrease in the New York trade. The traffic from the Pacific is about two-thirds of that from the Atlantic.

The following table gives the total value of the exports sent from Colombia to Great Britain, and of the imports of British home produce entered into Colombia, according to the Board of Trade returns, in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890 :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports to Great Britain	295,086	266,002	372,445	245,290	304,261
Imports of British produce	939,509	1,165,832	1,126,441	1,157,296	1,144,246

Of the exports from Colombia to Great Britain the most important articles in 1890 were silver ore, of the value of 35,909*l.*; cinchona, of the value of 293*l.* (53,982*l.* in 1886); coffee, of the value of 116,259*l.*; caoutchouc, 28,349*l.* At the head of the articles of British home produce imported into Colombia in 1890 were manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 707,766*l.* The other principal articles imported from Great Britain in 1890 were linen manufactures, of the value of 63,073*l.*; woollens, of the value of 83,299*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 42,793*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, 29,977*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1890 1,022 vessels of 801,858 tons (373 of 414,517 tons British) entered the ports of Colombia, of which 626 of 775,783 tons were steamers (355 of 409,860 tons British); of the total tonnage 51 per cent. was British, 18 per cent. French, 13 per cent. Spanish, and 12 per cent. German. Of the tonnage entered, 365,509 tons entered at Barranquilla and 309,622 tons at Cartagena.

The total length of railways in Colombia in 1890 was 218 miles. Three railways are complete and in working order, and five others are partly constructed and in use. The roads of Colombia are simple mule tracks, but the Government is employing soldiers to improve the main roads. Thirty-two regular steamers visit Colombian ports every month; of these 15 are English, 9 American, 4 German, 3 French, and 1 Spanish.

The Post Office of Colombia carried 1,044,486 letters and post-cards, 397,134 samples, printed matter, &c., 10,379 registered letters and packets in the year 1889.

There were 5,000 miles of telegraph in 1890, with 230 stations; in 1889 504,720 messages were carried.

Under the superintendence of M. de Lesseps, a company was formed in 1881 for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, mainly following the line of the railway. The capital received up to June 30, 1886, amounted to 772,545,412 francs; and it was expected that before the undertaking was completed this would have to be nearly doubled. It was attempted to raise a loan of 600 million francs in December 1888; but only a small portion of the sum was taken up. It was sought to form a new company, but without success, so that the company was compelled to go into liquidation and suspend payment and all operations on the canal (from March 15, 1889). Provisional administrators were appointed by the Civil Tribunal for the Department of the Seine. The total length of the canal will be 46 miles.

Money and Credit.

The amount of gold and silver coinage issued from the mints of Bogotá and Medellín (the only ones now open), from March 1885 to September 1889, has been:—Gold (0·666 fine) 117,884 pesos; silver (0·835 fine) 726,849; silver (0·500 fine) 3,364,407; total 4,209,140 pesos. The whole amount of money now (September 1889) current in the country is reported as follows:—National Bank notes, 11,932,780 pesos; notes of banks for which Government is responsible, 729,526 pesos; private and joint-stock bank notes 3,356,000; nickel coinage, 3,120,000; silver and gold coins (0·835 and 0·900 fine); locked up in banks, 3,055,000; silver and gold coin (mostly silver 0·500 fine); in general circulation, 2,839,474; total 25,000,000 pesos.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Colombia, and the British equivalents are :—

MONEY.

The *pesos*, or dollar, of 10 reals = 5 francs = 3s. 4d. actual price : nominal value, 4s. The pesos or dollar of 10 reals is the legal tender, although the country people and retail trade generally adopt the old dollar of \$ r., which is usually meant unless *peso fuerte* or *peso de lei* is stipulated. Its nominal value is 4s., or 5 fr., but owing to the new coinage law reducing the fineness from 835 to 500 decimas, the Colombian dollar is really worth little above 2s., or half its former value, except, of course, at Panama or Colon, where paper has not yet been introduced. There the *sol* or Peruvian dollar is the legal tender.

Coined money :—

Nickel.— $1\frac{1}{4}$ c., $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., 5 c., common in every-day use, and often at a premium of 5 to 10 per cent.

Silver.— $\frac{1}{2}$ r., 1 r., 2 r., not coined at present.

All the foreign coins have long since disappeared, and any that arrive are bought up at the ports at 90 to 100 per cent. premium.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system was introduced into the Republic in 1857, and the only weights and measures recognised by the Government are these :—In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2,205 pounds avoirdupois, is the standard. In ordinary commerce the *arroba*, of 25 pounds Spanish, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ kilos ; the *quintal*, of 100 pounds Spanish, or 50 kilos ; and the *carga*, of 250 pounds Spanish, or 125 kilos, are generally used. The Colombian *libra* is equal to 1.102 pound avoirdupois. As regards measures of length, the Colombian *vara*, or 80 cm., is used for retailing purposes, although the English yard is mostly employed, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard.

Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

1. OF COLOMBIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Dr. Felipe Angulo.

Secretary.—Dr. Daniel Reyes.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COLOMBIA.

Minister and Consul-General.—G. F. B. Jenner, appointed January 9, 1892

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CONGO FREE STATE.

THE Congo Free State was constituted and defined by the General Act of the International Congo Conference, signed at Berlin February 26, 1885, by which it was declared neutral and free to the trade of all nations, in conjunction with the rest of the basin of the River Congo. The Powers reserved to themselves, until the end of a period of twenty years, the right of deciding if freedom of entry shall be maintained or not. But an International Conference, which met at Brussels in 1890, authorised the Government of the Free State to levy certain duties on imports. The Congo Free State was placed under the sovereignty of the King of the Belgians individually; but by will dated August 2, 1889, the King bequeathed to Belgium all his sovereign rights in the State. On July 31, 1890, the territories of the State were declared inalienable, and a Convention of July 3, 1890, between Belgium and the Free State, reserved to the former the right of annexing the latter after a period of ten years.

Governor-General.—

The Central Government at Brussels consists of the King of the Belgians, and three heads of departments, Foreign Affairs and Justice, Finance, and the Interior. There is a local Government, consisting of the Governor-General, Vice-Governor-General, State Inspector, General Secretary, Director of Justice, Director of Finance, and Commander of the Forces. The seat of Government is at Boma.

The precise boundaries of the Free State were defined by convention between the International Association of the Congo and Germany, November 8, 1884; Great Britain, December 16, 1884; the Netherlands, December 27, 1884; France, February 5, 1885; and Portugal, February 14, 1885. The State includes a small section on the north bank of the river from its mouth to Manyanga; French territory intervening between this last station and the mouth of the Mobangi, whence the State extends northwards to 4° N. lat., eastwards to 30° E. long., southwards to Lake Bangweolo (12° S.), westwards (by arrangement with Portugal 1891) to 24° E., the source of the Kassai river, northwards along that river to 7° S., then westwards to about 19° E., south to 8° S., west to the Kwango river, which it follows to 5° 50' S., and then west to the south as far as the Congo at Nokki. The area of the Free State is estimated at 900,000 square miles, with a population of 17,000,000. The capital is at Boma, on the Lower river.

The Congo is navigable for 450 miles from its mouth to Vivi. Above this, for over 200 miles, are numerous rapids, which render the river unnavigable as far as Stanley Pool (Leopoldville). Above this there are about 1,000 miles of navigable water, as far as Stanley Falls, while several of the great tributaries are navigable over a considerable extent of their course. In 1888, a survey, with the view to a construction of a railway 250 miles long, was completed between Vivi and Leopoldville at an average distance of 30 miles S. of the river, and the railway is now (December 1891) under construction.

The budget of expenditure of the Free State for 1891 was estimated at 4,554,930 francs; the revenue is derived from a subsidy of two million francs annually granted by the King of the Belgians, from an advance of money by the Belgian Government, July 3, 1890, for a term of ten years at the rate of two million francs a year, from taxes, and from the sale and letting of public lands.

The principal articles of export are palm-oil, rubber, ivory, orchilla weed, gum copal, ground nuts, cam-wood. The chief imports are textiles, guns, powder, spirits, tobacco. In 1888 the general exports were valued at 7,392,348 francs; in 1889 at 8,572,519 francs; in 1890 at 14,109,781 francs; the exports of the Free State proper in 1888 were valued at 2,609,300 francs, and in 1889 at 4,297,544 francs. The chief articles exported (in the general commerce) in 1890 were:—Coffee, 1,685,604 francs; ivory, 5,070,851 francs; nuts, 2,464,619 francs; palm-oil, 1,563,766 francs; caoutchouc, 3,080,358 francs; copal, 96,484 francs.

In 1890, 985 vessels of 268,408 tons entered the ports of the State.

Under the governor are a large number of white subordinates, chiefs or provinces, which extend as far as Stanley Falls, and other officials. There are twelve administrative divisions or provinces:—Banana, Boma, Matadi, the Falls, Stanley Pool, Kassai, Equator, Ubanji, Wellé, Stanley Falls, Aruwimi-Wellé, Lualaba, and Kwango Oriental. The principal stations occupied are:—Banana, Boma, Matadi, Lukunga, Leopoldville, Equator, Bangala, Stanley Falls, and Luluaburg.

There is an armed force of 3,792 native Africans, divided into 8 companies, commanded by white officers, 11 captains, and 33 lieutenants. There are 4 camps of instruction. There are seven vessels on the Lower and eleven in the Upper Congo, besides a flotilla of sailing and row boats. There is a regular steamer service with Europe, and the State is included in the postal union.

British Consul.—G. F. N. B. Annesley.

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COREA.

(CH'AO-HSIEN, OR KAOLI.)

Government.

THE reigning monarch, named *Li-Hi* in Chinese, succeeded King Shoal Shing 1864, and is the twenty-ninth in succession since the founding of the present dynasty in 1392. His only son is seventeen years of age. The Monarchy is hereditary and of an absolute type, modelled on that of China, as is also the penal code. There is an hereditary aristocracy. There is a standing army of about 2,000 men, armed principally with breechloading rifles, constituting a royal guard and police force for the city of Seoul. Besides which there is a numerous military class, of ancient origin, whose members, uniformed after a peculiar fashion, and armed, upon occasion, with matchlocks or spears, are attached as retainers to the various official establishments throughout the land.

Since the seventeenth century Korea has acknowledged the suzerainty of China by sending an annual embassy, and announcing the succession of a new sovereign, and the dependent relation is plainly recognised and clearly stated in the Chinese-Korean Frontier Trade Regulations. The influence of China is paramount in the kingdom, and no important step in the relations of Korea with other countries is taken without China's consent. The government is carried on through the Ministers of the *Nei Wu Fu*, or Home Office. There are besides six Departments of Ceremonies, War, Civil Affairs, Justice, Public Works, and Finance, and a Foreign Office.

There are about 7,000 troops.

Area and Population.

Estimated area, 82,000 square miles; population estimated at from 8,000,000 to 16,000,000. Recent statistics give 2,356,267 families and 10,528,937 inhabitants—5,312,323 males and 5,216,614 females. The capital, Seoul, has about 250,000 inhabitants. Besides Japanese (Japanese, 5,555 in 1890) and Chinese (1,057 in 1890), there were about 150 foreign residents in Korea in 1890, mainly German (32), American (48), British (21), French (28). The language of the people is intermediate between Mongolo-Tartar and Japanese, and an alphabetical system of writing is used to some extent; but in all official writing, and in the correspondence of the upper classes, the Chinese characters are used exclusively.

Religion and Instruction.

The worship of ancestors is observed with as much punctiliousness as in China, but, aside from this, religion holds a low place in the kingdom. Neither temples nor priests are allowed in the city of Seoul; but in the country, and especially in the many hills which cover the length and breadth of the land, are numerous Buddhist monasteries. Confucianism is held in highest esteem by the upper classes, and a knowledge of the classics of China

is the all-important aim of the Korean literati and aspirants for official station. There are about 15,000 Catholics and 300 Protestants. In 1890 an English Church mission was established, with a bishop and ten other members. In 1891 there were in all 32 Protestant missionaries (British and American), 20 Roman Catholics.

A government school for the teaching of English is conducted by two American professors, and a government military school is under the charge of two ex-officers of the United States army.

Finance.

The revenue is principally paid in grain, and depends upon the state of the harvests. There are besides the proceeds of the ginseng monopoly, of gold-mining privileges, of various irregular and ill-defined taxation, and the customs revenue. The last-named amounted in 1888 to 267,214 dollars, in 1889 to 280,000 dollars, and in 1890 to 514,600 dollars.

Commerce.

In 1876 Corea concluded a treaty with Japan; in 1882 China (Trade and Frontier Regulations) and the United States; in 1883 Germany and Great Britain; in 1884 Italy and Russia; and in 1886 France. An overland Trade Convention has been concluded with Russia, whose frontier is separated from that of Corea by the Tiumen River.

In these treaties Corea was treated with as an independent State. By virtue of these treaties the three ports of Jenchuan, Fusan, and Yuesan are open to foreign commerce.

The total value of the trade at the three ports has been as follows :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports . .	2,474,185	2,815,441	3,046,443	3,317,815	4,727,839
Exports . .	504,225	804,996	867,058	1,233,841	3,550,478

The imports in 1890 were: cotton goods, chiefly shirtings and muslins, value 2,640,179 dollars; woollen goods, 54,857 dollars; miscellaneous piece goods, 5,229 dollars; metals 637,460 dollars; sundries, 1,390,240 dollars. The chief exports were: beans, value 1,005,156 dollars; cow-hides, 147,463 dollars; rice, 2,037,868 dollars.

These trade statistics refer only to the three open ports, at which a customs service has been established conducted by foreigners detached from the Chinese customs service. Government has a monopoly of the important product ginseng, which is farmed out to a company and exported overland to China to the value of about 40,000*l.* annually. The shares taken by different countries in the import trade are:—British 57 per cent.; Japanese 19 per cent.; Chinese 12 per cent.; German 8 per cent.; American 3 per cent.; Russia, France and Austria together 1 per cent. Gold is found in considerable quantities in the country, but is not well worked. The export for 1890 as declared at the customs was 749,699 dollars.

The number of vessels entering from foreign countries in 1890 was 1,621 (mostly junks) of 313,847 tons. The shipping is nearly all in Japanese hands; no British vessels called at any of the ports in 1890, while 31 German steamers of 12,298 tons, and 7 Norwegian of 3,108 tons entered.

The number and tonnage of the vessels entered was :—

—	Number	Tonnage
Steamers . . .	378	276,390
Sailing vessels . .	159	12,604
Junks . . .	1,084	24,853
Total ...	1,621	313,847

Transport in the interior is by horses and oxen. A telegraph line runs from Seoul north to the Chinese frontier, connecting with the line to Tientsin, and another line runs south to Fusan, connecting with the cable to Japan ; a third line from Seoul to Grusan has just been completed, and will probably be connected eventually with the Russian telegraph system at Novokievsk.

Much of the country is mountainous, and there is a great deal of uncultivated land. The principal crops are rice, millet, beans, and jute, while coal is found in several parts.

British Consul General at Seoul.—Walter C. Hillier.

British Vice-Consul at Chemulpo (Jên-Chûan).—James Scott (*Acting*).

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COSTA RICA.

(REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Costa Rica, an independent State since the year 1821, and forming part from 1824 to 1830 of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution first promulgated in 1859, but modified very frequently since that date. Practically there was no constitution between 1870 and 1882. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Representatives—one representative to every 10,000 inhabitants—chosen in electoral assemblies, the members of which are returned by the suffrage of all who are able to live ‘respectably.’ There were 537 electors in 1889, and 26 deputies. The members of the Chamber are elected for the term of four years, one-half retiring every two years. The executive authority is in the hands of a president, elected, in the same manner as the Congress, for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—José Joaquín Rodríguez was popularly elected President on May 8, 1890.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by four ministers—viz. of the Interior; of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Worship; of Commerce and Finance; and of War and Marine.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 20,000 English square miles. A census was taken in November 1883, and the official results show the population to number 182,073—89,789 males and 92,284 females—besides an additional 18,207 estimated or unenumerated, and 3,500 aborigines—giving a total of 203,780. In 1891 (Jan. 1) the population was estimated at 238,782; there were in 1889 1,228 marriages, 9,151 births (19·7 per cent. illegitimate), and 5,238 deaths, giving a surplus of 3,913. In the same year 6,330 persons entered and 3,706 left Costa Rica. The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly around the capital, the city of San José (population 24,000), and in the towns of Alajuela, Cartago, Heredia, Guanacaste, Puntarenas, and Limón. There are numerous settlements—English, French, German, Italian—of from 200 to 1,500 inhabitants, and the government encourages immigration by the sale of land on easy terms. In certain cases small lots may gratuitously become the property of the first occupier.

Instruction.

Education is compulsory and free. In 1890 there were 300 primary schools with 15,000 pupils, besides 90 private schools with 2,500 pupils. In 1884 the number of children between 7 and 14 years of age was 27,245. In 1890–91, 495,224 pesos were devoted to education.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, two Appeal Courts, and the Court of Cassation. There are also subordinate courts in the separate provinces, and local justices throughout the Republic.

Finance.

The revenue for the five years ending March 31, 1890, was, in pesos : 1885-86, 2,387,290 ; 1886-87, 2,435,189 ; 1887-88, 3,094,153 ; 1888-89, 4,145,582 ; 1889-90, 4,928,872 (customs, 1,807,101 pesos). The expenditure for 1888-89 was, in pesos, 3,939,998 ; for 1889-90, 4,995,343 pesos. For 1890-91 the revenue was 5,100,929 pesos ; expenditure, 5,453,430 pesos. The principal items of revenue were, in pesos :—Customs, 2,154,308 ; spirits and tobacco, 2,143,088 ; of expenditure—public works, 590,250 ; education, 495,224 ; interior, 376,855 ; finance and trade, 364,747 ; army, 475,729 ; police, 214,662.

The foreign debt of the Republic consisted of a six per cent. loan of the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*, contracted in England in 1871 and a 7 per cent. loan, of the nominal amount of 2,400,000*l.*—issued at 82—contracted in 1872. The amount outstanding in January 1887 was 2,691,300*l.*, and the accumulated interest amounted to 2,119,512*l.* This debt has been converted into a total amount of 2,000,000*l.* sterling at 5 per cent. from January 1, 1888, and has been taken over by the Costa Rica Railway Company. The total debt, external and internal, in 1891 amounted to 21,774,649 pesos, of which 18,864,541 external.

To facilitate agricultural operations and immigration, a concession has been granted for an agricultural bank with a capital of 1,000,000*l.* The bank will not only make advances on the security of lands and produce, but will bring out colonists and settle them on lands which will be ceded to the company.

Defence.

Costa Rica has an army of 600 men, and on a war footing can command 31,824 militia, as every male between 18 and 50 is bound to serve.

Industry and Commerce.

Almost anything can be grown in Costa Rica, but in 1889 the principal agricultural products were coffee and bananas. Maize, rice, wheat, potatoes, are commonly cultivated. In 1888 the agricultural produce was valued at 16,523,014 pesos. Gold and silver mines are worked : the value of the produce in 1888 being 37,496 pesos. In 1889 the live stock consisted of 292,808 cattle, 59,742 horses, and 2,382 sheep, valued at, in all, 5,429,231 pesos.

The following is the value in pesos of the imports and exports for 1886-90 :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Imports . . .	3,537,651	5,601,225	5,201,922	6,306,408	6,337,500
Exports . . .	3,225,807	6,236,563	5,713,792	6,965,371	10,290,760

The imports in 1889 included railway materials to the value of 425,892 pesos.

The most important export is coffee, the quantity exported in the year 1890 amounting to 334,666 quintals valued at 9,196,202 pesos. Other exports were bananas, 622,671 pesos ; hides and skins, 95,188 pesos ; wood, 77,572 pesos ; caoutchouc, 8,644 pesos ; cocoa, 13,267 pesos ; metal and coin 256,726 pesos. Of the coffee exported, over three-fifths went to Great Britain, and about one-fifth to the United States. The value of the imports from Great Britain in 1890 was 1,426,317 pesos ; from the United States, 2,255,138 pesos ;

Germany, 1,255,572 pesos. Coffee fluctuates so much in yield that efforts are being made to develop other cultures, as bananas, tobacco, sugar-cane, &c.

The commercial intercourse of Costa Rica is largely with the United Kingdom, but it is not reported on in the 'Annual Statement' published by the Board of Trade, which throws the statistics of the Republic, together with other States, under the general heading of 'Central America.' (For the value of the imports and exports thus given see GUATEMALA.)

Shipping and Communications.

In 1889 the number of vessels which entered the ports of Limon and Puntarenas was 309 of 367,052 tons (136 of 149,062 tons British). In 1890 the number entered was 319 of 344,695 tons (106 of 128,140 tons British); and cleared 319 of 341,883 tons (104 of 125,874 tons, British).

In 1890 Costa Rica had railways of a total length of 180 miles on the Atlantic Coast and San José, and between Limon and Reventazon; a further extension to Cartago, 51 miles, is nearly completed (April, 1891); and a contract has been entered into (June, 1891) for the construction and working of a railway from Puntarenas on the Pacific coast to San José in the interior, the government guaranteeing a minimum profit of 5 per cent. for 25 years on the cost of construction.

In 1889 932,812 letters circulated through the post-offices.

There are (1890) telegraph lines of a total length of 630 English miles, with 43 telegraph offices. The number of messages in 1889 was 163,967, the receipts being 31,176 pesos.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Costa Rica, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 *Centavos*: normal value, 4s.; approximate value, 3s. 1d.
6 dol. 50 c. = 1*l.* (1888).

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system is now in use; the following are the old weights and measures:—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 101·40 lbs. „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use, but the introduction of the French metric system is contemplated.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF COSTA RICA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister.—Manuel M. Peralta.

Consul-General.—John A. Le Lacheur.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COSTA RICA.

Minister and Consul-General.—Audley C. Gosling, resident at Guatemala.

Consul.—Cecil Sharpe.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Costa Rica.

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DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

Reigning King

Christian IX., born April 8, 1818, the fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. Appointed to the succession of the crown of Denmark by the treaty of London of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853. Succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederik VII., November 15, 1863. Married, May 26, 1842, to Queen *Louise*, born September 7, 1817, the daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Frederik*, heir apparent, born June 3, 1843 ; married July 28, 1869, to Princess *Lowisa*, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway. Offspring of the union are :—1. Prince Christian, born September 26, 1870. 2. Prince Karl, born August 3, 1872. 3. Princess Lowisa, born February 17, 1875. 4. Prince Harald, born October 8, 1876. 5. Prince Ingeborg, born August 2, 1878. 6. Princess Thyra, born March 14, 1880. 7. Prince Gustav, born March 4, 1887. 8. Princess Dagmar, born May 23, 1890.

II. Princess *Alexandra*, born December 1, 1844 ; married, March 10, 1863, to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.

III. Prince *Wilhelm*, born December 24, 1845 ; admiral in the Danish navy ; elected King of the Hellenes, under the title of *Georgios I.*, by the Greek National Assembly, March 31, 1863 ; married, October 27, 1867, to Olga Constantinowna, Grand-Duchess of Russia.

IV. Princess *Marie Dagmar* (Empress *Maria-Feodorovna*), born November 26, 1847 ; married, November 9, 1866, to Alexander III., Emperor of Russia.

V. Princess *Thyra*, born September 29, 1853 ; married, December 21, 1878, to Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland.

VI. Prince *Waldemar*, born October 27, 1858 ; married, October 22, 1885, to Princess Marie d'Orléans, eldest daughter

of the Duc de Chartres, born January 13, 1865 ; offspring, Prince Aage, born June 10, 1887 ; Prince Axel, born August 12, 1888 ; Prince Erich, born November 8, 1890.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

I. Princess *Frederica*, born October 9, 1811 ; married, October 30, 1834, to Duke Alexander of Anhalt-Bernburg ; widow August 19, 1863.

II. Prince *Wilhelm*, born April 10, 1816 ; field-marshal-lieutenant in the service of Austria.

III. Princess *Louise*, born November 18, 1820 ; nominated abbess of the convent of Itzehoe, Holstein, August 3, 1860.

IV. Prince *Julius*, born October 14, 1824 ; general in the Danish army.

V. Prince *Hans*, born December 5, 1825 ; general in the Danish army.

The crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the Princely House of Svend Estridsen the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the house of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the Great Powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish Monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace,' signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853.

King Christian IX. has a civil list of 500,000 rigsdalers settled upon him by vote of the Rigsdag, approved December 17, 1863. The heir apparent of the crown has, in addition, an allowance of 60,000 rigsdalers, settled by law of March 20, 1868.

Subjoined is a list of the Kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I. of Oldenburg :—

House of Oldenburg.

	A.D.		A.D.
Christian I.	1448	Christian V.	1670
Hans	1481	Frederik IV.	1699
Christian II.	1513	Christian VI.	1730
Frederik I.	1523	Frederik V.	1746
Christian III.	1533	Christian VII.	1766
Frederik II.	1559	Frederik VI.	1808
Christian IV.	1588	Christian VIII.	1839
Frederik III.	1648	Frederik VII.	1848

House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Christian IX., 1863.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Denmark is embodied in the charter of June 5, 1849, which was modified in some important respects in 1855 and 1863, but again restored, with various alterations, by a statute which obtained the royal sanction on July 28, 1866. According to this charter, the executive power is in the king and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws in the Rigsdag, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign. The king must be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is declared to be the religion of the State. The Rigsdag comprises the Landsting and the Folkething, the former being a Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsting consists of 66 members. Of these, 12 are nominated for life by the Crown, from among actual or former representatives of the Kingdom, and the rest are elected indirectly by the people for the terms of eight years. The choice of the latter 54 members of the Upper House is given to electoral bodies composed partly of the largest taxpayers in the country districts, partly of deputies of the largest taxpayers in the cities, and partly of deputies from the totality of citizens possessing the franchise. Eligible to the Landsting is every citizen who has passed his twenty-fifth year and is a resident of the district. The Folkething, or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 102 members, returned in direct election, by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. According to the Constitution there should be one member for every 16,000 inhabitants. The franchise belongs to every male citizen who has reached his thirtieth year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who, if he has at any former time been in receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, who is not in private service without having his own household, and who has resided at least one year in the electoral circle on the lists of which his name is inscribed. Eligible for the Folkething are all men of good reputation past the age of twenty-five. Both the members of the Landsting and of the Folkething receive payment for their services at the same rate.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Monday in October. To the Folkething all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsting, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of appointing from its midst every four years the assistant judges of the Rigsret, who, together with the ordinary members of the Høiesteret, form the highest tribunal of the Kingdom (Rigsret), and can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in that chamber of which they are members.

The executive, acting under the king as president, and called the State Council—Statsraadet—consists of the following seven departments:—

1. The Presidency of the Council and Ministry of Finance.—Jacob Brønnum Scavenius *Estrup*, appointed President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Finance, June 11, 1875.
2. Ministry of the Interior.—H. G. *Ingerslev*, appointed August 7, 1885.
3. Ministry of Justice and for Iceland.—J. M. V. *Nellemann*, appointed June 11, 1875.
4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Otto Ditlev, Baron *Rosenørn-Lehn*, appointed October 11, 1875.
5. Ministry of War.—Colonel J. J. *Bahnsen*, appointed September 13, 1884.
6. Ministry of Marine.—Commander N. F. *Ravn*, appointed January 4, 1879.
7. Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—A. H. *Goos*, appointed July 11, 1891.

The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and in case of impeachment, and being found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folkething.

The chief of the dependencies of the Crown of Denmark, Iceland, has its own constitution and administration, under a charter dated January 5, 1874, and which came into force August 1, 1874. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is vested in the Althing, consisting of 36 members, 30 elected by popular suffrage, and 6 nominated by the king. A minister for Iceland, nominated by the king, is at the head of the administration: while the highest local authority is vested in the governor, who resides at Reikjavik. Besides him there are two Amtmands for the western and the northern districts of Iceland.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark, according to the last decennial census, taken February 1, 1890:—

Divisions	Area English sq. m.	Population 1890	Population per sq. m.
City of Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn)) without suburbs	7.7	312,387	40,569
Islands in the Baltic	5,024	917,457	183
Peninsula of Jutland	9,743	942,361	96
Faeroe Islands (17 inhabited)	514	12,954	25
Total	15,289	2,185,159	143

The population (excluding the Faeroes) consisted of 1,059,322 males and 1,112,983 females. The total population at the census

of 1870 was 1,794,723, and of 1880 1,980,259, showing an increase during each of the two decennial periods of nearly 10 per cent., or 1 per cent. per annum. In Denmark proper the town population has increased from 515,758 in 1880 to 663,121 in 1890, or at the rate of 28·7 per cent.; while the rural population has increased from 1,453,281 in 1880 to 1,509,084 in 1890 or at the rate of 3·77 per cent. The population is almost entirely Scandinavian; detailed results of the recent census are not yet published, but in 1880, of the foreign-born population 33,152 were Germans (including 22,007 born in Schleswig), 24,148 Swedes, 2,823 Norwegians, 454 English.

It was found in 1880 that out of every 1,000 people, 469 live exclusively by agriculture, 229 by manufacturing industries, 68 by trade, and 27 by sea-faring and fishing.

The population of the capital, Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn), in 1890, was 312,387, or with suburbs, 375,251; Aarhus, 33,308; Odense, 30,277; Aalborg, 19,503; Horsens, 17,290; Randers, 16,617.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the five years from 1885 to 1889:—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1885	15,645	69,517	39,053	30,464
1886	14,834	70,030	40,044	29,986
1887	14,726	69,417	40,645	28,772
1888	15,091	69,220	43,661	25,559
1889	15,233	69,237	41,856	27,381

There were on an average 2·6 per cent. of the total births stillborn; 10 per cent. of the births were illegitimate.

Emigration carried off, chiefly to the United States, 2,972 persons in 1878; 3,118 in 1879; 5,667 in 1880; 7,985 in 1881; 11,614 in 1882; 8,375 in 1883; 6,307 in 1884; 4,346 in 1885; 6,263 in 1886; 8,801 in 1887; 8,651 in 1888; 8,967 in 1889; 10,298 in 1890.

Religion.

The established religion of Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536, the Church revenue being at that time seized by the Crown, to be delivered up to the university and other religious and educational establishments. The affairs of the National Church are under the superintendence of seven bishops. The bishops have no political character. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect, and no civil disabilities attach to Dissenters. In 1885 there were 1,353 clergymen.

According to the census of 1880, there were only 17,526 persons, or less than one per cent. of the population, not belonging to the Lutheran Church. Of this number 3,946, or nearly one-third, were Jews; the remainder comprised 2,985 Roman Catholics; 1,363 members of the Reformed Church,

Calvinists ; 1,722 Mormons ; 3,687 Baptists ; 1,036 Irvingites ; 1,919 other sects ; and 1,241 without creed or unknown.

Instruction.

Elementary education is widely diffused in Denmark, the attendance at school being obligatory from the age of seven to fourteen. Education is afforded gratuitously in the public schools to children whose parents cannot afford to pay for their teaching. The University of Copenhagen has about 1,300 students. Connected with the university is a polytechnic institution, with 20 teachers, and about 200 students. Between the university and the elementary schools there are 13 public gymnasia, or colleges, in the principal towns of the kingdom, which afford a 'classical' education, and 27 Real-schulen. There are 5 training colleges for teachers. Instruction at the public expense is given in parochial schools, spread all over the country, to the number, according to the latest official statistics, of 2,940, namely, 28 in Copenhagen, 132 in the towns of Denmark, and 2,780 in the rural districts ; with 231,940 pupils in all, or 123 per thousand of population.

Crime.

In 1885, 2,653 males and 872 females were convicted of crime. Before the police-courts 1,888 persons were convicted of mendicancy and vagrancy.

Finance.

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial budget, called the 'Finantslovforslag,' must be laid on the table of the Folkething at the beginning of each session. As to the annual financial accounts, called 'Statsregnskab,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them to be examined by four paid revisers, two of whom are elected by the Folkething and two by the Landsting. Their report is submitted to both Chambers, which, after due consideration, pass their resolution generally to the effect that they have no remarks to make on the balance-sheet.

The following shows the actual revenue and expenditure for the five years ending March 31, 1890 :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Kroner	Kroner
1886	53,667,607	50,035,724
1887	54,769,601	58,091,289
1888	54,333,290	59,868,223
1889	55,934,903	60,162,412
1890	57,392,986	62,329,181

The estimate of revenue for 1890-91 was 54,680,727 kroner, and expenditure 62,300,803 kroner. The following is an abstract of the budget for 1892-93 :—

Revenue	Kroner	Expenditure	Kroner
Balance of domain revenues	856,400	Civil list and appanages	1,155,200
Interest on State assets	4,305,470	Rigsdag and Council of State	306,616
Direct taxes	9,671,200	Interest and expenses on State debt	6,795,680
Indirect taxes, mainly customs and excise.	35,981,000	Pensions, including military invalids	3,414,390
Balance of lotteries	1,025,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	393,364
Revenue from Faeroe Islands	63,556	Ministry of Interior	4,681,578
Separate revenues	767,630	Ministry of Justice	3,874,794
Revenue from employment of property and funding of debt	1,352,680	Ministry of Public Worship & Instruction	3,463,464
Various	660,791	Ministry of War	10,767,167
		Ministry of Marine	6,802,809
		Ministry of Finance	3,339,395
		Iceland	92,164
		Extraordinary State expenditure	9,615,602
		Improvement of State property and reduction of debt	3,876,116
Total revenue	54,683,727	Total expenditure	58,578,341

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a reserve fund of a comparatively large amount. On the 31st of March, 1890, the fund stood at 17,823,139 kroner. The object of the reserve fund is to provide means at the disposal of the Government in the event of sudden occurrences.

The public debt of Denmark has been incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings and the construction of harbours, lighthouses, and other works of public importance. The following table gives the national liabilities at different periods, from 1870 to 1890 :—

Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt	Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt
	Kroner		Kroner
1870	234,740,700	1885	197,197,824
1880	173,838,612	1889	190,331,149
1883	200,855,227	1890	188,148,541

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The total foreign debt amounted in 1890 to 10,605,700 kroner. The external debt is mostly at 4 per cent., and the internal mostly at 3½ per cent.

The entire charge of the debt for 1889-90 was set down as 9,696,158 kroner; after deducting productive investments, &c., the charge per head of population would be about 2s. 9d. The investments of the State, excluding the reserve fund, amount to about 60,000,000 kroner.

Defence.

Copenhagen is the only fortress of importance.

The army of Denmark consists of all the able-bodied young men of the kingdom who have reached the age of 22 years. They are liable to service for eight years in the regular army and its reserve, constituting the first line, and for eight years subsequent in the extra reserve. The drilling is divided into two periods: the first lasts six months for the infantry; five months for the field artillery and the engineers; nine months and two weeks for the cavalry; and four months for the siege artillery and the technic corps. The second period of drill, which is for only a portion of the recruits of each branch of arms, notably those who have profited the least by the first course, lasts nine months for the infantry, eleven months for the cavalry, and one year for the artillery and the engineers. Besides, every corps has to drill each year during thirty to forty-five days. The kingdom is divided into two divisions or commands, the eastern and the western, the former subdivided into two and the latter into three brigades, and each brigade into two battalions. Every brigade furnishes the contingent of a brigade of infantry and one regiment of cavalry. The artillery contingent is furnished one-half by the two first territorial brigades, and the second half by the three other ones. The contingent of the engineers is furnished by the whole brigades.

The forces of the kingdom comprise 31 battalions of infantry of the line with 13 of second reserve; 5 regiments of cavalry, each with 3 squadrons active and a dépôt; 2 regiments of artillery, in 12 batteries, and 4 of reserve, and 2 battalions with 6 companies, and 5 companies of reserve; and 1 regiment of engineers. The total war strength of the army (1891) is 1,200 officers and 41,750 men. Including the Citizen Corps of Copenhagen and Bornholm Island, the total war strength is about 60,000 men. This is exclusive of the extra reserve, only called out in emergencies, and numbering 16,500 officers and men.

The navy of Denmark consisted, in 1891, of 1 sea-going armour-clad, 8 coast-defence armour-clads; 3 protected cruisers; 1 torpedo ship; 4 sea-going torpedo-boats; 5 first-class torpedo-boats and 10 second-class; 20 unprotected vessels; 16 troop-boats, and a few other vessels. There are building: 2 protected cruisers, and 1 sea-going torpedo-boat. The following is a list of the ironclads completed or afloat:—

Names of Ironclads	Launched	Armour Thickness at water-line	Guns		Indi- cated Horse- power	Displace- ment or Tonnage	Knots per hour
			No.	Weight			
		Inches				Tons	
Danmark ¹	1864	4½	12	9 -ton	1,000	4,700	8.1
Gorm ²	1870	7	2	18 -ton	1,600	2,350	12.3
Lindormen ²	1868	5	2	13 -ton	1,500	2,050	12.0
Rolf Krake ²	1863	4½	2	7 -ton	700	1,340	8.0
Iver Hvitfeldt ³	1886	11½	2	28 -ton	5,100	3,260	15.6
Tordenskjold ³	1880	{ No side armour }	1	52 -ton	2,500	2,400	13.3
Helgoland ⁴	1878	12	{ 1 4 }	{ 36 -ton 22 -ton }	4,000	5,300	13.4
Odin ⁴	1872	8	4	18 -ton	2,200	3,050	12.4
Fyen ⁵	1882	13½	{ 4 15 }	{ 43½-ton 4 -ton }	2,540	2,600	13.3
Valkyrie ⁵	1888	24½	{ 2 6 }	{ 13½-ton 43½-ton }	5,300	2,850	17.5

¹ Broadside ship.

² Turret ships.

³ Barbette ships.

⁴ Central battery.

The Danish navy is recruited, by naval conscription, from the coast population. The budget of 1889-90 provides for 1 vice-admiral, 2 rear-admirals, 15 commanders, 36 captains, 81 lieutenants, and sub-lieutenants, 145 ensigns, and 1,137 men.

Production and Industry.

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property, and leaves the tenant entire control of his land so long as the rent is paid.

Of the total area of Denmark 80 per cent. is productive; about one-sixth of the unproductive area is peat bogs. Of the productive area 6 per cent. is forest, and of the remainder less than one-half is arable, and the remainder pasture and meadows. The total area under corn crops, according to latest returns, was 2,917,680 acres; potatoes, 110,306 acres; clover, 396,418 acres; bare fallow, 638,116 acres; grass, meads, &c., 3,163,020 acres. The leading crops in 1889 were oats, 25,758,591 bushels; barley, 19,187,287 bushels; rye, 16,680,111 bushels; wheat, 4,791,268 bushels; potatoes, 16,794,503 bushels; other roots, 28,662,067 bushels; besides vegetables, hay and clover. The total value of the produce in 1889 was 274,396,459 kroner; in 1888, 253,920,580 kroner; and in 1887, 243,483,000 kroner.

On July 16, 1888, there were in Denmark proper, 375,533 horses, 1,459,527 head of cattle, 1,225,196 sheep, 13,405 goats, and 770,785 swine. (In 1881 there were 1,470,078 cattle, and in 1871, 1,238,898.)

In 1890 there were exported 16,217 horses, 139,522 head of cattle, 72,171 sheep and goats, and 111,028 swine.

In 1890 there were in Denmark 113 distilleries (Copenhagen 35), whose output of brandy, reduced to 8°, was 6,544,780 gallons (30,784,571 potter).

In the same year 22,282 tons of beet sugar were produced at 6 sugar factories.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value, according to official returns, of the imports and the exports of home produce (including precious metal) for each of the six years from 1885 to 1890:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
1885	249,223,711	162,261,370	1888	274,863,759	186,596,793
1886	211,613,697	166,746,742	1889	304,327,851	209,319,456
1887	250,698,077	183,103,840	1890	307,031,194	233,837,937

The commerce of Denmark was divided among the following classes in 1889 and 1890:—

—	Imports, 1889	Imports, 1890	Exports, 1889	Exports, 1890
	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner
Foods	110,100	110,300	160,500	179,500
Manufactured articles . .	66,900	68,400	10,900	12,000
Raw products	107,100	106,200	25,000	28,400
Means of production (machinery, &c.)	20,200	22,100	12,900	13,900
Total	304,300	307,000	209,300	233,800

The principal articles of import and export in 1889 and 1890, with their respective values, were as follows:—

—	Imports, 1889	Imports, 1890	Exports, 1889	Exports, 1890
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Colonial goods	28,897,203	25,570,582	9,227,450	7,103,152
Beverages	4,170,407	4,224,100	1,647,912	1,590,886
Textile manufactures . .	38,116,178	38,483,498	4,873,426	4,947,643
Metals and hardware . .	27,215,892	28,795,142	3,361,587	5,139,271
Wood & manufactures . .	15,902,105	18,741,076	3,545,556	2,999,187
Coal	23,499,138	22,510,725	2,360,121	2,235,225
Animals	4,712,863	5,355,738	35,259,765	44,167,905
Pork, butter, eggs, lard	19,328,824	23,868,272	100,997,462	112,313,238
Cereals	31,599,929	31,135,428	12,783,117	14,538,204

The following table shows the distribution of Danish trade among the leading foreign countries with which she deals:—

Countries	1889 Imports from	1890 Imports from	1889 Exports to	1890 Exports to
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Germany	100,304,327	99,509,299	41,480,058	58,589,573
United Kingdom	73,031,161	67,561,373	126,419,552	129,477,205
Sweden and Norway . .	47,645,237	48,534,173	26,269,611	29,238,848
United States	13,864,406	21,345,727	1,871,104	2,175,566
Rest of America	791,047	972,154	94,422	12,105
Russia	26,302,322	27,116,367	2,734,448	2,734,448
Holland	8,708,871	7,138,574	689,279	931,718
Belgium	7,734,206	8,497,664	853,430	1,115,761
France	8,096,622	6,949,740	2,075,942	2,137,204
Danish Colonies	3,777,460	3,885,536	4,050,470	3,959,921

The commercial intercourse between Denmark (including Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, and Greenland) and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table in each of the five years 1886 to 1890, according to the Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports to Great Britain	4,936,992	5,197,758	7,061,396	7,845,877	7,753,889
Imports of British produce	1,729,589	1,845,390	2,082,626	2,364,409	2,539,467

The exports of butter to Great Britain rose from 767,190*l.* in 1870 to 4,422,257*l.* in 1890. The exports of live animals amounted to the value of 908,028*l.*, comprising 245,578*l.* for oxen and bulls; 436,892*l.* for cows and calves; 203,449*l.* for sheep; 16,438*l.* for horses; 5,671*l.* for swine. The export of eggs has risen from 67,654*l.* in 1878 to 359,759*l.* in 1890. The export of lard was 6,845*l.* in 1883, 62,041*l.* in 1885, 141,503*l.* in 1886, and 2,242*l.* in 1890. Of British imports into Denmark, cotton manufactures and yarn amounted to 442,722*l.*, coals to 767,273*l.*, iron, wrought and unwrought, to 214,302*l.*, sugar, 82,144*l.*, and woollens, including yarn, 252,485*l.* in 1890.

Shipping and Navigation.

On January 1, 1891, Denmark and colonies possessed 3,543 vessels of 302,194 registered tons in her merchant marine, of which 330 of 112,788 tons were steamers. In 1890, 28,414 vessels of 2,040,535 tons cargo (723 of 360,308 tons cargo British) entered the Danish ports, and 28,998 vessels of 584,469 tons cargo (696 of 42,676 tons cargo British) cleared, besides 30,414 coasting vessels entered, and 31,386 cleared.

Internal Communications.

There are (1891) railways of a total length of 1,247 English miles open for traffic in the kingdom. Of this total, about 1,000 English miles belong to the State, the total cost of which up to March 31, 1890, was 164,141,474 kroner.

The Post Office in the year 1889 carried 49,015,000 letters and post-cards, and 4,284,000 samples and printed matter. There are 781 post-offices. The State Telegraphs in 1890 carried 1,548,493 messages, of which 567,224 were internal, 948,399 international, 32,870 official. The total length of telegraph lines at the end of 1890 was 3,674 English miles (2,790 belonging to the State), and the length of wire 10,280 English miles. At the same date there were 364 telegraph offices, of which 162 belonged to the State, and 202 to railway companies.

Money and Credit.

In 1886 there were 523 savings-banks; value of deposits, 377,647,960 kroner; number of depositors, 696,578. In 1888 (July 31) the National Bank at Copenhagen had total assets valued at 132,052,245 kroner, including bullion 22,589,170, specie 33,726,314; and liabilities 122,515,060 kroner, including notes 80 millions; capital 27 millions, current accounts 15,282,137.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Denmark, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

Under a law which came into force on January 1, 1875, the decimal system of currency was introduced in Denmark, the unit being the *Krone*, or crown, divided into 100 *öre*.

The *Krone* (= 0.4032 gramme of fine gold) = $\frac{1}{2}$ Danish *Rigsdaler* = 100 *öre* = 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., or about 18 *Kroner* to 1*l.* sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Pund* = 1000 *Kvint* = 1000 *Ort* = 1.1023 lb. avoirdupois. The *Centner* = 100 *Pund* = 110.23 lb. avoirdupois.

The <i>Tönde</i> of grain	.	.	.	.	.	=	3.827	English bushels.
" " oil	.	.	.	.	.	=	28.9189	" gallons.
" " butter	.	.	.	.	.	=	246.9179	lbs. avoirdupois.
" " coal	.	.	.	.	.	=	4.6775	English bushels.
" <i>Pol</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	0.2126	" gallons.
" <i>Viertel</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	1.7011	" "
" <i>Ship Last</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	2	tons.
" <i>Alen</i> (= 2 <i>Fod</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	=	0.6864	" yard.
" <i>Kubik fod</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	1.0918	" cubic ft.
" <i>Register-Ton</i> for sailing ships	.	.	.	.	.	=	1	English ton register.
" " steamers	.	.	.	.	.	=	0.89	" " "

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF DENMARK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—F. E. De Billé, accredited 1890.

Secretary of Legation.—Count Ahlefeld-Laurwig.

Attaché.—Christian August Gosch.

There are Consuls at London (C.G.), Belfast, Edinburgh (C.G.), Hull (C.G.), Liverpool, Auckland (N.Z.), Bombay, Brisbane, Calcutta, Cape Town, Halifax (N.S.), Hong Kong, Kingston (Jamaica), Madeira, Malta, Melbourne, Montreal, Singapore, Sydney, Wellington (N.Z.).

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN DENMARK.

Envoy and Minister.—Hugh Guion MacDonell, C.B., C.M.G., appointed Envoy Feb. 1, 1888.

Secretary.—Sir F. C. E. Denys, Bart.

There are Consuls at Copenhagen, Reikjavik (Iceland), St. Thomas (West Indies).

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of territories in Europe and America, of area and population as follows:—

Colonies	Area English sq. m.	Population
Iceland (1888)	39,756	69,224
Greenland (1888)	46,740	10,221
West Indies (1880)	St. Croix	74
	St. Thomas	23
	St. John	21
Total	86,614	113,208

The possessions in the West Indies alone are of any commercial importance. The inhabitants, mostly free negroes, are engaged in the cultivation of the sugar cane, exporting annually from 12 to 16 million pounds of raw sugar, besides 1 million gallons of rum. The value of the total exports from St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John to Denmark was 1,584,832 kroner in 1883, and 534,085 kroner in 1890; imports from Denmark 365,557 kroner in 1883, 168,882 kroner in 1890. Exports from the Danish West Indies to the United Kingdom amounted to 38,399*l.* in 1884; 14,051*l.* in 1886; 24,660*l.* in 1887; 5,029*l.* in 1889; 2,384*l.* in 1890; and that of the imports of British produce into these islands to 156,123*l.* in 1884; 96,024*l.* in 1886; 98,996*l.* in 1887; 80,926*l.* in 1889; 114,508*l.* in 1890. The chief article of export is unrefined sugar, valued at 98,755*l.* in 1882; 4,802*l.* in 1886; 13,570*l.* in 1888; 3,400*l.* in 1889; 1,403*l.* in 1890; while the British imports are mainly cotton goods, to the value of 45,446*l.*, and coals, 14,532*l.* in 1890. The imports from Greenland to Denmark amounted to 490,748 kroner in 1890, and exports to Denmark to 358,068 kroner.

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ECUADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Ecuador was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the original Republic of Colombia, founded by Simon Bolivar, by uniting the Presidency of Quito to the Vice-Royalty of New Grenada, and the Captaincy-General of Venezuela, when they threw off the Spanish yoke. A Boundary Treaty was concluded between Peru and Ecuador on the 2nd of May, 1890, and sanctioned by the Ecuadorian Congress, but it still lacks ratification by Peru (September 10, 1891). By its Constitution, dating 1884, with modifications in 1887, the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses; the first consisting of two senators for each province (chosen for four years, one-half retiring every two years), and the second of deputies, on the basis of one deputy for every 30,000 inhabitants, chosen for two years; both elected by adults who can read and write and are Roman Catholics. The Congress meets on the 10th of June of every other year at Quito, the capital and seat of the Government, without being summoned by the Government. The election of the President takes place in a direct manner by the people, and that of the Vice-President, whose term of office is also four years, by the same procedure, but two years after that of the President, so that he is a member of two distinct administrations. The Vice-President in certain cases may be called upon to occupy the Presidential chair. He also discharges the duties of President of the Council of State.

President of the Republic.—Señor Don Antonio Flores, elected June 30, 1888.

The President, who receives a salary of 12,000 sucrés a year, theoretically exercises his functions through a Cabinet of four ministers, who, together with himself, may be impeached by Congress, and who, with other seven members, form a Council of State. Each minister receives a salary of 2,880 sucrés a year. The President has the power of veto, but if Congress insist on a vetoed bill becoming law, he has no alternative but to give his assent to it. He may summon an Extraordinary Congress for a specified purpose, but he cannot dissolve the Chambers or shorten their sittings. By the terms of the Constitution privileges of rank and race are not allowed to exist within the Republic, but most of the Indians are virtually in bondage.

Area and Population.

The area of Ecuador is about 120,000 square miles, divided into sixteen provinces and one territory, with about 1,270,000 inhabitants—whites 100,000, mixed 300,000, Indians 870,000. Included in the above statement are the Galapagos or Tortoise Islands, with an area of 2,400 square miles, and a population of about 200.

The population of the Republic is distributed as follows :—

Provinces	Pop.	Provinces	Pop.	Provinces	Pop.
Carchi . . .	36,000	Cañar . . .	64,014	Guayas . . .	98,042
Imbabura . . .	67,940	Azuay . . .	132,400	Manabi . . .	64,123
Pichincha . . .	205,000	Loja . . .	66,456	Esmeraldas . . .	14,553
Leon . . .	109,600	Bolivar . . .	43,000	Oriente . . .	80,000
Tungurahua . . .	103,033	Rios . . .	32,800		
Chimborazo . . .	122,300	Oro . . .	32,600		
					1,271,861

The chief towns are the capital, Quito (50,000), Guayaquil (45,000), Cuenca (25,000), Riobamba (12,000), Ambato, Loja, and Latacunga (each 10,000).

Religion and Instruction.

The religion of the Republic, according to the Constitution, is the Roman Catholic, to the exclusion of every other. Primary education is gratuitous and obligatory. There is a University in Quito with 24 professors and 116 students, and University bodies in Cuenca and Guayaquil. There are 9 schools for higher education, 35 secondary, and 1856 primary schools; the total number of teachers is 1,498, and of pupils 58,192.

There are commercial and technical schools in Quito and Guayaquil.

Justice and Crime.

The appellate courts are the Supreme Court in Quito, and six superior courts at different centres. The inferior courts deal with criminal, civil, and commercial cases. In the Republic there are 33 cantonal and 359 parochial justices, and 85 solicitors admitted to practice. There is a consular court in Quito and one in Guayaquil.

In the one penitentiary of the Republic, which is in Quito, there were on the 1st of September, 1891, 126 men and women convicted of serious crimes.

Finance.

The revenue for 1890 was 4,182,591 sucres = 606,172*l*. (3,175,120 sucres = 460,162*l*. from customs, mostly at Guayaquil), and the expenditure 3,820,600 sucres = 553,710*l*. The surplus is only apparent, as payments which should have been made in 1890 have been deferred. Tithes have been abolished, and a fixed income for the Church has been substituted for them.

The foreign liabilities of the Republic are made up of a debt of 1,824,000*l*., which amount formed the part of the debt assigned to Ecuador on its secession from Colombia in 1830. In 1854 an arrangement was made with the bondholders, under which this debt was recognised by Ecuador, but in 1867 service of this debt ceased. The arrears of interest amount (May 1, 1891) to 428,640*l*. By an arrangement made in August 1890 with the foreign bondholders, the capital of the debt and arrears of interest thereon were to be converted into a debt of 750,000*l*., bearing interest at 4½ per cent. for five years, 4⅓ per cent. for the next five years, and 5 per cent. afterwards, with ½ per cent. sinking fund during the first five years, and 1 per cent. afterwards. This arrangement was accepted by the bondholders subject to the condition that their rights should revive in case any one coupon should remain unpaid more than twelve months. This condition was rejected by the Ecuadorian Government, and the negotiations were broken off.

The internal debt amounts to about 5,000,000 sucres. Its service is indifferently attended to.

Defence.

The Ecuadorian army numbers 3,341 officers and men. This force is composed of 1 brigade of fortress and 1 of field artillery, 4 battalions of infantry, 2 columns of light infantry, and a regiment of cavalry.

The navy consists of a cruiser, which cannot be classified, two small gun-boats for river service, and a transport, which vessels are manned by about 120 men. The national guard is said to consist of 30,000 men.

Commerce.

The exports from Ecuador were valued at 4,915,120 sucres in 1885; 6,565,000 sucres in 1886; 10,119,488 sucres in 1887; 9,100,000 sucres in 1888; 7,910,205 sucres in 1889; 9,761,634 sucres in 1890. The chief exports (1890) were cocoa, 7,404,140 sucres; coffee, 654,320 sucres; straw hats, 337,250 sucres; hides, 226,874 sucres; India rubber, 153,730 sucres; ivory nuts, 130,800 sucres; sugar, 87,356 sucres; specie, gold, &c., 1,042,573 sucres. The imports into Ecuador in 1889 were valued at 9,681,450 sucres; in 1890, 10,016,352 sucres.

The following table shows the value of the trade of Ecuador in 1889 and 1890, with the leading countries with which it does business:—

Countries	Imports into Ecuador		Exports from Ecuador	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
	Sucres	Sucres	Sucres	Sucres
Chili	945,277	365,101	349,096	459,130
Colombia	423,679	107,370	351,063	334,255
France	1,989,426	2,464,064	1,944,534	2,280,218
Germany	1,331,248	1,318,932	1,222,069	1,403,891
Great Britain	2,350,500	2,671,566	1,275,145	1,729,914
Peru	740,331	930,545	173,074	574,251
Spain	273,270	221,944	1,671,829	1,842,350
United States	1,377,592	1,607,461	731,097	930,560

The total value of the exports of Ecuador to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into Ecuador, was as follows in the five years 1886 to 1890, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports to Great Britain .	225,754	219,062	132,360	72,430	72,843
Imports of British produce	254,962	378,633	365,622	266,176	290,743

The chief articles of export from Ecuador to Great Britain consist of cocoa, of the value of 98,561*l.* in 1885, 193,975*l.* in 1886, 155,209*l.* in 1887, 93,715*l.* in 1888, 28,621*l.* in 1889, 44,544*l.* in 1890; Peruvian bark has declined from 100,346*l.* in 1882 to 7,434*l.* in 1890. Of the imports of British produce into Ecuador, cotton goods, to the value of 155,527*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought, 36,531*l.*, formed the principal articles in 1890.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following is the movement of national and foreign shipping at the port of Guayaquil in 1890, which may be considered to include about the whole of the national vessels engaged in trade, except river craft and very small coasting vessels, which are not entered in the register of the Captain of the Port :—

	Entered						Cleared					
	Sailing		Steamers		Total		Sailing		Steamers		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
British	—	—	111	126,600	111	126,600	1	679	111	126,600	112	127,339
National	108	5,070	—	—	108	5,070	86	4,517	—	—	86	4,517
Foreign	33	11,912	87	112,612	120	124,524	32	11,944	87	112,612	119	124,556
Total	141	16,982	198	239,212	339	256,194	119	17,140	198	239,272	317	256,412

Internal Communications.

The roads of the country are mostly bridle-roads only. The one highway is from Quito towards Guayaquil, for a distance of 115 miles, but the work of thus connecting the capital and the port has long been discontinued. There is river communication throughout the principal agricultural districts on the low grounds to the west of the Cordillera by the rivers Guayas, Daule, and Vinces (navigable for 200 miles by river steamers in the rainy season), and other small affluents thereof. Navigation of these inland waters is carried on by about 17 American and Ecuadorian-built side-wheel and screw steamers, and a large fleet of canoes and other small craft.

Only one railway is in course of construction, going from Duran (opposite Guayaquil) to Chimbo, 57 miles. The company held a privilege from the State and had the salt monopoly, which yields about 100,000 sucres net yearly. This privilege has expired, the State has resumed possession of the salt mines, litigation is proceeding between the Government and the contractors, and work is suspended. Last year a French syndicate obtained a concession to continue the line from Chimbo eventually to Quito ; but as yet the necessary funds have not been raised.

The total length of telegraphs is about 1,074 miles, Quito being connected with Guayaquil and the coast, with the Republic of Colombia, and by cable with the rest of the world. A telephonic system with 400 subscribers is established at Guayaquil.

Money and Credit.

By a coinage law of March 1884 the unit of the monetary system is the sucre = a five-franc piece, although the average rate on exchange is only 35*d.* per sucre (33½*d.* in 1889-90). There is no gold in circulation in the country ; such as is introduced or brought down from the interior is bought up only for exchange purposes.

Silver is generally in circulation, but there are no statistics to show the amount. The two Guayaquil banks had deposited in their vaults on December

31, 1890, the sum of 1,406,370 sucres, or 200,000*l.*, and the amount in actual circulation throughout the whole country may be estimated at about 1,500,000 sucres, or 220,000*l.*

No gold, silver, or copper money is minted in the country. The minting of Ecuadorian coin has been done in England (Birmingham), Chili, and Peru : the amount coined for the four years ending with 1889 being about 1,835,000 sucres (262,000*l.*) silver, and 40,000 sucres (6,000*l.*) nickel (nominal value). The amount coined in 1890 was 77,000*l.* silver, and 7,000*l.* nickel.

There are three banks authorised to issue notes for circulation, viz., the Banco del Ecuador, capital 2,000,000 sucres (285,000*l.*) ; Banco Internacional, capital 800,000 sucres (114,000*l.*) ; Banco de la Union, capital 240,000 sucres (40,000*l.*). Its notes only circulate in Quito. During 1885, 6, 7, 8 and 9 the issue was exactly 246,658 sucres (49,331*l.* 6*s.*) in each year. They are in no way related to the State, except that they have to present a monthly state of balances of silver in deposit and notes in circulation. The banks constantly make loans for general or specific objects to the Government, and the debt due on this account to the Bank of Ecuador on December 31, 1890, was 1,115,569 sucres (160,000*l.*) and to the Banco Internacional 409,872 sucres (60,000*l.*). The cash deposited in the two banks on June 30, 1891, was :—

Banco del Ecuador, 1,521,157 sucres.

Banco Internacional, 424,729 sucres.

The authorised issue of notes depends on the stock of silver in the vaults of the bank, and the banks are bound by law to hold one-third of the value of their circulation in coin, silver or gold.

There are no private banks.

There are two newly-started savings banks in Guayaquil, not related in any way to the Government.

The amount of notes in circulation for the past six years has been as follows :—

Years	Bank of Ecuador		Banco Internacional	
	Sucres	£	Sucres	£
1885	1,807,517	= 260,000	176,593	= 25,000
1886	2,128,254	= 304,000	465,599	= 66,500
1887	2,141,716	= 320,000	752,757	= 108,000
1888	2,084,504	= 297,900	859,176	= 122,700
1889	1,685,866	= 241,000	853,264	= 121,900
1890	2,132,560	= 328,090	860,148	= 132,330

Weights and Measures.

By a law of December 6, 1856, the French metrical system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the Republic ; but is not adopted by commerce.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF ECUADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Pedro A. Merino, accredited July 9, 1885.

There are also Consuls at London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ECUADOR.

Minister and Consul-General.—William H. D. Haggard.

Consul at Guayaquil.—Geo. Chambers.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Ecuador.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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Report on the Finances of Ecuador, No. 811, and Report on the Trade and General Condition of Ecuador, No. 951 of 'Diplomatic and Consular Reports.'

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FRANCE.

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL.

SINCE the overthrow of Napoleon III. on September 4, 1870, France has been under a Republican form of government, confirmed on February 25, and June 16, 1875, by an organic law (*Constitution Wallon*), which has been partially modified in June 1879, August 1884, June 1885, and July 1889. It vests the legislative power in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and the executive in the President of the Republic and the Ministry.

The President is elected for seven years, by a majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly, or Congress. He promulgates the laws voted by both Chambers, and ensures their execution. He selects a Ministry from the Chamber, appoints to all civil and military posts, has the right of individual pardon, and is responsible only in case of high treason. The President concludes treaties with foreign Powers, but cannot declare war without the previous assent of both Chambers. Every act of the President has to be countersigned by a Minister. With the consent of the Senate he can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. In case of vacancy, the two Chambers united immediately elect a new President.

President of the Republic—Marie François Sadi Carnot, born at Limoges, 1837; studied at the Ecole Polytechnique and the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées; Under-Secretary of Public Works, 1887; Minister of Public Works, 1880–82; Minister of Finance, 1882, and again 1886. Elected President of the Republic, December 3, 1887.

The present Ministry, appointed by the President of the Republic March 17, 1890, consists of the following members:—

1. *President of the Council and Minister of War*—M. De Freycinet.
2. *Minister of Foreign Affairs*—M. Ribot.
3. *Minister of Finance*.—M. Rouvier.
4. *Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts*.—M. Bourgeois.
5. *Minister of Justice and Public Worship*.—M. Fallières.

6. *Minister of Marine*.—Vice-Admiral *Barbey*.
7. *Minister of Public Works*.—M. *Ives Guyot*.
8. *Minister of Agriculture*.—M. *Develle*.
9. *Minister of Commerce*.—M. *Jules Roche*.
10. *Minister of the Interior*.—M. *Constans*.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon :—

House of Bourbon.

Henri IV.	1589-1810
Louis XIII., 'le Juste'	1610-1643
Louis XIV., 'le Grand'	1643-1715
Louis XV.	1715-1774
Louis XVI. (+ 1793)	1774-1792

First Republic.

Convention	1792-1795
Directoire	1795-1799
Consulate	1799-1804

Empire.

Napoléon I. (+ 1821)	1804-1814
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House of Bourbon restored.

Louis XVIII.	1814-1824
Charles X. (+ 1836)	1824-1830

House of Bourbon-Orléans.

Louis Philippe (+ 1850)	1830-1848
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Second Republic.

Provisional Government, Feb.—Dec.	1848
Louis Napoléon	1848-1852

Empire restored.

Napoléon III. (died 1873)	1852-1870
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Third Republic.

Government of National Defence	1870-1871
Louis A. Thiers, President	1871-1873
Marshal MacMahon „	1873-1879
F. J. P. Jules Grévy „	1879-1887
M. F. Sadi Carnot „	1887

The Chamber of Deputies is elected for four years, by universal suffrage, and each citizen 21 years old, who can prove a six months' residence in any one town or commune, and not otherwise disqualified, has the right of vote. The only requisite for being a Deputy is to be a citizen and 25 years of age. The manner of election of Deputies has been modified several times since 1871. The *scrutin de liste*, under which each elector votes for as many Deputies as the entire department has to elect, was introduced in 1871. In 1876 it was replaced by the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, under which each department is divided into a number of *arrondissements*, each elector voting for one Deputy only; in 1885 there was a return to the *scrutin de liste*, and in 1889 the uni-nominal vote was reintroduced. In 1889 it was enacted that each candidate is bound to make, within the fortnight which precedes the elections, a declaration as to his being a candidate for a given constituency, and for one constituency only—all votes which eventually may be given for him in other constituencies being reckoned as void. Multiple elections and elections of persons previously condemned by the law courts are thus rendered impossible. The task of annulling illegal elections, which formerly belonged to the Chamber, has been vested in special electoral committees, partly nominated *ad hoc* by the

Prefect of the Department, and partly composed of Municipal Councillors.

The Chamber is now composed of 584 Deputies; each 'arrondissement' elects one Deputy, and if its population is in excess of 100,000, it is divided into two constituencies. There were 10,387,330 inscribed electors in 1889, and 7,953,382 voted.

The Senate is composed of 300 members, elected for nine years from citizens 40 years old, one-third retiring every three years. The election of the Senators is indirect, and is made by an electoral body composed (1) of delegates chosen by the Municipal Council of each commune in proportion to the population; and (2) of the Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the department. Besides the 225 Departmental Senators elected in this way, there were, according to the law of 1875, 75 Senators elected for life by the united two Chambers; but by the Senate Bill of 1884 it was enacted that vacancies arising among the Life Senatorships would be filled by the election of ordinary nine-years Senators. The Princes of deposed dynasties are precluded from sitting in the Upper House.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous summons is made by the President of the Republic, and they must remain in session at least five months out of the twelve. The President is bound to convoke them if the demand is made by one-half of the number of members composing each Chamber. The President can adjourn the Chambers, but the adjournment cannot exceed the term of a month, nor occur more than twice in the same session. The Senate has, conjointly with the Chamber of Deputies, the right of initiating and framing laws. Nevertheless, financial laws must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

All bills, before being introduced either into the Senate or Chamber, are submitted to special *bureaux* or committees, which report to the Chambers. Bills may be introduced either by the Ministry or the President (through the Ministry), or by private members. The Chamber can be dissolved by the President upon advice of the Senate. The President and the Ministers may be impeached by the Chamber of high treason, in which case the Senate acts as a High Court of Justice. The same function is vested in the Senate for all other cases of high treason.

The Deputies are paid 9,000 francs, and the Senators 15,000 francs a year. The President's dotation is 600,000 francs, with a further allowance of 600,000 francs for his expenses.

France has, besides, a special institution under the name of

Conseil d'Etat, which was introduced by Napoleon I., and has been maintained since. It is presided over by the Minister of Justice, and is composed of Councillors, Masters of Requests (*Maîtres de Requêtes*), and Auditors, all appointed by the President of the Republic. Its duty is to give opinion upon such questions, chiefly those connected with administration, as may be submitted to it by the Government.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For administrative purposes France is divided into 86 departments, or 87 if the 'territory of Belfort' (a remnant of the department of Haut-Rhin) be considered as a separate department. Since 1889 the three departments of Algeria are also treated, for most purposes, as part of France proper. The department has representatives of all the Ministries, and is placed under a Prefect, nominated by Government, and having wide and undefined functions. He is assisted by a Prefectorial Council, whose advice he may take without being bound to follow it. The Prefect is a representative of the Executive, and, as such, supervises the execution of the laws, issues police regulations, nominates subordinate officials, and has under his control all officials of the State. In most *arrondissements* there is a Sub-prefect.

The unit of local government is the *commune*, the size and population of which vary very much. There are 36,131 communes, and new ones cannot be created otherwise than by law. Most of them (31,488) have less than 1,500 inhabitants, and 17,181 have even less than 500; while 99 communes only have more than 20,000 inhabitants. The local affairs of the commune are under a Municipal Council, composed of from 10 to 36 members, elected by universal suffrage, and by the *scrutin de liste*; but each act of the Council must receive the approval of the Prefect, while many must be submitted to the Council General, or even to the President of the Republic, before becoming lawful. Even the Commune's quota of direct taxation is settled by persons chosen by the Prefect from among the lists of candidates drawn up by the Municipal Council.

Each Municipal Council elects a Mayor, who is simply considered as an intermediary between the Prefect and the commune. The Mayor is the head of the local police under the orders of the Prefect.

In Paris the Municipal Council is composed of 80 members; each of the 20 *arrondissements* into which the city is subdivided has its own Mayor. The place of the Mayor of Paris is taken by the Prefect of Police. Lyons has an elected Mayor, but the control of the police is vested in the Prefect of the department of the Rhone.

The next unit is the *canton* (2,871 in France), which is composed of an average of 12 communes, although the larger communes are, on the contrary, divided into several cantons. It is a seat of a justice of the peace.

The district, or *arrondissement* (362 in France), has an elected *conseil d'arrondissement*, whose chief function is to allot among the communes their respective parts in the direct taxes assigned to each *arrondissement* by the Council General. That body stands under the control of the Sub-prefect. A varying number of *arrondissements* form a department, which has its *conseil générale* renewed by universal suffrage to the extent of one-half every three years. These *conseils* may deliberate upon all economical affairs of the department, but their financial resources are mostly insignifi-

cant, and besides the repartition of the direct taxes among the *arrondissements*, their activity is confined to the roads, normal schools, and a few undertakings for the relief of the poor. Their decisions are controlled by the Prefect, and may be annulled by the President of the Republic.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The area of France has changed but little since the treaties of 1815. In 1860, after the Italian War, it was increased by the annexation of Savoie and Nice from Italy; and by the treaty of May 10, 1871, France lost the entire department of the Bas-Rhin, two *arrondissements*, with a fraction of a third, of the Haut-Rhin, and the greater portion of the department of Moselle, making altogether an area of 5,590 square miles and 1,600,000 inhabitants, part of whom emigrated into France during the next few years.

The following table gives the area, in English square miles, and the legal population (including those present and absent) of the 87 departments of France according to the census returns of May 31, 1886, and April 12, 1891:—

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population		Population per square mile, 1891
		May 31, 1886	April 12, 1891	
Ain	2,239	364,408	356,907	159·0
Aisne	2,839	555,925	545,493	192·1
Allier	2,822	424,582	424,382	150·4
Alpes (Basses-)	2,685	129,494	124,285	46·2
Alpes (Hautes-)	2,158	122,924	115,522	53·3
Alpes-Maritimes	1,482	238,057	258,571	174·2
Ardèche	2,136	375,472	371,269	173·5
Ardennes	2,020	332,759	324,923	160·8
Ariège	1,890	237,619	227,491	120·3
Aube	2,317	257,374	255,548	110·2
Aude	2,438	332,080	317,372	130·2
Aveyron	3,376	415,826	400,467	118·2
Belfort (territ. de)	235	79,758	83,670	356·0
Bouches-du-Rhône	1,971	604,857	630,622	322·6
Calvados	2,132	437,267	428,945	201·1
Cantal	2,217	241,742	239,601	108·1
Charente	2,294	366,408	360,259	156·1
Charente-Inférieure	2,635	462,803	456,202	173·2
Cher	2,780	355,349	359,276	129·3
Corrèze	2,265	326,494	328,119	145·0
Corse	3,377	278,501	288,596	85·6
Côte-d'Or	3,383	381,574	376,866	111·3

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population		Population per square mile, 1891
		May 31, 1886	April 12, 1891	
Côtes-du-Nord	2,659	628,256	618,652	232·4
Creuse	2,150	284,942	284,660	132·3
Dordogne	3,546	492,205	478,471	134·9
Doubs	2,018	310,963	303,081	150·2
Drôme	2,518	314,615	306,419	121·7
Eure	2,300	358,829	349,471	152·0
Eure-et-Loir	2,268	283,719	284,683	125·2
Finistère	2,595	707,820	727,012	280·0
Gard	2,253	417,099	419,388	186·1
Garonne (Haute-)	2,429	481,169	472,383	194·4
Gers	2,425	274,391	261,084	107·7
Gironde	3,761	775,845	793,528	211·0
Hérault	2,393	439,044	461,651	193·0
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,597	621,384	626,875	241·3
Indre	2,624	296,147	292,868	111·6
Indre-et-Loire	2,361	340,921	337,298	143·5
Isère	3,201	581,680	572,145	178·5
Jura	1,928	281,292	273,028	141·8
Landes	3,599	302,266	297,842	82·7
Loir-et-Cher	2,452	279,214	280,358	114·2
Loire	1,838	603,384	616,227	335·2
Loire (Haute-)	1,916	320,063	316,735	164·8
Loire-Inférieure	2,654	643,884	645,263	243·0
Loiret	2,614	374,875	377,718	144·5
Lot	2,012	271,514	253,885	126·1
Lot-et-Garonne	2,067	307,437	295,360	142·8
Lozère	1,996	141,264	135,527	62·0
Maine-et-Loire	2,749	527,680	518,589	188·3
Manche	2,289	520,865	513,815	224·5
Marne	3,159	429,494	434,692	137·5
Marne (Haute-)	2,402	247,781	243,533	101·3
Mayenne	1,996	340,063	332,387	166·5
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,025	431,693	444,150	219·2
Meuse	2,405	291,971	292,253	121·4
Morbihan	2,625	535,256	544,470	210·8
Nièvre	2,632	347,645	343,581	130·5
Nord	2,193	1,670,184	1,736,341	791·0
Oise	2,261	403,146	401,835	177·6
Orne	2,354	367,248	354,387	150·5
Pas-de-Calais	2,551	853,526	874,364	342·6
Puy-du-Dôme	3,070	570,964	564,266	183·5
Pyrénées (Basses-)	2,943	432,999	425,027	144·2
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	1,749	234,825	225,861	122·5
Pyrénées-Orientales	1,592	211,187	210,125	131·7
Rhône	1,077	772,912	806,737	748·6
Saône (Haute-)	2,062	290,954	280,856	136·1
Saône-et-Loire	3,302	625,885	619,523	187·6
Sarthe	2,396	436,111	429,737	179·3
Savoie	2,224	267,428	263,297	118·8

Departments	Area ; English sq. miles	Population		Population per sq. mile, 1891
		May 31, 1886	April 12, 1891	
Savoie (Haute-)	1,667	275,018	268,267	161.0
Seine	183.6	2,961,089	3,141,595	17,108.9
Seine-Inferieure	2,330	833,386	839,876	360.5
Seine-et-Marne	2,215	355,136	356,709	161.0
Seine-et-Oise	2,164	618,089	628,590	290.5
Sèvres (Deux)	2,317	353,766	354,282	152.9
Somme	2,379	548,982	546,495	229.8
Tarn	2,217	358,757	346,739	156.5
Tarn-et-Garonne	1,436	214,046	206,596	143.7
Var	2,349	283,689	288,336	123.0
Vauchuse	1,370	241,787	235,411	171.8
Vendée	2,588	434,808	442,355	171.0
Vienne	2,691	342,785	344,355	127.9
Vienne (Haute-)	2,130	363,182	372,878	175.0
Vosges	2,266	413,707	410,196	181.0
Yonne	2,868	355,364	344,688	120.2
Total	204,092	33,218,903	38,343,192	187.8

The population actually present at the date of the Census in 1886 was 37,886,566, and in 1891, 38,095,156.

It will be seen that between 1886 and 1891 there has been a decrease of population in 55 departments, and an increase in 32. In 1891 there were 362 arrondissements, 2,881 cantons, and 36,144 communes.

Notwithstanding a moderate death-rate, the population of France increases more slowly than in most States of Western Europe, owing to the low rate of births, as seen from the following table, which gives the average annual numbers of marriages, births, and deaths for decennial periods :—

Years	Average Popula- tion in millions	Marriages in thousands	Births in thousands	Deaths ¹ in thousands	Per 1,000 Inhabitants						Number of Births per Marriage
					Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births	Illegiti- mate	Still-born	
1811-20	29.7	234	942	773	7.9	31.7	26.0	5.7	—	—	4.0
1821-30	31.8	247	974	790	7.8	30.6	24.8	5.8	—	—	3.7
1831-40	33.6	266	967	828	7.9	28.8	24.6	4.2	—	—	3.3
1841-50	35.3	279	962	817	7.9	27.3	23.2	4.1	—	—	3.2
1851-60	36.5	287	953	866	7.9	26.6	23.7	2.9	74	42	3.0
1861-70	38.2	301	932	888	7.9	24.4	23.2	1.2	76	45	3.0
1871-80	36.7	295	935	871	8.0	25.4	23.7	1.7	72	46	2.9
1881-85	37.8	284	935	841	7.5	24.9	22.3	1.6	78	47	3.0

¹ Not including still-births.

The changes of area and population since 1801 (date of the first census taken) are seen from the following table. The third, fourth, and fifth columns give [in brackets] for the first five censuses the population, its density, and its average annual increase *on the present territory of France*, and are thus comparable with the data for the censuses posterior to the loss of Alsace and Lorraine.

Dates	Area : sq. miles	Population	Inhabitants per sq. mile	Annual Increase per 10,000 inhabita.
1801	204,765	27,349,003 [26,930,756]	134 [132]	— —
1821	—	30,461,875 [29,871,176]	149 [146]	57 [55]
1841	—	34,230,178 [33,406,864]	167 [164]	62 [58]
1861	209,625	37,446,313 [35,844,902]	178 [176]	37 [36]
1866	—	38,192,064 [36,495,489]	182 [179]	40 [36]
1872	204,092	36,102,921	177	-96 ¹ [-17] ¹
1876	—	36,905,788	181	54
1881	—	37,672,048	184	41
1886	—	38,218,903	187	29
1891	—	38,343,192	187·8	6·5

¹ Decrease.

The foreigners residing in France make no less than 3 per cent. of the aggregate population. The items for 1886 appeared as follows:—

Belgians	482,261	Austro-Hungarian	12,090
Italians	264,568	Russians	11,980
Germans	100,114	Miscellaneous	73,230
Spaniards	79,550		
Swiss	78,584	Total (1886)	1,126,531
Dutch	37,149	„ (1851)	379,289
English	36,134	„ (1891)	1,101,728

Occupations of Population.—According to the results of the census of 1886, it appears that of the total population the number engaged in agriculture amounted to 17,698,402; in industry, 9,289,206; transport, 1,020,721; trade, 4,247,764; public forces, 613,362; public administration, 711,027; liberal professions, 1,094,233; independent persons, 2,295,966; without profession, 237,899; not classed, 490,374; of unknown professions, 231,805,

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Illegitimate Children	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Still-born
1870	223,705	943,515	70,415	1,046,909	-103,394	—
1886	283,193	912,782	74,552	860,222	52,560	43,581
1887	277,060	899,333	73,854	842,797	56,536	42,930
1888	276,848	882,639	74,919	837,867	44,772	42,070
1889	272,934	880,579	73,571	794,933	85,520	42,449
1890	269,332	838,059	71,086	876,505	-38,446	40,535

The movement of the population is very unequal over France, and from year to year the deaths are in excess of the births in from 32 to 60 departments out of 87.

In 1890 the excess of deaths over births was 1·0 per 1,000 inhabitants. In France, as a whole, there were 95·6 births for every hundred deaths, the proportion of births for every 100 deaths varying from 132 in Pas-de-Calais and 125 in Nord to 65 in Lot-et-Garonne, and 62 in Gers. The births exceeded the deaths in only 17 out of the 87 departments of France. In Corsica there were 114 births for every 100 deaths. The birth-rate for all France was 21·8 per 1,000 inhabitants, and the death-rate 22·7 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Illegitimate births formed 8·5 per cent. of all births, as against 7·5 per cent. in 1881; it reached as much as 24 per cent. in the department of the Seine (Paris), from 14 per cent. in the North, and in Brittany it was from 2 to 4 per cent. of all births. The average with foreigners in France was 13·5 per 100 births.

The number of divorces is rapidly increasing; it was 3,636 in 1887, 4,708 in 1888, 4,786 in 1889, and 5,457 (7 per 10,000 households) in 1890, the aggregate number of 27,471 divorces having been registered since the new law was voted in 1884.

Emigration.

The total number of emigrants from French ports to countries beyond Europe during the three years 1886-88 was 209,726, of whom, however, only 41,823 were French. In 1885 the number of emigrants was 6,063, in 1886 7,314, in 1887 11,170, and in 1888 23,339. The majority of the emigrants go to the United States and the Argentine Republic. At the census of 1881 it was found that of the total population 22,702,356 were born within their communes.

As in other countries of Europe, there is a steady movement from the country towards the cities. In 1846 the rural population constituted 75·58 per cent. of the total, and the urban 24·42 per cent.; while in 1886 the former was 64·05, and the latter 35·95. In 1881, of the total increase of 766,260, more than two-thirds, or 561,869, belonged to the 47 towns of more than 30,000 inhabitants.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following, according to the census of 1891, are the towns with a communal population over 30,000:—

Paris	2,447,957	Montpellier	69,258	Avignon	43,453
Lyon	416,029	Rennes	69,232	Lorient	42,116
Marseille	403,749	Tourcoing	65,477	Levallois-Perret	39,857
Bordeaux	252,415	Dijon	65,428	Dunkerque	39,498
Lille	201,211	Orléans	63,705	Cherbourg	38,554
Toulouse	149,791	Grenoble	60,439	Poitiers	37,497
St. Etienne	133,443	Tours	60,335	Angoulême	36,690
Nantes	122,750	Le Mans	57,412	Cette	36,541
Le Havre	116,369	Calais	56,867	Perpignan	33,878
Roubaix	114,917	Besançon	56,055	Rocheport	33,334
Rouen	112,352	Versailles	51,679	Boulogne-sur-	
Reims	104,186	St. Denis	50,992	Seine	32,569
Nice	88,273	Troyes	50,330	Pau	32,111
Nancy	87,110	Clermont-Ferrand	50,119	Périgueux	31,439
Amiens	83,654	St. Quentin	47,551	Roanne	31,380
Toulon	77,747	Béziers	45,475	St. Nazaire	30,935
Brest	75,854	Bourges	45,342	Clichy	30,608
Limoges	72,697	Boulogne	45,205	Laval	30,374
Angers	72,669	Caen	45,201		
Nîmes	71,623				

The aggregate population of these 56 towns is 6,862,822, and the increase during 1886-91, 340,396. Of the 36,144 communes in France, only 232 have a population over 10,000.

Religion.

The population of France, at the census of December 1881, consisted of 29,201,703 Roman Catholics, being 78·50 per cent. of the total population; 692,800 Protestants, or 1·8 per cent. of the population, as compared with 584,757 in 1872; of 53,436 Jews, and 7,684,906 persons 'who declined to make any declaration of religious belief.' This was the first census at which 'non-professants' were registered as such. On former occasions it had been customary to class all who had refused to state what their religion was, or who had denied having any religion, as Roman Catholic. The number of persons set down as belonging to 'various creeds' was 33,042.

All religions are equal by law, and any sect which numbers 100,000 adherents is entitled to a grant; but at present only the Roman Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and Mussulmans (Algeria, &c.) have State allowances. In the Budget for 1892 these grants were as follows:—

	Francs
Administration, &c.	259,500
Roman Catholic worship, and places of worship	41,835,817
Protestant worship, &c.	1,551,600
Jewish worship, &c.	180,900
Protestant and Jewish places of worship	40,000
Mussulman worship	216,340
Various	13,000
Total	45,057,157

There are 17 archbishops and 67 bishops; and of the Roman Catholic Church on January 1, 1890, the secular clergy numbered in all 50,420, besides 4,376 teachers and 9,526 pupils in the ecclesiastical seminaries. The value of the total gifts and legacies made to the Church during the present century up to 1882 is 23,976,733 francs. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession, or Lutherans, are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory; while the members of the Reformed Church, or Calvinists, are under a Council of Administration, the seat of which is at Paris. In 1890 there were 700 Protestant pastors, and 57 Jewish rabbis and assistants. In the Protestant Theological Faculté there were 915 students in 1891.

Instruction.

Public education in France is entirely under the supervision of the Government. The highest schools, or universities, go by the name of 'facultés de l'état.' There are 15 'facultés des lettres,' at Paris, Aix, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Lille, Grenoble, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse. At all of these, except Aix, are also 'facultés des

sciences,' besides one at Marseilles. There are also 2 'facultés' of Protestant theology, 15 'facultés de droit,' and 6 'facultés de médecine.' In 1890 there were 4,570 students of law; 6,590 students of medicine; 2,214 students of pharmacy. To the support of the facultés the sum of 11,600,370 francs was set down in the budget of 1891. The Roman Catholic theological 'facultés' were suppressed in 1885, but the Catholic universities exist still on certain conditions. (See under RELIGION.)

Among the 295,707 young men examined on the conscription list of 1890, 9·5 per cent. could neither read nor write.

The law of June 16, 1881, rendered primary instruction obligatory; that of March 28, 1882, rendered it gratuitous; that of October 30, 1886, reorganised education, and ordained that within a certain period all public schools should be under the charge of laymen. In 1890 there were only 59 communes which had no primary school, public or private. The public funds, communal, departmental, and State, devoted to primary instruction in France amounted in 1857 to 16,523,969 francs, in 1878 to 59,216,449 francs, and in 1889 to 155,000,000 francs (including Algeria). In 1890 the total number of children between the ages of 6 and 13 years was found to be 4,729,511. In 1890, 4,579,461 children of school age were enrolled in primary and infant schools, besides 70,900 in Algeria. About 78,000 are taught in higher schools, and nearly 10,000 at home, while many children between 11 and 13 years of age discontinue attendance at school, having received certificates of primary instruction. The number of untaught children is thus very small. The following table shows the number of the various classes of schools and the number of pupils in France for the school year 1888-9:—

—	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total	Pupils
Elementary:—				
Infant schools	2,530	2,626	5,156	68,208
Primary schools	66,494	14,380	80,874	5,521,220
Total elementary	69,024	17,006	86,030	5,589,428
Secondary public:—				
Lycées	105	—	—	50,992
Communal colleges	238	—	—	32,873
For girls	50	—	—	7,043
Total secondary	393	—	—	90,908

The total number of elementary pupils includes 39,350 receiving higher primary instruction.

There was, it will be seen, one elementary school for every 445 inhabitants, and one pupil in every 6 of the population. The number of public schools directed by clericals was, in 1890 reduced to 595 for boys, 6,501 for girls, and 615 mixed. In private education the number of lay schools was 788 for boys, 2,311 for girls, 512 mixed; and of clerical schools 1,999 for boys, 8,521 for girls, 249 mixed. The total number of teachers in lay primary schools was 94,326, in clerical schools 46,932, in 1890. In the budget of 1889-1 the sum of 108,300,840 francs was set down for primary education, and 16,826,750 francs for secondary education. There were in 1890 86 normal schools for males, and 84 for females. In 6,485 communes education is provided for adult males, and in 994 for adult females, the total number of pupils in 1888-9 being 152,162 males and 25,080 females. There are besides numerous technical, industrial, and other special schools.

Justice and Crime.

The Courts of First Instance in France are those of the Justices of Peace and the Police Court, where all petty offences are disposed of. The Police Correctional Courts pronounce upon all graver cases of misdemeanour (*délits*), including cases involving several years' imprisonment. They have no jury, and consist of 3 judges. In all general cases, the preliminary inquiry is made in secrecy by an examining magistrate (*juge d'instruction*), who may dismiss the case or send it for trial. The Court of Assizes is assisted by 12 jurors, who decide by simple majority. The highest courts are the 26 Courts of Appeal, composed each of one President and 4 Councillors for all criminal cases which have been tried without a jury, and by one Court of Cassation which sits at Paris, and is composed of a First President, 3 Presidents of Sections, and 45 Councillors, for all criminal cases tried by jury.

All Judges are nominated by the President of the Republic, and can be dismissed by him.

The agencies for the prosecution of misdemeanours and crimes in 1888 appeared as follows:—Gendarmes, 20,919; commissaires de police, 1,087; agents de police, 14,111; gardes champêtres, 31,522; private sworn 'gardes,' 38,751; forest gardes, 7,649; fishing police, 5,085; customs officials, 21,648; total, 140,772.

The following table shows the number of persons convicted before the various courts in the years given:—

Year	Assize Courts	Correctional Tribunals	Police Courts
1884	3,082	195,725	470,904
1885	3,028	211,797	450,773
1886	3,128	210,805	451,369
1887	3,179	216,461	443,763
1888	3,034	215,993	429,988

The French penal institutions consist, first, of Houses of Arrest (3,094 *chambres de sûreté* and 35 *dépôts de sûreté*). Next come 380 Departmental Prisons, also styled *maisons d'arrêt, de justice* and *de correction*, where both persons awaiting trial and those condemned to less than one year's imprisonment are kept, as also a number of boys and girls transferred from, or going to be transferred to, reformatories. The reformatories are 11 for boys and 3 for girls, belonging to the State, and 21 for boys and 9 for girls rented to private persons and institutions. The Central Prisons (*maisons de force et de correction*), where all prisoners condemned to more than one year's imprisonment are kept, provided with large industrial establishments for the work of prisoners, are 16 for men and 5 for women. To the same category belong the agricultural penitentiaries recently introduced in Corsica.

All persons condemned to hard labour and many condemned to 'reclusion' are sent to New Caledonia or Guiana (military and *récidivistes*); the *dépôt de forçats* of St. Martin-de-Ré is a *dépôt* for transferred hard-labour convicts. The prison population in France on January 1, 1888 (last figures published), was 44,248, of whom 6,461 were females: 24,967 were in Departmental Prisons; 13,182 in Central Prisons; 6,099 (1887) in reformatories. There are about 13,000 in Caledonia and Guiana.

Pauperism.

There is no Government system of poor relief in France. The poor are assisted partly through public '*bureaux de bienfaisance*' and partly by private and ecclesiastical charity. They are partly under the care of the communes and partly of the departments, both of which contribute, and ultimately under the supervision of Government. The funds of the '*bureaux de bienfaisance*' are partly derived from endowments, partly from communal contributions, and partly from public and private charity. In 1888 there were 15,138 of such bureaux, with a total revenue of 38,359,101 francs, the expenditure amounting to 35,893,331 francs. The number of poor relieved was 1,647,720. Public assistance is also rendered to poor or destitute children. At the end of 1888 there were 2,068 sick children in hospital, 59,535 domiciled in the country, and 44,598 who were being assisted at their homes. The total expenditure amounted to 17,159,681 francs. There are also public establishments for the sick and for aged persons and imbeciles.

Finance.

I. STATE OF FINANCE.

The revenues of the State consist of: (1) four chief direct taxes, forming 15 per cent. of the revenue: (a) the land tax; (b) the '*personnelle mobilière*,' consisting of a capitation tax of

from 1 fr. 50 c. to 4 fr. 50 c., levied upon each person, not a pauper, and of a house tax; (c) the door and window tax; and (d) trade-licenses. There are also the 'additional centimes' (so many centimes per franc levied, intended for local budgets); (2) indirect taxes (about 62 per cent. of the revenue); (3) State monopolies: tobacco, gunpowder, post and telegraphs (about 20 per cent. of revenue); (4) the income from national land; and (5) various sources, such as a few State manufactures, State railways, and so on. The average taxation per head amounts to 86 fr., of which about 69 fr. go to the State, and the remainder to the local budgets. To the above must be added, the extraordinary receipts—chiefly loans—the revenue inscribed 'pour ordre,' being transferences from one branch of the Administration to another.

The following table shows the budget estimates for the revenue for 1892 and the rectified budget estimates of the revenue for 1891:—

	1892	1891
	Francs	Francs
Land tax:—		
Land	111,658,768	111,657,686
Buildings	71,899,800	71,251,080
Personal property	82,328,960	81,640,800
Doors and windows	53,781,280	53,285,600
Trade licences	113,666,600	111,648,000
Tax 'de 1 ^{er} avertissement'	622,500	628,500
Carriages, horses, and other special taxes	29,963,100	29,662,700
Direct taxes, Algeria	8,808,700	9,114,300
Total, direct taxes	472,729,708	468,888,666
Registration	538,224,600	505,502,741
Stamps	169,678,300	163,969,011
Customs	415,341,700	375,321,631
Excise, and other indirect taxes	590,572,600	617,575,148
Sugar	181,000,000	175,570,000
Indirect taxes, Algeria	20,067,900	19,363,048
Total, indirect taxes	1,982,618,400	1,922,854,579
State monopolies	619,523,820	615,059,894
Domains and forests	44,714,780	43,937,449
Various revenues	26,030,930	26,441,597
Total, ordinary revenue	3,145,617,638	3,077,182,185

	1892	1891
	Francs	Francs
Exceptional resources	12,176,945	27,174,981
Receipts <i>d'ordre</i>	60,609,550	60,940,461
Total, general budget	3,218,404,133	3,165,297,627
Special resources	454,351,426	447,700,191
Budget ' <i>pour ordre</i> '	107,322,133	100,387,936
Grand total	3,780,077,692	3,713,385,754

The following table shows the budget estimates of the expenditure for 1892 and the rectified estimates of the expenditure for 1891 :—

	1892	1891
	Francs	Francs
Public debt	1,284,191,374	1,271,745,358
President, Chamber, and Senate	13,094,440	13,051,940
Ministries :		
Justice	37,505,816	37,493,250
Religion	45,057,157	45,067,003
Foreign Affairs	15,078,800	14,741,800
Interior, France	69,634,702	69,469,278
Algeria	7,441,295	7,254,447
Finance	19,967,490	19,937,670
Posts and Telegraphs	151,673,074	146,147,998
War, ordinary	585,118,197	567,669,040
extraordinary	85,402,500	108,060,000
Marine	212,903,414	209,563,781
Colonies	55,125,467	53,550,553
Public Instruction	178,512,914	173,872,524
Fine Arts	8,140,955	8,106,455
Commerce and Industry	19,599,836	19,725,286
Agriculture	36,072,650	36,048,050
Public Works, ordinary	86,478,000	167,460,480
extraordinary	110,647,000	
Expenses of collecting taxes	183,154,944	183,387,909
Repayments, &c.	13,025,700	13,028,700
Total, general budget	3,217,825,525	3,164,881,549
Special resources	454,351,426	447,700,191
Expenditure ' <i>pour ordre</i> '	107,322,133	100,387,936
Grand total	3,779,499,084	3,712,969,676

The following figures, published by the Direction Générale de la Comptabilité Publique in February 1891, do not include the

'budget sur ressources spéciales,' and represent the actual verified revenue (inclusive of loans) and expenditure for 12 years :—

Years	Revenue			Total Expenditure
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1878	2,852,546,365	574,876,461	3,427,422,826	3,347,810,957
1879	2,965,551,890	524,790,497	3,490,342,387	3,322,621,928
1880	2,956,923,947	573,899,336	3,530,823,283	3,364,577,722
1881	2,988,374,978	797,069,391	3,785,444,369	3,616,401,846
1882	2,980,477,689	663,624,875	3,644,102,564	3,686,650,040
1883	3,037,973,018	614,965,704	3,652,938,722	3,715,366,615
1884	3,032,014,444	416,781,288	3,448,795,732	3,538,714,027
1885	3,056,635,831	263,626,782	3,320,262,613	3,466,923,058
1886	2,940,291,981	229,133,507	3,169,425,488	3,293,561,815
1887	2,968,477,833	275,405,732	3,243,883,565	3,260,964,639
1888	3,107,534,722	160,256,078	3,267,790,800	3,220,594,184
1889	3,108,072,541	163,253,131	3,271,325,672	3,247,131,879
Total .	35,994,875,239	5,257,682,782	41,252,558,021	41,081,318,710
Borrowed from preceding budgets . . .			469,986,447	—
Net totals			40,782,571,574	41,081,318,710

Since 1869 the budget has nearly doubled. To the budget of 1892 is annexed a statement, showing the deficits of the ordinary budgets from the period anterior to 1814 down to the end of 1889, as follows :—

Period	Government	Deficit
		Francs
Before 1815	Napoleon I. and previously . . .	99,678,480
1815 to 1829	Louis XVIII. and Charles X. . .	269,801,915
1830 „ 1847	Louis Philippe	519,067,077
1848 „ 1851	The Second Republic	29,399,140
1852 „ 1869	Napoleon III.	93,921,998
	Total	1,011,868,611
1870 „ 1889	The Third Republic, surplus . . .	180,908,005
	Total deficits	830,960,606

These figures, however, do not represent the actual deficits arising from the difference between the ordinary revenue and the total expenditure, nor even those arising from the differences between the total revenue and total expenditure. Moreover, almost uninterruptedly, so as to make it the rule and not the exception, the budgets voted by the representatives of the nation have shown a small surplus, while the 'compte définitif,' published a number of years afterwards, has exhibited a large deficit.

The following table shows the progress during the century of the French national debt and its yearly charge :—

Date	Period	Nominal Capital	Interest
		Millions of Francs	Millions of Francs
Sept. 23, 1800	First Republic	714	36
Jan. 1, 1815	Napoleon I.	1,272	64
Aug. 1, 1830	Louis XVIII, and Charles X.	4,426	199
Feb. 24, 1848	Louis Philippe	5,913	244
Jan. 1, 1852	Second Republic	5,516	239
Jan. 1, 1871	Napoleon III.	12,454	386
Jan. 1, 1889	Third Republic	21,251	739

The following table shows the interest and annuities to be paid under the various heads of the public debt, according to the budget estimates of 1891-92 :—

Consolidated debt :

	Francs
3 per cent.	456,135,244
4½ „	305,540,276

Redeemable debt :

Annuities	297,126,924
Life interests (pensions, &c.)	225,275,784

1,284,191,374

Capitulating the consolidated debt, it would amount to 21,241,621,710 francs : the floating debt amounts to 908,724,600 francs bearing interest, and 71,476,000 francs not bearing interest.

The total capital of the French national debt cannot be exactly determined, but the most usual estimate is about 32 thousand millions of francs (1,280,000,000*l.*). M. Leroy Beaulieu's calculation gives 31,718 millions. M. Camille Peiletan, reporting to the Budget Committee on the financial situation in November 1890, estimates the French debt at 30,300,813,594 nominal capital and 22,824,043,690 actual capital, the nominal rate of interest being 3·48 per cent. and the actual rate 4·62.

According to other authorities, the total debt amounts to nearly 36,000 millions of francs (1,440,000,000*l.*), or about 38*l.* per head of population.

II. LOCAL FINANCE.

The total revenue of all the communes reached 486,553,939 francs in 1889, while the total communal debt was 3,020,450,528 francs in 1886. The share of Paris in the revenue was 238,090,652 francs ; the revenue of Lyons was 11,773,686 francs ; Marseilles, 13,041,035 francs ; Bordeaux, 9,055,733 francs. As to the departments, their aggregate revenues reached in 1888 258,553,837 francs, the expenditure 259,149,740 francs, while their aggregate debts amounted to 523,091,575 francs.

The yearly expenditure of the city of Paris is given, in francs, in the subjoined table, the budget figures being given for 1891 :—

Year	Total ordinary Expenditure	For Public Debt	Year	Total ordinary Expenditure	For Public Debt
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
1886	247,373,015	99,759,667	1889	263,763,352	106,879,750
1887	251,356,639	104,366,801	1890	263,462,872	106,750,999
1888	260,300,691	106,139,058	1891	264,691,174	106,324,695

For 1891 the extraordinary expenditure is estimated at 604,400 francs.

III. PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Apart from a very few railways, the State is owner of but a few forests and other properties, the yearly income of which is insignificant, as is seen from the following table :—

—	1892	1891
	Francs	Francs
Gross revenue from forests .	26,400,320	25,213,384
Other domains & manufactures.	14,896,600	15,412,736

The capitalised value of private property has been the subject of many calculations, which, however, differ too greatly to be considered as reliable. The best estimates, by M. de Foville, put down the aggregate private fortunes at: land, 3,200,000,000*l.*; buildings, 1,600,000,000*l.*; State funds, 1,200,000,000*l.*; other securities, 2,000,000,000*l.*; total, 8,000,000,000*l.*; while M. Leroy Beaulieu estimates that the total yearly income of the nation reaches about 1,000,000,000*l.*, of which three-fifths is the product of personal labour.

Defence.

I. LAND DEFENCES.

France has a coast line of 1760 miles, 1,304 on the Atlantic and 456 on the Mediterranean. Its land frontier extends over 1,575 miles, of which 1,156 miles are along the Belgian, German, Swiss, and Italian frontiers, and 419 along the Spanish frontier.

The whole of France is divided into 18 military regions, each under a general of division, and subdivided into districts, of the same area as the departments, under a general of brigade; Paris and Lyon have each a separate military government. The fortified places are specially administered by a 'service des fortifications.' Paris, which is considered as the centre of defence, is surrounded by a wall which has 97 bastions, 17 old forts, and 38 new advance forts or batteries, the whole forming two entrenched camps at St. Denis and Versailles.

The following are the strong places on the various frontiers :— On the German frontier : first class fortresses, Belfort, Verdun, Briançon ; second class, Langres ; third class, Toul, Auxonne ; and 9 fourth-class places. Belgian frontier : first class, Lille, Dunkirk, Arras, Douai ; second class, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Givet, St. Omer, Mézières, Sedan, Longuy, Soissons ; third class, Gravelines, Condé, Landrécies, Rocroi, Montmédy, Peronne ; and 6 fourth-class places. Italian frontier : first class, Lyon, Grenoble, Besançon ; and 11 detached forts. Mediterranean coast, first class, Toulon (naval harbour) ; second class, Antibes ; and 21 fourth-class forts. Spanish frontier : first class, Perpignan, Bayonne ; third class, St. Jean, Pied-de-Port ; and 10 fourth-class forts. Atlantic coast : first class, Rochefort, Lorient, Brest ; second class, Oléron, La Rochelle, Belle Isle ; third class, Ile de Rhé, Fort Louis ; and 17 fourth-class forts. The Channel coast : first class, Cherbourg ; second class, St. Malo, Havre ; and 16 fourth-class forts.

II. ARMY.

The military forces of France are organised on the basis of laws voted by the National Assembly in 1872, supplemented by further organisation laws, passed in 1873, 1875, 1882, 1887, and 1889. These laws enact universal liability to arms. Substitution and enlistment for money are forbidden, and it is ordered that every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service may be called up, from the age of twenty to that of forty-five years, to enter the active army or the reserves. By the law of 1882, supplemented by that of 1888, the yearly contingent must serve 3 years in the Active Army, 6 in the Reserve, 6 in the Territorial Army, and 10 in the Territorial Reserve. The Active Army is composed of all the young men, not otherwise exempted, who have reached the age of twenty, and the Reserves of those who have passed through the Active Army. Neither the Active Army nor its Reserves are in any way localised, but drawn from and distributed over the whole of France. On the other hand, the Territorial Army and its Reserves are confined to fixed regions, determined from time to time by administrative enactments.

In 1887 all privileges of exemption were abolished, including those of pupils in clerical seminaries. All soldiers in the Active Army who have learnt their duties, and who can read and write, may be sent on furlough, at the end of a year, for an indefinite time.

The present organisation of the active French army is as follows :—

INFANTRY.

- 144 divisional regiments of the line, each of 3 battalions of 4 companies, each regiment of 62 officers and 1,591 men.
- 18 regional regiments of the line, each of 3 battalions of 4 companies, each regiment of 51 officers and 1,560 men, the latter located in the various fortresses of France.
- 30 battalions of chasseurs-à-pied, each of 4 or 6 companies, each company having 19 officers and 552 men.
- 4 regiments of zouaves, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 2 dépôt companies, one of which is in France, each regiment of 73 officers and 2,551 men.
- 4 regiments of Tirailleurs Algériens, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 1 dépôt company, each regiment of 103 officers and 2,632 men.
- 2 régiments étrangers, of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 1 dépôt company.
- 1 regiment of Tonkin tirailleurs, of 3 battalions: 4 battalions of Annamite chasseurs.
- 3 battalions of African Light Infantry of 10, 8, and 6 companies.
- 4 companies of 'fusiliers de discipline' (Algeria), one being in Tunis.
- 1 company of 'pionniers de discipline.'

CAVALRY.

- 12 regiments of cuirassiers, 30 of dragoons, 21 of chasseurs, 14 of hussars, 6 of Chasseurs d'Afrique, each regiment having 5 squadrons, with 37 officers, 792 men, and 722 horses.
- 4 regiments of Spahis, having 6 squadrons; 1 regiment of Tunisian Spahis.
- 8 companies 'cavaliers de remonte,' 299 men each.

ARTILLERY.

- 38 regiments of field artillery, one-half with 12 mounted batteries, the other half with 8 mounted batteries and 3 horse batteries.
- 10 companies of artillery workmen.
- 3 companies of artificers.
- 16 battalions of fortress artillery, each of 6 battalions.
- 3 batteries of fortress artillery, 3 of mounted, and 6 of mountain artillery in Africa.
- 2 regiments of artillery pontonniers, each of 14 companies.
- Total artillery, 446 field battalions, with 1,856 guns and 99 fortress batteries.

ENGINEERS.

- 4 regiments of sappers and miners, each of 5 battalions of 4 companies, with 1 dépôt company; 1 company of workmen, 1 company of sapper-conductors, and 1 detachment of these in Africa.

TRAIN.

- 20 squadrons of train, each of 3 companies; 12 companies in Algeria and 4 in Tunis.

According to the budget for 1892, the peace strength of the whole French army (including vacancies, furloughs, &c.) is composed of 570,603 men (of whom 28,107 are officers), and 138,990 horses, the increase for the year being 7,927 men and 1,229 horses. The various subdivisions of the army and their relative strength are seen from the following table, the number of men including that of the officers, the number of officers being given separately in brackets :—

	France		Algeria		Tunis		Total	
	Men (Officers)	Horses	Men (Officers)	Horses	Men (Officers)	Horses	Men (Officers)	Horses
General Staff . . .	4,010 (3,295)	3,504	361 (271)	368	68 (52)	79	4,439 (3,618)	3,951
Military Schools . .	3,351 (659)	2,345	—	—	—	—	3,351	2,345
Unclassed amidst the troops . . .	2,356 (2,088)	114	810 (562)	308	109 (107)	65	3,269 (2,757)	487
<i>Army Corps :</i>								
Infantry . . .	293,260 (10,904)	6,526	37,130 (827)	367	8,318 (240)	231	338,708 (11,971)	7,124
Administrative . . .	11,926 (—)	—	3,454 (—)	—	521 (—)	—	15,901 (—)	—
Cavalry . . .	65,683 (3,337)	57,810	8,259 (371)	8,134	1,847 (96)	1,707	75,789 (3,804)	67,651
Artillery . . .	76,110 (3,648)	33,352	2,721 (58)	1,420	703 (13)	342	79,534 (3,719)	35,120
Engineers . . .	11,021 (418)	892	747 (12)	—	325 (4)	140	12,093 (434)	1,332
Train . . .	7,591 (356)	5,195	3,134 (40)	2,678	1,034 (13)	919	11,759 (412)	8,792
Total Army Corps	4655,91 (18,663)	103,775	55,445 (1,311)	12,905	12,748 (366)	3,339	533,784 (20,340)	120,019
Total Active Army	475,302 (24,705)	109,738	56,616 (2,144)	13,581	12,925 (525)	3,483	544,843 (27,374)	126,802
Gendarmerie . . .	21,501 (621)	10,542	1,058 (28)	814	153 (2)	94	22,712 (651)	11,450
Garde Republicaine	3,048 (82)	738	—	—	—	—	3,048 (82)	738
Grand Total . . .	499,851 (25,408)	121,018	57,674 (2,172)	14,395	13,078 (527)	3,577	570,603 (28,107)	138,990

Deducting vacancies, sick and absent, the total effective for 1892 is 499,483 for the Active Army, and 25,501 for the Gendarmerie and Garde Républicaine.

In addition to this, the Territorial Army numbers 37,000 officers and 579,000 men. Taking into account the various classes of reserves, France has a war force of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of men at her disposal; and taking account of the various classes of able-bodied men whose services have been dispensed with, the total number amounts to 3,750,000.

NAVY.

The following are the statistics of the entire French navy, exclusive of ships building in April, 1891 :—

Classes of Vessels	Number	Classes of Vessels	Number
<i>Sea-going Armour-clads :—</i> ¹		<i>Unprotected Vessels :—</i> ⁵	
Barbette ships	14	Battery cruisers	5
Central battery ships	7	Cruisers, 1st and 2nd class	22
Turret ships	4	„ 3rd class	9
Barbette cruisers	5	Screw despatch vessels, 1st class	12
Broadside ships	2	Screw despatch vessels, 2nd class	8
<i>Coast Defence Armour-clads :—</i> ²		Paddle despatch vessels	22
Barbette ships	2	Gunboats	29
Turret ships	8	„ paddle	12
Armoured gun-vessels	2	Transports	22
Barbettes	4	Despatch transports	15
Floating batteries	2	Small gunboats	8
<i>Deck-Protected Cruisers</i> ³		Frigates	3
Partial deck-protected	6	Sailing, training ships, &c.	18
<i>Torpedo Flotilla :—</i> ⁴		Total	393
Torpedo cruisers	4		
„ despatch vessels	8		
Sea-going torpedo boats	4		
1st class „	12		
2nd class „	67		
3rd class „	43		
Small boats	7		
Submarine boat	1		

¹ Seventeen steel, or iron and steel, the rest mostly iron and wood.

² Fourteen steel, or iron and steel.

³ Six steel, or iron and steel.

⁴ All steel.

⁵ Seventy-two iron or steel, the others constructed of wood.

Of the sea-going armour-clads, 1 was launched in 1889; 13 between 1880 and 1887; 12 between 1870 and 1879; and the others in 1864–63. Of the coast-defence armour-clads 7 were launched in 1880–6; 7 in 1870–79; the others in 1863–65; the sea-service deck-protected cruisers in 1884–89; the torpedo flotilla in 1885–89; of the unprotected vessels 75 were launched in 1880–89; 37 in 1870–79; the others from 1842 downwards. There were building in 1891, 11 sea-going armour-clads; 2 coast-defence armour-clads; 2 sea-service deck-protected vessels; 3 torpedo cruisers; 5 torpedo despatch vessels; 54 torpedo boats; three transports. Of the gunboats 16 are stationed at various colonies.

The following is a tabular list of the ironclads and protected vessels of the navy of France, exclusive of floating batteries, at the end of 1891. All the vessels are supplied with machine guns.

I. = Iron ; S. = Steel ; W. = Wood.

Name	Material	Launched	Armour thickness at waterline midships	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or Tonnage (Eng. tons)	Speed, knots per hour
				No.	Cal.			
SEA-GOING ARMOUR-CLADS.								
<i>Barbette Ships:—</i>				Inches	Inch			
Amiral Baudin . . .	I. & S.	1883	21½	{ 3 12	{ 14½ 5½	{ 8,000 (forced)	11,200	15
Formidable . . .	S.	1885	22	{ 3 12	{ 14½ 5½	{ 8,320 (forced)	11,380	15
Amiral Duperré . . .	I. & S.	1879	21½	{ 4 14	{ 13½ 5½	{ 8,000 (forced)	10,900	15
Caiman . . .	I. & S.	1885	19½	{ 2 4	{ 16½ 4	{ 6,000 (forced)	7,100	15
Indomptable . . .	I. & S.	1883	19½	{ 2 4	{ 16½ 4	{ 6,000 (forced)	7,100	14½
Terrible . . .	I. & S.	1881	19½	{ 2 4	{ 16½ 4	{ 6,000 (forced)	7,100	14½
Requin . . .	I. & S.	1885	20	{ 2 4	{ 16½ 4	{ 6,000 (forced)	7,200	15
Océan . . .	W. & I.	1868	8½	{ 4 8	{ 10½ 5½	{ 3,780 (forced)	7,650	11
Suffren . . .	W. & I.	1870	8½	{ 4 6	{ 10½ 5½	{ 4,180 (forced)	7,600	14
Marengo . . .	W. & I.	1869	8½	{ 4 7	{ 10½ 5½	{ 3,670 (forced)	7,750	12·8
Bayard . . .	W. & I.	1880	10	{ 4 6	{ 9½ 5½	{ 4,556 (forced)	5,880	12
Turenne . . .	W. & I.	1879	10	{ 2 6	{ 7½ 5½	{ 4,250 (forced)	5,900	14
Vauban . . .	S.	1882	10	{ 4 6	{ 9½ 5½	{ 4,475 (forced)	5,780	14
Duguesclin . . .	S.	1883	10	{ 4 6	{ 9½ 5½	{ 4,000 (forced)	5,780	14
<i>Central Battery Ships:—</i>								
Courbet . . .	I. & S.	1882	15½	{ 4 6	{ 13½ 5½	{ 8,000 (forced)	9,500	15
Dévastation . . .	I. & S.	1879	15	{ 4 6	{ 13½ 5½	{ 8,000 (forced)	9,930	15
Friedland . . .	I.	1873	8½	{ 8 1	{ 10½ 4½	{ 4,428 (forced)	8,770	13
Trident . . .	W. & I.	1876	8½	{ 8 6	{ 10½ 5½	{ 4,650 (forced)	8,670	13
Redoubtable . . .	I. & S.	1876	14	{ 8 6	{ 10½ 5½	{ 6,500 (forced)	9,030	14·8
Colbert . . .	W. & I.	1875	8½	{ 2 6	{ 5½ 5½	{ 4,500 (forced)	8,450	14
Richelieu . . .	W. & I.	1873	8½	{ 6 8	{ 10½ 5½	{ 4,800 (forced)	8,650	13

Name	Material	Launched	Armour thickness at waterline and ships	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or Tonnage (English tons)	Speed, Knots per hour
				No.	Cal.			
<i>Turret Ships :—</i>			Inches	Inch				
Hoche	I. & S.	1886	18	{ 2 2 20 17 4 17 4 19	{ 13½ 10½ 5½ 13½ 5½ 13½ 5½	7,000	10,580	17
Marceau	I. & S.	1887	18	{ 4 17 5½	{ 13½ 5½	7,000	10,580	16½
Neptune	I. & S.	1887	18	{ 4 17 5½	{ 13½ 5½	7,000	10,580	16½
Magenta	I. & S.	1889	18	{ 4 13½ 5½	{ 13½ 5½	7,000	10,580	16
<i>Barbette Cruisers :—</i>								
La Galissonnière	W. & I.	1872	6	{ 6 6 4	{ 9½ 9½ 7½	2,250	4,600	13
Victorieuse	W. & I.	1875	6	{ 6 1 6 6 1 1 6 4 6 4	{ 9½ 7½ 5½ 9½ 7½ 4½ 7½ 4½ 5½ 5½	2,214	4,530	13
Triomphante	W. & I.	1877	6	{ 6 1 1 6 5½ 7½ 4½ 7½ 4½	{ 9½ 7½ 4½ 7½ 5½ 7½ 4½ 7½ 4½	2,400	4,600	12
Thétis	W. & I.	1867	6	{ 6 4 4 6 7½ 4	{ 7½ 4½ 4½ 7½ 7½ 4½	1,676	3,560	12
Montcalm	W. & I.	1868	6	{ 6 4 7½ 5½	{ 7½ 4½ 7½ 5½	1,830	3,870	11.3
<i>Broadside Ships :—</i>								
Héroïne	I.	1863	6	{ 8 3 4 8 3 4	{ 9½ 7½ 5½ 9½ 7½ 5½	3,318	5,900	13
Revanche	W.	1865	6	{ 8 3 4	{ 9½ 7½ 5½	3,187	5,700	13
COAST DEFENCE ARMOUR-CLADS.								
<i>Barbette Ships :—</i>								
Furieux	I. & S.	1883	17½	2	13½	4,530	5,560	14
Tonnant	I. & S.	1880	17½	2	13½	1,945	4,630	11
<i>Turret Ships :—</i>								
Fulminant	I. & S.	1877	13	2	10½	4,530	5,500	13
Tonnerre	I. & S.	1875	13	2	10½	4,160	5,580	14
Tempête	I. & S.	1876	13	2	10½	2,000	4,450	12
Vengeur	I. & S.	1878	13	2	13½	2,070	4,520	10.9
Bélier	W. & I.	1870	8½	2	9½	2,260	3,600	12
Boule-Dogue	W. & I.	1872	8½	2	9½	1,830	3,600	12
Tigre	W. & I.	1871	8½	2	9½	2,120	3,600	12
Onondaga	I.	1863	5½	4	9½	613	2,590	6
<i>Turret Gun Vessels :—</i>								
Achéron	S.	1885	8	{ 1 2	{ 10½ 4	1,700	1,610	13
Coccyte	S.	1886	8	{ 1 2	{ 10½ 4	1,700	1,610	13
<i>Barbettes :—</i>								
Flamme	I. & S.	1885	8.6	{ 1 1 1	{ 9½ 3½ 9½	1,500	1,030	12
Fusée	I. & S.	1884	8.6	{ 1 1 1	{ 9½ 3½ 9½	1,480	1,030	12
Mitraille	I. & S.	1886	8.6	{ 1 1 1	{ 9½ 3½ 9½	1,500	1,030	12
Grenade	I. & S.	1885	8.6	{ 1 1	{ 9½ 3½	1,500	1,030	12

Name	Material	Launched	Armour thickness at waterline amidships	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or Tonnage (English tons)	Speed, Knots per hour
				No.	Cal.			
DECK-PROTECTED CRUISERS.			Inches	Inch				
Cécile	I. & S.	1887	—	{ 6 10	{ 6½ 5½	9,600	5,680	20
Jean Bart	S.	1888	—	{ 4 6	{ 6½ 5½	5,080	4,000	19
Alger	S.	1889	—	{ 4 6	{ 6½ 5½	5,000	4,000	—
Sfax	S. & W.	1884	—	{ 6 10	{ 6½ 5½	4,940	4,420	16
Tage	S.	1886	—	{ 6 10	{ 6½ 5½	10,330	6,950	19
Davoust	S.	1889	—	6	6½	6,320	3,000	20
Forbin	S.	1888	—	2	5½	6,000	1,840	19.8
Lalande	S.	1889	—	2	5½	6,000	1,850	19.5
Troude	S.	1888	—	2	5½	6,000	1,850	19.5
Coëtlogon	S.	1888	—	2	5½	6,000	1,850	19.5
Cosmao	S.	1888	—	2	5½	6,000	1,850	19.5
Surcouf	S.	1888	—	2	5½	6,000	1,840	19.5

Weight of guns, 14½ inches = 74½ tons; 13½ = 48 tons; 10½ = 28, 23, and 24½ tons; 9½ = 15½ tons; 7½ = 7½ tons; 6½ = 5 tons; 5½ = 2½ tons; 4½ = 1½ tons; 4 = 1½ tons.

The *Neptune*, launched in 1887, and the *Magenta*, launched in 1889, are still unfinished. On the stocks in Government yards are the first-class ironclads *Brennus*, 9,780 tons displacement; *Tréhouart*, 6,500 tons displacement; *Duport de Lôme*, 6,300 tons; and the *Charner* and *Bruix*, each of 4,670 tons displacement; while the *Bouvines*, *Jemmapes*, and *Valmy*, each of 6,500 tons displacement, are being built by contract. In course of construction are also one first class deck-protected cruiser, *Isly*, of 4,000 tons; one of the second class, *Suchet*, of 3,000 tons; one torpedo cruiser, one despatch transport, one despatch torpedo boat.

The more powerful of the completed ironclads of the French navy are the *Amiral Duperre*, the *Indomptable*, the *Caiman*, the *Terrible*, the *Courbet*, and the *Dévastation*. The last two were designed on the same lines, are 312 feet in length, and are constructed mainly of steel. Still more powerful are the *Redoubtable*, *Trident*, *Friedland*, the *Colbert*, &c., and the turret ships *Hoche*, *Magenta*, &c. In the whole of the later ironclads horizontal steel armour is used, with the view to render the decks bomb-proof, and guns are mounted *en barbette*, capable of being used in nearly all directions.

Among the unarmoured vessels of the French navy the most notable are the frigates *Duquesne* and *Tourville*, both constructed for high speed, calculated at seventeen knots. They are practically sister ships; the first launched at Rochefort, and the second at La Seyne, in 1876. They are each about 329 feet long and 51 feet broad, with engines of about 8,000 horse-power, and a displacement of 5,700 tons. Each of these ships is armed with 21 guns, of which 14 are of a bore of 5½ inches, and 7 of 7½ inches and 6½ inches respectively. Of the remainder of the unarmoured screw steamers of the French navy, more than one-half are not in active service.

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The marine conscription was introduced as early as the year 1683. There is an 'Inscription maritime,' on the lists of which are

the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population'—that is, men and youths devoted to a seafaring life, from the 18th to the 50th year of age. The number of men thus inscribed fluctuates from 150,000 to 180,000. The time of service in the navy is the same as that in the army, with similar conditions as to reserve duties, furloughs, and leave of absence for lengthened periods. It is enacted by the law of 1872 that a certain number of young men liable to service in the Active Army may select instead the navy service if recognised fit for the duties, even if not enrolled in the 'Inscription maritime.'

For administrative purposes, France is divided into five 'divisions maritimes,' and subdivided into twelve 'arrondissements maritimes,' as follows:—

Divisions	Arrondissements
1. Cherbourg	Dunkerque—Le Havre.
2. Brest	Brest—Saint Servan.
3. Lorient	Lorient—Nantes.
4. Rochefort	Rochefort—Bordeaux—Bayonne.
5. Toulon	Marseilles—Toulon—Ajaccio.

At the head of the administrative government of each maritime division is a vice-admiral bearing the title of 'Préfet maritime.'

According to the budget estimates for 1892, the French navy, in all its departments, had 15 vice-admirals; 30 rear-admirals; 115 captains of first-class men-of-war; 215 captains of frigates; 720 lieutenants; 400 ensigns; 310 cadets; and 29,920 warrant officers and men, besides naval engineers, constructors, surgeons, dockyard police, &c.; in all 38,671. The cadres include 9 vice-admirals, 3 rear-admirals, 2 captains, and 20 lieutenants. Including officers, there are 13,727 men in the marine infantry, and 4,381 in the marine artillery.

The total sum allotted in the budget of 1892 for the navy (exclusive of the colonies) is 212,903,414 francs. The total value of the French fleet on January 1, 1888, is estimated in the budget at 502,000,000 francs.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of France (52,857,199 hectares) 8,397,131 hectares are under forests and 36,977,098 hectares under all kinds of crops, fallow, and grasses. The following tables show the area under the leading crops and the production, 1887-90:—

	1887	1888	1889	1890	—	1887	1888	1889	1890
<i>Corn Crops:</i>									
Wheat and Spelt	6,067,466	6,978,134	7,038,968	7,061,739		Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hectolitres
Barley	934,416	893,700	873,490	877,527					
Oats	3,720,124	3,734,377	3,758,549	3,780,727					
Rye	1,024,297	1,028,842	1,599,406	1,588,632					
Buckwheat	622,586	607,888	590,811	606,450					
Maize and Millet	609,132	619,690	603,292	595,021					
Mixed Corn	327,480	306,388	299,580	296,052					
<i>Green and other Crops:</i>									
Potatoes	1,487,663	1,445,933	1,454,794	1,464,757		Quintals	Quintals	Quintals	Quintals
Beetroot, sugar	194,425	201,381	226,341	238,915					
" other	331,263	327,827	316,838	332,670					
Colza	62,241	58,846	61,091	63,975					
Flax	44,067	35,337	34,255	32,174					
Hemp	59,805	55,005	53,825	51,990					
Vineyards	1,944,150	1,838,390	1,836,800	1,816,544					
Tobacco	10,473	16,485	16,204	15,448					
Clover	938,792	2,400,355	1,429,652	1,050,854					
Meadows and Permanent Pasture	4,779,259	4,793,390	4,822,261	4,958,741					

In 1888 and 1889 Luern and Mainloin are included in clover.

The annual production of wine and cider appears as follows for the last 10 years (the wine compared with 1875) :—

Year	Hectares under Vines	Wine thousands of hectolitres	Wine Import, hectolitres	Wine Export, hectolitres	Cider, thousands of hectolitres
1875	2,246,963	82,727	272,730	3,717,590	—
1882	2,135,349	30,886	7,536,739	2,618,276	8,921
1883	2,095,927	36,029	8,980,793	2,541,172	23,492
1884	2,040,759	34,781	8,129,874	2,471,765	11,907
1885	1,990,586	28,536	8,183,666	2,602,773	19,955
1886	1,959,102	25,063	11,042,091	2,601,565	8,301
1887	1,944,150	24,333	12,282,286	2,401,918	13,437
1888	1,843,580	30,102	12,064,000	2,118,000	9,767
1889	1,817,787	23,224	10,470,000	2,166,000	3,701
1890	1,816,544	27,416	9,532,000	1,943,000	11,095
1891	1,786,640	28,039	11,074,090	1,912,700	9,500

The value of the crop of chestnuts, walnuts, olives, and plums in 1890 was estimated at 101,980,668 francs.

During the last ten years the number of farm animals in France has varied little, with the exception of sheep, which have decreased 34 per cent., and pigs, which have increased 13 per cent. On December 31, 1890, the numbers were : Horses, 2,862,273 ; cattle, 13,562,685 ; sheep, 21,658,416 ; pigs, 6,017,238 ; goats, 1,505,090.

Silk culture is carried on in 24 departments of France—most extensively in Drôme, Gard, Ardèche, and Vaucluse. In 1891 the production of cocoons was 6,883,587 kilogrammes ; in 1890, 242,823 kilogrammes of cocoons were exported, valued at 2,913,876 francs, and 64,486 kilogrammes of silkworms' eggs, valued at 5,803,809 francs.

II. MINING AND METALS.

In 1889, 465 mines (out of 1,372 conceded mines) were in work, with 131,388 workers, and steam engines to the amount of 93,238 horse-power. The annual yield was estimated at 28,757,203 tons, valued at 292,297,158 francs, as against 243,775,185 francs in 1888, the net revenue being 37,521,363 francs surplus over the expenses. The quarries employed same time 110,906 workers, and their annual yield was 164,000,000 francs.

The following are statistics of the leading mineral and metal products :—

Year	Coal	Iron Ore	Pig Iron	Finished Iron	Steel
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1886	19,910,000	2,285,648	1,507,850	767,214	466,913
1887	20,288,000	2,579,000	1,610,851	774,260	525,646
1888	22,952,000	2,842,000	1,683,349	816,973	517,294
1889	23,851,912	3,070,389	1,733,964	808,724	529,302
1890	25,836,953	—	1,970,160	823,360	566,197

III. MANUFACTURES.

Textile Industries.—The culture of flax and hemp being on the decrease, France imports them to the amount of nearly 1,700,000 quintals every year, to which 400,000 quintals of jute must be added. The three industries taken together employed in 1886, 365 establishments (spindles, machine looms, and hand looms).

For the woollen, cotton, and silk industries the official figures for 1887 are as follows:—

—	Woollens	Cottons	Silks
Works	—	—	1,256
Number of mills	1,987	895	1,016
Operatives	109,372	121,543	103,819
Horse-power	40,466	63,112	23,777
Spindles	3,151,871	5,039,263	1,109,466
Power looms	44,682	72,784	51,399
Hand looms	25,399	28,213	44,257

The value of imports and exports of cotton in millions of francs appears as follows:—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Yarn	Cloth	Yarn	Cloth
1867-76	24·4	47·2	4·5	66·6
1877-86	38·0	67·9	2·4	83·8
1887	31·1	50·2	2·5	117·8
1888	25·8	41·0	2·7	106·2
1889	29·0	41·3	3·1	116·2
1890	31·2	41·0	3·0	110·3

The annual production of cocoons has been as follows in kilogrammes : In 1886, 8,269,862 ; 1887, 8,575,673 ; 1888, 9,549,906 ; 1889, 7,409,830 ; 1890, 8,600,034.

The values of the yearly imports and exports of woollens and silks in millions of francs are seen from the subjoined table :—

Years	Woollens				Silks	
	Imports		Exports		Imports	Exports
	Yarn	Cloth	Yarn	Cloth	Cloth	Cloth
1867-76	13·8	67·6	32·7	286·1	30·9	429·6
1877-86	17·0	77·3	38·1	349·0	40·9	251·0
1887	12·4	63·9	39·6	350·4	53·3	209·8
1888	14·1	65·2	37·2	323·4	50·5	223·2
1889	12·9	67·8	55·5	364·4	58·1	260·8
1890	10·1	66·9	34·7	361·3	34·7	361·3

Sugar.—In 1889-90 there were 373 sugar works (including two distilleries), employing altogether 47,920 operatives (3,366 children), and 44,311 horse-power. The yield of unrefined sugar during the last 10 years was (in metrical tons) :—

Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons
1878-79	433,000	1881-82	393,000	1884-85	318,000	1887-88	400,000
1879-80	278,000	1882-83	423,000	1885-86	309,000	1888-89	415,729
1880-81	331,000	1883-84	474,000	1886-87	506,000	1889-90	693,735

It is estimated that the total annual yield of all French industries amounts to 12,800,000,000 francs.

IV. FISHERIES.

In 1888 the number of boats engaged in the French fishing was 25,443 of 193,162 tons. The number of fishermen on board was 88,528, and of those on shore 54,797. The total value of the fish caught was 86,973,317 francs.

Commerce.

Internal.—The total value of the internal interchange is estimated by French economists at not less than 100,000,000*l.* net profits to French merchants and manufacturers. Every year land is sold to the average amount of about 120,000,000*l.*, and personal property (shares, State funds, bonds, &c.) to the amount of 40,000,000*l.*

External.—In its registration of external trade, the French administration distinguishes between General Trade, which includes all goods entering or leaving France (from and to foreign countries and colonies), and the Special Trade, which includes only those imported goods which are intended, or are supposed to be intended, for home use and those exported goods which are of French origin. The value of each appears as follows :—

Years		General Commerce		Special Commerce	
		Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
		Million francs	Million francs	Million francs	Million francs
Average {	1827-36	667	698	480	628
	1837-46	1,088	1,024	776	713
	1847-56	1,503	1,672	1,077	1,224
	1886	5,116	4,246	4,208	3,249
	1887	4,943	4,238	4,026	3,246
	1888	5,187	4,298	4,107	3,246
	1889	5,320	4,803	4,317	3,704
	1890	5,452	4,840	4,437	3,753

The chief subdivisions of the special trade during the last five years are seen from the following table, in millions of francs :—

—	Imports					Exports				
	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Food products .	1,541	1,423	1,507	1,441	1,445	731	703	727	837	855
Raw ..	2,082	2,014	2,021	2,262	2,342	773	805	813	941	899
Manufactured goods	585	589	579	613	650	1,745	1,738	1,707	1,926	1,999
Total .	3,249	4,026	4,107	4,317	4,437	3,249	3,246	3,247	3,704	3,753

The chief articles of import for home use and exports of home produce for the same years are seen from the following in millions of francs :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
IMPORTS :—					
Wine	518	444	438	384	350
Raw wool	387	326	329	371	337
Cereals	262	289	375	366	364
Raw silk	293	275	192	292	240
Raw cotton	161	203	158	203	206
Timber and wood	143	158	166	173	158
Hides and furs	175	153	135	180	211
Oil seeds	165	134	146	155	192
Coffee	103	132	131	145	156
Coal and coke	125	126	143	212	248
Fruits	128	74	64	64	83
Cattle	115	78	78	86	69
Sugar, foreign and colonial	53	51	78	65	46
Textiles, woollen	71	64	65	68	67
„ silks	43	53	50	58	64
„ cotton	57	50	41	41	41
Flax	54	52	69	57	58
EXPORTS :—					
Textiles, woollen	376	350	323	364	361
„ silk	242	210	223	261	274
„ cotton	107	118	106	116	110
Wine	260	234	242	251	269
Raw silk and yarn	147	141	117	139	125
Raw wool and yarn	132	120	131	169	121
Small ware	125	128	129	145	155
Leather goods	133	126	135	135	146
Leather	97	94	92	108	112
Linen and cloth	78	90	87	103	125
Metal goods, tools	62	74	71	85	89
Cheese and butter	89	65	91	112	118
Spirits	74	67	65	67	71
Sugar, refined	47	57	48	68	62
Skins and furs	60	57	63	68	76
Chemical produce	48	48	46	49	50

The chief imports for home use and exports of home goods are to and from the following countries, in millions of francs :—

—	1887	1888	1889	1890	—	1887	1888	1889	1890
IMPORTS FROM :					EXPORTS TO :				
United Kingdom .	476	529	538	626	United Kingdom .	820	864	996	1,026
Belgium	414	419	475	500	Belgium	481	472	571	588
Spain	357	378	355	354	Germany	316	308	342	342
United States . .	325	248	307	317	United States . .	271	256	273	329
Germany	322	333	338	351	Switzerland . .	217	209	230	243
Italy	308	181	134	122	Italy	192	119	144	150
British India . .	182	188	186	210	Spain	149	172	194	153
Argentine Republic	182	189	219	210	Argentine Republic	144	134	170	103
Russia	178	248	210	195	Algeria	153	176	179	195
Algeria	133	158	201	208					

According to value of the general imports and exports, their distribution appears from the following, in millions of francs :—

—	1887	1888	1889	1890
<i>Imports :—</i>				
By sea : French ships .	1,333	1,396	1,606	1,576
„ Foreign	2,022	2,233	2,064	2,246
Total by sea . . .	3,355	3,629	3,670	3,822
„ land	1,589	1,558	1,650	1,631
<i>Exports :—</i>				
By sea : French ships .	1,505	1,636	1,780	1,794
„ Foreign	1,338	1,319	1,466	1,513
Total by sea . . .	2,843	2,955	3,246	3,307
„ land	1,395	1,343	1,557	1,534

The share of the principal French ports and Customs House in the general trade of 1890 was as follows—imports and exports combined—in millions of francs :—

Havre	1,924	Dunkerque . . .	514	Dieppe	196
Marseilles . . .	1,844	Boulogne	424	Calais	191
Paris	751	Rouen	245	St. Nazaire . . .	166
Bordeaux	743	Cette	225	Tourcoing	162

The transit trade in 1890 reached the value of 600 million francs.

The subjoined statement shows, according to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the commerce between France and Great Britain and Ireland in the years indicated :—

—	1881	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from France .	30,984,187	36,599,450	37,122,188	38,855,296	45,780,227	44,828,148
Imports of British produce .	16,970,025	13,614,282	13,659,434	14,810,598	14,551,294	16,567,927

The total imports into France from the United Kingdom amounted to 20,319,010*l.* in 1886 : 20,495,730*l.* in 1887 : 24,129,529*l.* in 1888 : 22,101,222*l.* in 1889 ; and 24,710,803 in 1890.

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the eight staple articles exported from France to the United Kingdom in each of the four years 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890 :—

Staple Exports to U. K.	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£
Silk manufactures	5,888,827	6,067,387	7,178,021	7,147,067
Woollen	4,912,892	5,589,599	6,418,345	6,025,578
Butter	2,265,797	2,378,869	3,073,473	2,847,144
Wine	2,787,764	2,969,999	3,122,076	3,240,167
Sugar, refined	1,186,933	1,368,954	2,489,278	2,185,822
Leather and manufactures	1,796,802	1,782,702	1,893,270	1,790,724
Eggs	1,255,118	1,063,663	1,181,345	1,270,092
Brandy	1,294,462	1,190,068	1,276,674	1,340,684

These eight articles constitute about two-thirds of the total exports from France to the United Kingdom. The total quantity of wine exported from France to Great Britain in 1890 was 6,262,738 gallons, being 38·6 per cent. of the total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom.

The following table exhibits the value of the principal articles of British produce imported from the United Kingdom into France in 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890 :—

Staple Imports from U. K.	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£
Woollen manufactures and yarn	2,965,636	3,086,574	3,326,462	3,037,176
Metals (chiefly iron and copper)	1,063,532	2,031,859	946,894	1,764,931
Coals	1,649,626	1,630,073	1,896,210	2,987,664
Cotton manufactures and yarn	1,390,168	1,335,472	1,213,215	1,321,126
Machinery	811,379	796,984	1,011,560	1,295,708
Chemicals	388,407	440,475	525,029	723,710

Shipping and Navigation.

On January 1, 1891, the French mercantile navy consisted of 14,001 sailing vessels, of 444,092 tons, and with crews 68,625, 1,110 steamers of 499,921 tons, and crews numbering 13,799. Of the sailing vessels 270 of 31,093 tons were engaged in the European seas, and 392 of 163,901 tons in ocean navigation ; of the steamers 243 of 153,317 tons were engaged in European seas, and 189 of 308,851 tons in ocean navigation. The rest were employed in the coasting trade, in port service, or in the fisheries.

Of the sailing vessels and steamers 12,720 were not over 50 tons.

The following table shows the navigation at French ports in 1889 and 1890 :—

Entered	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1889						
French :—						
Coasting trade	54,716	5,266,949	13,175	855,888	67,891	6,122,837
Foreign trade ¹	8,457	4,645,355	496	114,393	8,953	4,759,748
Total French	63,173	9,912,304	13,671	970,281	76,844	10,822,585
Foreign vessels	18,455	8,190,494	2,354	474,054	20,809	8,664,548
Total	81,628	18,102,798	16,025	1,444,335	97,653	19,547,133
1890						
French :—						
Coasting trade	54,552	5,049,929	15,097	957,844	69,649	6,007,773
Foreign trade ¹	8,344	4,344,642	490	137,731	8,834	4,482,373
Total French	62,896	9,394,571	15,587	1,095,575	78,483	10,490,146
Foreign vessels	19,355	9,295,966	2,400	505,837	21,755	9,801,803
Total	82,251	18,690,537	17,987	1,601,412	100,238	20,291,949
Cleared						
1889						
French :—						
Coasting trade	54,716	5,266,949	13,175	855,888	67,891	6,122,837
Foreign trade ¹	7,883	4,530,636	1,730	595,809	9,613	5,126,445
Total French	62,599	9,797,585	14,905	1,451,697	77,504	11,249,282
Foreign vessels	13,824	4,866,603	7,477	2,959,951	21,301	8,826,554
Total	76,423	14,664,188	22,382	5,411,648	98,805	20,075,836
1890						
French :—						
Coasting trade	54,552	5,049,929	15,097	957,844	69,649	6,007,773
Foreign trade ¹	7,823	4,266,514	1,533	505,992	9,356	4,772,506
Total French	62,375	9,316,443	16,630	1,463,836	79,005	10,780,279
Foreign vessels	13,786	5,352,819	8,246	4,558,347	22,032	9,911,166
Total	76,161	14,669,262	24,876	6,022,183	101,037	20,691,445

Inclusive of colonies and maritime fishing.

Internal Communications.

I. RIVERS, RAILWAYS, ETC.

Navigable rivers, 8,877 kilomètres : actually navigated (1891), 7,656 kilomètres ; canals, 4,809 kilomètres.

The navigation on the rivers and canals is on a steady increase, as seen from the following figures of yearly traffic (in millions of metric tons) :—

Year	Canals	Rivers	Total
1879	1,104	919	2,023
1884	1,326	1,126	2,452
1885	1,330	1,123	2,453
1886	1,548	1,251	2,799
1887	1,707	1,366	3,073
1888	1,751	1,428	3,180
1889	1,789	1,448	3,238

By a law passed June 11, 1842, the work of constructing railways was left mainly to private companies, superintended, and if necessary assisted in their operations, by the State : which, moreover, also constructs and partly works railways on its own account.

The French railways grew from 9,086 kilomètres in 1860 to 33,547 kilomètres in 1891, of which 2,628 kilomètres belonged to the State, besides 3,150 of local interest.

The gross receipts, expenditure, and net revenue of the French railways are given in the following table, in millions of francs :—

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Net Revenue
1875	848·1	425·9	422·2
1880	1,034·9	515·6	519·0
1885	1,044·3	568·5	475·8
1886	1,022·7	543·3	479·4
1887	1,046·0	540·4	505·6
1888	1,059·9	550·3	509·6
1889	1,144·4	588·8	555·6
1890	1,127·6	—	—

The number of passengers in 1889 was 244,164,701 ; the weight of the goods carried was 87,043,706 tons (89,100,000 tons in 1883).

Tramways worked, January, 1890, 979 kilomètres ; in construction, 545 kilomètres.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

On January 1, 1889, France had 6,932 post-offices (one for each 5,500 inhabitants), besides 88 movable offices, and 58,464 letter-boxes. The number of letters, &c., carried in 1889 was :—

	Internal (in millions)	International (in millions)	Total
Letters	588·9	121·7	710·6
Registered letters	18·8	3·2	22·0
Post-cards	41·5	3·8	45·3
Journals	399·8	72·6	472·4
Samples	27·4	7·5	34·9
Printed matter and manuscripts	432·5	25·9	458·4
 Total	 1,508·9	 234·6	 1,743·5
 Money orders	 24·5	 1·6	 26·1
Value in million francs	678·9	77·6	756·5
Telegrams	28·9	6·5	35·4

The total length of the telegraphic lines on January 1, 1890, was 96,632 kilometres, with 305,460 kilometres of wires, and 237 kilometres of pneumatic tubes at Paris. The number of subscribers to the telephonic systems was 11,439, and 152,538 inter-urban conversations were held.

Money and Credit.

The total amount of coin put into circulation by France from 1795 till January 1, 1891, has been 8,720,965,570 francs gold, and 5,313,000,000 francs silver. The French money coined in 1890 amounted to 20,802,800 francs, of which 200,000 francs was bronze. About 11 per cent. (1891) of the gold coin, and about 31 per cent. of the silver coin, which circulate in the country are of foreign origin. It is estimated that about 6,000,000,000 francs worth of coin, of which one-third is silver, is in actual circulation in the country.

The statistics of private banking are too unsatisfactory to be given.

The private savings-banks numbered 543 (with 1,028 branch offices) in January, 1890; and on December 31, 1890, the number of depositors was 5,759,856, to the value of 2,906,230,296 francs, thus giving an average of 504 francs for each account. The postal savings-banks, introduced in 1881, had, in 1890, 1,502,870 accounts, to the value of 413,450,000 francs, thus showing an average of 275 francs per account.

The Bank of France, founded in 1806, has the monopoly of emitting bank notes, and in December, 1889, it had in circulation bank notes to the nominal value of 3,003,100,000 francs. The capital of the bank is estimated at 182,500,000 francs. The operations of the Bank in 1890 were as follows:—

	Francs
Discount of trade bills	9,534,590,600
Loan to Bank of England	75,197,400
Bills for cash	552,939,900
Advances on security	811,534,300
Advances on bullion	38,698,100
Notes to order, &c.	2,397,870,300
Various	39,305,200
	<hr/> 13,450,135,800
Gross proceeds to Bank	44,053,613

Its operations in 1889 amounted to 12,803,360,100 francs, and the gross proceeds to 46,947,147 francs.

The following table gives, in millions of francs, the average note circulation and metallic reserves of the Bank of France for the last ten years :—

Year	Notes in Circulation	Metallic Reserves	Year	Notes in Circulation	Metallic Reserves
1881	2,611·8	1,823·5	1886	2,815·9	2,373·1
1882	2,790·1	1,975·0	1887	2,740·6	2,358·9
1883	2,936·6	2,023·7	1888	2,704·0	2,294·5
1884	2,988·7	2,014·2	1889	2,870·0	2,411·2
1885	2,891·6	2,150·7	1890	3,076·6	2,476·7

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of France and the British equivalents are :—

MONEY.

The *Franc*, of 100 *centimes* Approximate value $9\frac{1}{2}d.$, or $25\cdot22\frac{1}{2}$ francs to 1*l.* sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Gramme* = 15·43 grains troy, or about 30 grammes equal to an ounce.
 „ *Kilogramme* = 2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.
 „ *Quintal Métrique* = 220½ „ „
 „ *Tonneau* = 2,205 lbs. = 19·7 cwt.
 „ *Litre*, Liquid Measure = 1·76 imperial pint.
 „ *Hectolitre* { Liquid Measure = 22 „ gallons.
 { Dry Measure = 2·75 „ bushels.
 „ *Mètre* = 3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
 „ *Kilomètre* = 1,094 yards (·621 mile), or nearly 5 furlongs or $\frac{2}{3}$ mile.
 „ *Mètre Cube* { = 35·31 cubic feet.
 „ *Stère* {
 „ *Hectare* = 2·47 acres.
 „ *Kilomètre Carré* = 247 acres, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ k.c. to 1 square mile.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF FRANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador —M. William Henry Waddington : accredited Ambassador to Great Britain July 30, 1883.

Contacillor of Embassy.—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

Secretary.—Comte de Florian.

Military Attaché.—Count Dupontarice de Heussey.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Le Clerc.

Sécrétaire-Archiviste.—J. Knecht.

There are French Consular representatives at—

London, C.G.	Southampton, V.C.	Mandalay, C.
Cardiff, C.	Bombay, C.	Melbourne, C.
Dublin, C.	Calcutta, C.G.	Mauritius, C.
Edinburgh, C.	Cape Town, C.	Quebec, C.G.
Glasgow, C.	Cyprus, C.	Singapore, C.
Liverpool, C.	Gibraltar, C.	Sydney, C.
Manchester, V.C.	Hong Kong, C.	Wellington(N.Z.), V.C.
Newcastle, C.	Malta, C.	

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FRANCE.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., &c. ; Governor-General of Canada 1872–78 ; Ambassador to Russia 1879–81 ; to Turkey 1881–84 ; Governor-General of India 1884–88 ; Ambassador to Italy 1888–92. Appointed Ambassador to France, December 15, 1891.

Secretary.—E. Constantine Phipps.

Military Attaché.—Colonel the Hon. Reginald A. J. Talbot, C.B.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. W. H. May, R.N.

Commercial Attaché for Europe (except Russia).—Sir Joseph A. Crowe, K.C.M.G., C.B.

There are British Consular representatives at—

Paris, C.	Cayenne, C.	New Caledonia, C.
Ajaccio, C.	Cherbourg, C.	Nice, C.
Algiers, C.G.	Havre, C.G.	Réunion, C.
Bordeaux, C.	Marseilles, C.	Saigon, C.
Brest, C.	Martinique, C.	Tahiti, C.
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ANDORRA.

The republic of Andorra, which is under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, has an area of 175 square miles and a population of about 6,000. It is governed by a council of twenty-four members elected for four years by four heads of families in each parish. The council elect a first and second syndic to preside; the executive power is vested in the first syndic, while the judicial power is exercised by a civil judge and two vicars or priests. France and the Bishop of Urgel appoint each a vicar and a civil judge alternately. A permanent delegate, moreover, has charge of the interests of France in the republic.

Colonies and Dependencies.

The colonial possessions and protectorates of France (including Algeria), dispersed over Asia, Africa, America, and Pôlynesia, embrace, inclusive of countries under protection and spheres of influence, a total area of 3,064,000 square miles. Not reckoned as a colony is Algeria, which has a government and laws distinct from the other colonial possessions, being looked upon as a part of France. Algeria, as well as all the colonies proper, are represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and considered to form, politically, a part of France. The estimated area and population (in some cases, especially Senegal, Rivières du Sud, and Soudan, exclusive of natives) 1887-91 of the various colonies and countries under protection, together with the date of their first settlement or acquisition, is shown in the subjoined table (on page 507), compiled from the latest official returns:—

The trade of all the French colonies (excluding the dependency of Madagascar) in 1889 appears as follows, in thousands of francs:—

—	Trade with France		Trade with French Colonies		Trade with Foreign Countries	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Indo - Chinese						
Custom Union	16,238	1,448	264	347	43,899	56,064
French India . .	736	14,637	17	653	6,091	10,707
Mayotte	348	1,098	59	59	281	116
Nossi-Bé	141	108	75	93	1,722	1,248
Ste. Marie	13	8	7	55	125	47
Réunion	9,179	12,626	860	408	11,224	868
New Caledonia . .	4,025	2,067	—	—	5,452	4,192
Pacific Ocean . .	841	2	—	—	3,003	3,033
Gulf of Guinea . .	1,496	237	2	—	2,194	2,506
Senegal (1887) . .	12,268	11,743	308	14	13,236	2,187
Rivières du Sud (Senegal) ('87) . .	247	—	—	—	1,930	2,604
Guiana	5,878	4,115	80	2	2,993	155
Martinique ('88) .	7,959	22,249	664	106	14,293	1,100
Guadeloupe	10,919	24,691	1,192	438	12,581	722
St. Pierre, Mi- quelon	3,707	9,811	70	2,463	10,578	5,846
Total	73,924	104,840	3,598	4,638	129,603	91,394
Algeria	178,700	201,900	7,200	2,900	60,800	35,300
Tunis (1889-90) . .	15,600	11,200	700	8,600	11,700	10,800
Grand Total	268,294	317,940	11,498	16,138	202,103	137,494

I. COLONIES.		Year of Acquisition	Area in Square Miles	Population
<i>In Asia :—</i>				
French India		1679	203	280,303
Cochin-China		1861	23,000	1,916,429
Tonquin		1884	34,700	12,000,000
Total of Asia			57,903	14,196,732
<i>In Africa :—</i>				
Algeria		1830	257,450	3,910,399
Senegal and Rivières du Sud		1637	140,000	182,764
French Soudan (annexed region)		1880-90	50,000	283,660
Gaboon and Guinea Coast		1843	267,900	186,500
Congo Region		1884		500,000
Réunion		1649	970	165,009
Mayotte		1843	143	9,598
Nossi-Bé		1841	113	7,803
Ste. Marie		1643	64	7,667
Obock		1864	2,300	22,370
Total of Africa			718,940	5,275,770
<i>In America :—</i>				
Guiana, or Cayenne		1626	46,850	25,796
Guadeloupe and Dependencies		1634	720	165,154
Martinique		1635	380	175,863
St. Pierre and Miquelon		1635	90	5,983
Total of America			48,040	372,796
<i>In Oceania :—</i>				
New Caledonia		1854	7,700	62,752
Marquesas Islands		1841	480	5,145
Tahiti and Moorea		1880	455	11,181
Raiatea		1888	—	—
Tubuai and Raivavae		1881	80	881
Tuamotu and Gambier Islands		1881	390	6,536
Wallis Islands		1887	60	3,500
Total of Oceania			9,165	92,995
Total of colonies (with Algeria)			834,048	19,938,293
II. PROTECTED COUNTRIES AND SPHERES OF INFLUENCE				
Tunis		1881	45,000	1,500,000
Madagascar		1887	228,500	1,500,000
Annam		1884	106,250	5,000,900
Cambodia		1862	32,390	1,500,000
Comoro Isles		1886	800	47,000
Sahara, Soudan and Niger Region		1890-91	1,568,000	1,120,000
Total, protected countries			1,980,940	10,667,000
Total, colonies and protected countries			2,814,988	30,520,293

The 1892 budget estimates 55,125,467 francs for the colonial service. In addition, the Marine Budget has to bear certain colonial expenses, while each colony has a large budget of its own, insufficient to meet the colonial expenses. Algeria and Cambodia are not included in that estimate.

The only possessions possessing commercial importance, besides Algeria and Tunis, are Cochin-China, the islands of Réunion and Madagascar on the coast of Africa, and Martinique and Guadeloupe in the West Indies. The exports from and imports to French colonies are seen from the table on page 506 ; details about the more important colonies are given under separate heads.

The total exports from French colonies and dependencies to Great Britain amounted in 1890 to 927,086*l.*, and the exports from Great Britain to these possessions to 761,883*l.*

The following are more detailed notices of the colonies, dependencies, and spheres of influence, arranged under ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, and AUSTRALASIA and OCEANIA.

ASIA.

FRENCH INDIA.

The French possessions in India, as established by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, consist of five separate towns, which cover an aggregate of 50,803 hectares (about 200 square miles), and had on December 31, 1888, the following estimated populations :—

*Pondichery . . . 41,253	Nédoumkadou . . . 33,487	La Grande Aldée 23,260
*Karical . . . 34,719	*Shandernagar . . . 25,395	*Mahé . . . 8,349
Oulgaret . . . 46,529	Bahour . . . 27,129	*Yanaon . . . 4,199
Villenour . . . 35,983		

Total, 280,303.

Of this total less than 1,000 are Europeans. The colonies are divided into five *dépendances*, the chief towns of which are marked with an asterisk in the above table, and ten communes, having municipal institutions. The Governor of the colony resides at Pondichery. The colony is represented by one senator and one deputy. Estimated budget (1890) 1,989,483 francs ; expenditure of France (budget of 1892), 307,218 francs ; debt 300,000 francs. The chief exports from Pondichery are oil seeds. The imports in 1890 amounted to 6,844,099 francs (735,854 francs from France), and total exports, 25,996,708 francs (14,637,238 francs to France). The port of Pondichery was visited in 1888 by 316 vessels.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Under this designation the French dependencies of Cochin-China, Tonquin, Annam, and Cambodia have, to a certain extent, been incorporated. There is a Superior Council of Indo-China, which fixes the budget of Cochin-China, and advises as to the budgets of Annam, Tonquin, and Cambodia.

In 1887 the French possessions in Indo-China, including Annam and Cambodia, were united into a Customs Union ; the external trade of the Union reached in 1890 60,248,460 francs for imports, and 56,995,119 francs for exports ; Customs receipts, 25,294,497 francs.

Exports of native produce to France in 1889, 2,022,379 francs ; imports of French produce, 11,286,781 francs.

ANNAM.

French intervention in the affairs of Annam, which began as early as 1787, was terminated by a treaty, signed on June 6, 1884, and ratified at Hué on February 23, 1886, by which a French protectorate has been established over Annam. The young Prince Bun Can was proclaimed King on January 31, 1889. The ports of Turane, Qui-Nhon, and Xuan Day are opened to European commerce, and the former has been conceded to France; French troops occupy part of the citadel of Hué. Annamite functionaries administer all the internal affairs of Annam. The area of Annam proper is about 27,020 square miles, and of the territory more or less dependent, about 19,300 square miles. Population estimated at 2,000,000 by some, and at 5,000,000 by others; the latter being considered the more probable. It is Annamite in the towns and along the coast, and consists of various tribes of Mois in the hilly tracts. There are 420,000 Roman Catholics. There are 23,230 soldiers, of whom 11,830 are natives. A French company has (1891) been formed for working coal mines at Turane. Chief productions besides cereals are cinnamon bark (export 2,000,000 francs), cotton (export from 400 to 1,000 tons), sugar (export from 200,000 to 1,000,000 francs), tea, coffee, tobacco, and seeds (export, 610,000 francs). The trade statistics are included in those of Indo-China. The chief imports are rice, cotton, yarn, cottons, opium, and paper; all from China and Japan.

CAMBODIA.

Area, 38,600 square miles; population from 1,500,000 to 1,800,000, consisting of several indigenous races, 30,000 Malays, 100,000 Chinese and Annamites. The country is under King Norodom, who recognised the French protectorate in 1863, and it is divided into 32 arrondissements. The two chief towns are Phnom-Penh, the capital of the territory, and Kampot, its only seaport, 3,000 inhabitants. Revenue, 1888, 3,275,000 francs; expenditure, 3,059,236 francs. French troops, 300. The chief culture is rice, betel, tobacco, indigo, sugar tree, and silk tree. The exports of home produce are salt fish, raw cotton, haricot beans, cardamum, and sugar. The trade statistics are included in those of Indo-China. The imports comprise salt, wine, tea, textiles, arms, and pottery.

COCHIN-CHINA.

The area of French Cochin-China is estimated at 23,082 square miles. The whole is divided into 4 provinces, Saigon, Mytho, Vinh-Long, and Bassac; and these into 21 arrondissements. The colony is represented by one deputy. The total population in 1888 was estimated at 1,991,500; of these 2,537 were French, 1,679,000 Annamites, 153,000 Cambodians, 56,000 Chinese, and 9,600 savages, besides Malays and Malabarians. There were 628 schools, with 115 European and 1,183 native teachers, and 25,397 pupils. The Catholic population numbered 5,800, and the Buddhists, 1,688,270. There were 1,830 French troops, and about 2,800 Annamite soldiers. Of the total area about one-sixth (or 995,933 hectares) is cultivated. The chief crop is rice, the exports of which, mostly to China, in 1890 amounted to 1,718,900*l*. Coco-nuts, sugar-cane, tobacco are also grown. In 1887 the colony had 143,270 oxen and buffaloes. At Saigon are a military arsenal, a floating dock, and a marine observatory. The colony has 51 miles of railway, and 1,840 miles of telegraph line. Its trade statistics are included in those of French Indo-China. At Saigon in 1890 there cleared 357 vessels of 375,324

tons (152 of 184,709 tons British, and 164 of 154,715 tons German), exclusive of the Messageries Maritimes. In the local budget of 1890 the annual revenue and expenditure balanced at 30,056,947 francs. Expenditure of France (budget 1892) 3,355,912 francs. The French budget for 1892 requires the sum of 8,000,000 francs to be paid by Cochin-China towards the military expenditure of Annam and Tonquin.

TONQUIN.

This territory, annexed to France in 1884, has an area of 34,740 square miles, and is divided into fourteen provinces, with 8,000 villages and a population estimated at 9,000,000. There are 400,000 Roman Catholics. Chief town Hanoi, an agglomeration of many villages, with a population of 150,000. Revenue (1888) of Tonquin and Annam 17,321,000 francs, expenditure, 17,034,620 francs. There were 11,475 French troops in 1889, besides 6,500 native soldiers. The chief cultures are rice, sugar-cane, silk tree, cotton, and various fruit trees, and tobacco. There are copper and iron mines of good quality. French companies have (1891) been formed for working coal mines at Hongay, near Haiphong, and at Kebao. The chief industries are silk, cotton, sugar, pepper, and oils. The imports were valued in 1890 at 27,734,212 francs (7,306,064 francs from France), and the exports at 13,324,720 francs (694,980 francs to France), re-export and transit trade 7,481,556 francs. At Haiphong in 1890 there entered 763 vessels of 111,939 tons (50 of 40,271 tons French). The expenditure of France for Annam and Tonquin in the budget of 1892 was 10,450,000 francs, of which 450,000 francs were for the Tonquin submarine telegraph cable.

AFRICA.

ALGERIA.

(L'ALGÉRIE.)

Government.

A civil Governor-General at present administers the government of Algeria, which is now regarded as a detached part of France rather than as a colony. A small extent of territory in the Sahara is still administered by the military authorities, represented by the Commandant of the 19th Army Corps.

Governor-General of Algeria.—M. Jules Cambon, appointed April, 1891.

The French Chambers have alone the right of legislating for Algeria, while such matters as do not come within the legislative power are regulated by decree of the President of the Republic. The Governor-General is assisted by a council, whose function is purely consultative. A Superior Council, meeting once a year, to which delegates are sent by each of the provincial general councils, is charged with the duty of discussing and voting the colonial budget. Each department sends one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly.

Area and Population.

The boundaries of Algeria are not very well defined, large portions of the territory in the outlying districts being claimed both by the French Government and the nomad tribes who inhabit it and hold themselves unconquered.

The colony is divided officially into three departments, consisting as a whole of the 'Territoire civil,' and a 'Territoire de commandement.' The following table gives the area of each of the three departments of Algeria, according to the Census of 1891 :—

—	Area, sq. miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile
		Civil Dept.	Military Dept.	Total	
Algiers	65,929	1,275,650	192,477	1,468,127	22
Oran	44,616	817,450	124,616	942,066	21
Constantine	73,929	1,543,867	170,672	1,714,539	23
Total	184,474	3,636,967	487,765	4,124,732	22

The total population in 1884 was 3,817,306. The Civil territory is constantly increased in area by taking in sections of the Military Territory. Of the population in 1886, 2,014,013 were males and 1,791,671 females. In 1884 the marriages among whites were 3,543, the births 15,618, and deaths 13,123, showing an excess of 2,495 births over deaths. In 1891, of the total population, there were 272,662 of French origin or naturalisation, 47,667 naturalised Jews, 3,567,223 French indigenous subjects, besides Tunisians, Moroccans, and Spaniards, Italians, Anglo-Maltese, Germans.

The population of the city of Algiers was 74,792 in 1886 ; Oran, 67,681 ; Constantine, 44,960 ; Bône, 29,640 ; Tlemçen, 28,204 ; Philippeville, 22,177 ; Blidah, 24,304 ; Sidibel-Abbès, 21,595.

Instruction.

At the Academy of Algiers in 1888 were 223 students. In 1888-89 there were 1,876 pupils at the 4 lycées of Algiers, Oran, and Constantine ; 8 communal colleges with 1,015 pupils, and one college for girls at Oran with 98 pupils ; in 1889, 958 (113 private, mostly clerical) primary schools, with 78,001 pupils ; and 154 infant schools, with 24,354 pupils. There are 76 public primary schools for the natives with 8,963 pupils (910 girls). Of the total children of school age (6-13), 611,720 receive no instruction ; of these 535,389 were Mussulmans.

Crime.

Before the Assize Courts in 1888, 498 persons were convicted of crime ; before the correctional tribunals, 12,109 (4,236 to fines) ; before the police courts, 52,494 (45,263 to fines). For the maintenance of order there are 1,271 gendarmes, 74 police commissaires, 814 police agents, 329 *maires*, 2,603 police officials of various kinds, and 1,061 custom-house officers.

Finance.

The receipts of the Government are derived chiefly from indirect taxes licences, and customs duties on imports. The natives pay only direct taxes.

The cost of maintenance of the army is not included in the budget ; a proportion of the sums spent on public works also is paid by the State. The budget for 1892 estimated the expenditure at 44,928,731 francs and revenue at 46,330,898 francs. The corresponding figures for 1891 were : expenditure, 44,162,960 francs, and revenue, 45,170,013. A special return shows that in the period 1830–88 the total expenditure in Algeria has been 5,018,066,462 francs, and the total receipts 1,256,041,004 francs, showing an excess of expenditure of 3,785,684,255 francs, or over 151 millions sterling, this excess being almost entirely for military services. The total expenditure on colonisation has been 144,205,504 francs.

Defence.

The military force in Algeria constitutes the 19th Army Corps ; in time of war it can be divided into two. It consists of 53 battalions of infantry, 52 squadrons of cavalry, 16 batteries of artillery, and a due proportion of other subsidiary branches—in all about 54,000 men and 15,000 horses. The strictly local forces consist of 4 regiments of 'Zouaves,' 3 regiments of 'Tirailleurs indigènes,' 3 battalions of 'Infanterie légère d'Afrique,' and 2 foreign legions ; of these the Tirailleurs or Turcos only are native. There are also 3 regiments of Spahis, corresponding closely to the Indian irregular cavalry.

Industry.

The population engaged in agriculture in 1890 was 3,228,522, about 187,000 being Europeans. About 20,000,000 hectares are occupied by the agricultural population. The principal crops and the area cultivated in 1889 are shown in the following table :—

Crop	Quantity	Area, hectares
Wheat (metric quintals)	5,246,052	1,113,309
Barley	3,263,633	1,361,292
Other cereals	661,031	99,957
Vines (hectolitres)	2,579,639	106,351
Tobacco (kilogr.)	3,846,757	9,841
Alfa (metric quintals)	741,420	1,582,612
Total area cultivated		4,273,362

In 1891 vineyards covered 150,000 hectares.

There are 3,247,692 hectares under forest, but the value of the produce is small. In 1889 there were in Algeria 329,783 horses and mules, 271,547 camels, 1,217,143 cattle, 9,475,287 sheep, and 4,213,922 goats. The total animal stock amounted to 15,885,899, of which 15,198,033 belonged to natives. In 1891 it was estimated at 17 millions.

In 1889, 2,710 persons were employed in mines ; 351,800 tons of iron ore were produced, worth 2,457,190 francs ; 22,336 tons of other ores (blende, galena, copper, silver), to the value of 1,426,475 francs.

Commerce.

The commerce of Algeria, like that of France, is divided into general (total imports and exports), and special (imports for home use and exports of home produce). The former was as follows, 1890 (in francs) :—

—	Imports from	Exports to
France	209,165,921	209,995,965
Foreign countries and French colonies	28,102,991	51,626,276
Total	237,268,912	261,622,241

The total special commerce was as follows for the five years 1886-90 (in francs) :—

Years	Total		Foreign Countries and French Colonies	
	Imports	Exports	Imports from	Exports to
1886	242,274,279	182,255,123	50,092,512	54,907,741
1887	211,337,555	185,959,302	52,502,475	45,955,008
1888	234,908,120	197,699,565	54,321,844	33,254,943
1889	237,417,000	229,789,000	58,754,000	29,229,000
1890	260,090,131	260,099,131	65,226,032	40,428,500

The following table shows the trade of Algeria (special) with various countries for 1890 (in francs) :—

—	Imports from	Exports to	—	Imports from	Exports to
France	194,864,099	208,472,855	Morocco	11,558,938	223,443
Tunis	10,295,735	1,322,484	Turkey	725,718	21,686
Russia	809,853	1,732,421	Belgium	326,348	3,066,867
Great Britain	10,367,946	18,126,494	United States	1,003,795	1,444,164
Spain	7,442,871	6,897,323	Austria	2,082,420	428,199
Italy	1,076,792	1,720,755			

The principal exports to France in 1890 were : cereals, 58,967,440 francs ; wines, 58,895,130 francs ; animals, 44,012,935 francs ; wool, 12,084,973 francs. The chief imports from France were : cotton goods, 20,902,499 francs ; leather goods, 15,971,102 francs ; metal goods, 7,584,275 francs ; haberdashery, 10,330,672 francs. The subjoined statement shows the commerce of Algeria with Great Britain and Ireland in each of the five years 1886 to 1890 :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports to Great Britain	701,398	575,955	636,371	658,082	890,612
Imports of British produce	271,142	293,253	252,255	286,418	329,876

The most important articles of export to Great Britain in 1890 were :—esparto and other fibres, for making paper, of the value of 361,572*l.* (including rags); iron ore, of the value of 190,940*l.*; barley, 234,847*l.*; copper ore, 648*l.* (19,657*l.* in 1887); lead ore, 15,255*l.* The British imports consist principally of cotton fabrics and coal, the former of the value of 170,241*l.*, and the latter of 127,845*l.*, in the year 1890.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1890, 4,136 vessels, of 2,298,951 tons, entered Algerian ports from abroad, and 3,924, of 2,246,790 tons, cleared; of the vessels entered, 2,213, of 1,382,887 tons, belonged to France, and 568, of 577,294 tons, belonged to Great Britain. There is also a very large coasting trade. On January 1, 1891, the mercantile marine of Algiers consisted of 505 vessels, of 7,638 tons, mostly coasters, besides many small fishing-vessels.

In 1891 there were 1,910 English miles of railway open for traffic in Algeria, including the Tunisian extension of 140 miles. The total receipts in 1889 amounted to 21,908,225 francs.

The telegraph of Algeria, including branches into Tunis, consisted in 1890 of 4,310 miles of line and 10,000 miles of wire, with 356 offices. The 'réseau algéro-tunisien' of telegraphs is worked by a private company subventioned by the French Government.

In the savings-banks of Algeria on December 31, 1889, there were 16,971 depositors; the amount due to whom was 4,865,593 francs, or an average of 286 francs to each.

British Consul-General for Algeria and Tunis.—Lieut.-Col. Sir R. Lambert Playfair, K.C.M.G., residing at Algiers.

Vice-Consul at Algiers.—E. G. B. Maxse.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of France only are used.

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FRENCH CONGO AND GABUN.

The French Congo and Gabun region is one continuous and connected territory. The right bank of the Congo from Brazzaville to the mouth of the Mobangi is French, and north to 4° N. along the Mobangi, and an almost straight line to the coast along the second degree embraces the Gabun. The total area is 250,000 square miles. There are twenty-seven stations established in this region, on the coast, the Congo, and other places, eleven of them being on the Ogové. The number of the native population is estimated at 6,900,000 : there are 300 Europeans besides the garrison. The only exports are the natural products of the country—ivory, ebony, caoutchouc, and palm-oil. Experiments in growing sugar-cane, vanilla, coffee, cotton, and tobacco have been made. The country is covered with extensive forests. The total commerce of the Gabun, imports and exports, amounted to 6,600,000 francs in 1888 : imports from France, 1,317,680 francs : from other colonies, 540 francs : from foreign countries, 2,372,260 francs : exports to France, 173,271 francs : to other colonies, 837 francs : to foreign countries, 2,718,190 francs. In 1887 134 vessels of 92,132 tons entered, 125 of the vessels being foreign. The only roads are native footpaths. There are eight schools for boys and two for girls, with 400 pupils. There is neither a postal nor telegraphic service in the colony. Local budget, 1890, 1,701,079 francs : expenditure of France (budget of 1892), 1,454,397 francs.

Gold Coast Territories. See SENEGAL, &c., p. 522.

MADAGASCAR.

Reigning Sovereign.

Queen Ranavalona (or Rànavàlona) **III.**, born about 1861 ; appointed successor by the late Queen Rànavàlona **II.**, succeeded to the throne on her death, July 13, 1883 ; shortly after married the Prime Minister, Rainilaiarivõny, and was crowned November 22.

Government.

Madagascar began to be of commercial importance to Europe about the year 1810, when Radàma I. succeeded in reducing a large part of the island to the sway of the sovereigns of the Hova, the most advanced, though probably not the most numerous, of the various Malagasy races. His widow, Queen Rànavàlona I., obtained the sovereign power in 1829, and until her death, in 1861, intercourse with foreigners was discouraged. She was succeeded by Radàma II., and he by his wife Ràsohèrina, on whose death, in 1868, Rànavàlona II. obtained the throne. The present queen is great-grand-daughter of Rahèty, sister of King Andrianampòinimèrina (1787-1810). At various periods, 1820, 1861, 1865, and 1868, treaties have been concluded with Great Britain, the United States, and France. By a treaty signed at Tamatave, December 12, 1885, a French Resident-General, with a small military escort, resides at the capital, and the foreign relations of the country are regulated by France, which occupies a district around the Bay of Diego-Suarez as a colony (see p. 520). By the Anglo-French Agreement of August 5, 1890, the protectorate of France over Madagascar was recognised by Great Britain. The native Government retains absolute independence in all domestic legislation and control of the other tribes of the country.

The government is an absolute monarchy, modified and tempered by customs and usages having the force of law ; and during the last quarter of a century the power of the Sovereign has been gradually limited and controlled. The Sovereign is advised by her Prime Minister, who is the real source of all political power ; he is assisted by a number of ministers, who act as heads of departments—Education, Justice, the Interior, Foreign Affairs, &c.—but these are only deputies of the Prime Minister, and can originate nothing without his permission. The succession to the Crown is hereditary in the royal house, but not necessarily in direct succession ; the reigning Sovereign may designate his or her successor.

At a large number of the chief towns of the interior, and at all the ports, governors are placed by the central Government, and these are all directly responsible to the Prime Minister. The number of these governors has been greatly increased during the last two or three years. With regard to local matters, these are still much under the control of the heads of tribes, and on any important occasion public assemblies of the whole people are called together to consult. Although these have no defined authority, the opinion of the majority has a distinct weight and influence. Among the Betsileo and other subject tribes, the representatives of the old chiefs are still held in much honour, in almost idolatrous reverence, by the people.

Area and Population.

Madagascar, the third largest island in the world (reckoning Australia as a continent), is situated on the south-eastern side of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel, the least distance between island and

continent being 230 miles : total length, 975 miles : breadth at the broadest point, 358 miles.

The area of the island, with its adjacent islands, is estimated at 228,500 square miles, and the population, according to the most trustworthy estimates, at 3,500,000 : other estimates vary from 2,500,000 to 5,000,000. No census has ever been undertaken by the native Government, and it resents any attempt to do so by foreigners. It is therefore only by vague and uncertain estimates that any idea can be formed of the population, either of the island as a whole or of that of particular districts. There are reasons for thinking that the population of Imèrina was decreasing during the sanguinary reign of Queen Rānavālonā I. (1828-1861) : it is, however, believed that the population is now slowly increasing in consequence of the spread of education, civilisation, and Christian teaching. The female population seems in excess of the male. A number of foreign residents live on the coasts, chiefly Creoles from Mauritius and Réunion, mostly English subjects. The most powerful, intelligent, and enterprising tribe is the Hova, whose language, allied to the Malayan and Oceanic tongues, is understood over a large part of the island, and who have been dominant for the last fifty years. The only unsubdued territories are in the south and south-west, but steps have been taken to bring them into subjection. The people are divided into a great many clans, who seldom intermarry. The Hovas are estimated to number 1,000,000 : the other races, more or less mixed, are the Sakalavas in the west, 1,000,000 : the Betsiléos, 600,000 : Bavas, 200,000 : Betsimi Sakaras, 400,000 : Antatiavas, 200,000. In the coast towns are many Arab traders, and there are besides many negroes from Africa introduced as slaves. The capital, Antanánarivo, in the interior, is estimated to have, with suburbs, a population of 100,000. The principal port is Tamatave, on the east coast, with a population of 10,000. Mojangá, the chief port on the north-west coast, has about 14,000 inhabitants. Slavery exists in a patriarchal form.

Religion and Education.

A large portion of the Hova and of the other tribes in the central districts have been Christianised, and Christianity is acknowledged and protected by the Government. There is no State Church, although the Queen and principal officers of government are connected with the churches formed by the London Missionary Society, which comprise the vast majority of the professing Christians of the country. These are not dependent on Government except to a small extent. The system of Church polity, which has slowly developed itself, is rather a combination of Independency, Presbyterianism, and Episcopacy. No State aid is given to religion or to education, except in freeing recognised pastors and teachers from compulsory Government service. An Anglican mission works chiefly on the east coast, with a bishop and cathedral at Antanánarivo. A Roman Catholic bishop is also stationed at the capital. There are about 28 missionaries of the L.M.S. in Madagascar, 10 of the Friends' Mission, 10 of the Anglican Mission, 26 of the Norwegian Lutherans, and about 40 priests and brothers of the R.C. Mission, as well as several sisters of mercy. The L.M.S. Mission has about 750 native pastors, and about 100 evangelists or native missionaries stationed in various parts of the country, many of them in quite heathen districts. There are about 350,000 Protestants, and about 35,000 Roman Catholics. Five-sixths of the Malagasy are still pagans.

Schools have been established, and education is compulsory wherever the influence of the central Government is effective. All the Missionary Societies

at work in Madagascar have colleges and high schools, the latter both for boys and girls, in all of which education is given freely, with but nominal charges for books, &c. Almost every congregation, except the smallest and weakest, has its school. The L.M.S. has also an industrial school for teaching handicrafts. Hospitals and medical schools are connected with the L.M.S., Friends', Lutheran, and Anglican Missions, and there are now a number of trained native doctors and surgeons. It is estimated that there are about 1,800 schools, and about 170,000 children under instruction, but it is difficult to get the statistics of the Roman Catholic Mission.

The production of books is as yet almost entirely confined to the printing offices of the different Missionary Societies at work in the island. Each of these has a press, from which works chiefly educational and religious are constantly being issued. Excluding pamphlets and lesser publications, about 400 separate works have been issued from the various presses, with an aggregate number of 48,000 pp. Half of these are L.M.S., and a fourth Friends' publications. Six monthly magazines, a quarterly, three weekly newspapers, and a Government gazette at irregular intervals, comprise the periodical literature of Madagascar. The yearly issues of the L.M.S. press from 1870 to 1880 averaged 150,000 copies of various publications, and those of the Friends' press 67,000 copies generally.

Justice.

Judges are appointed by the Sovereign, and a code of laws was printed in 1881. Justice is dispensed in a simple form by local authorities, but there are no statistics available showing crime. Owing to the increasing pressure of forced Government service and the levies of soldiers, there has of late been an alarming increase in crimes of violence, and an increasing number of banditti in large armed bands, who have desolated some parts of the country.

A Bill establishing French tribunals in Madagascar, with jurisdiction in all cases affecting Europeans, was passed by the French Chamber on March 12, 1891.

Finance.

The chief source of revenue is the customs, and a small poll tax is paid : but the personal service which every Malagasy has to render is the mainstay of the Government. The only fixed payments are those made to the Queen, the Prime Minister, and the Army. In 1886 the Malagasy Government borrowed from the Paris Comptoir d'Escompte a sum of 15 million francs, of which 10 million went to pay the indemnity to France. No statistics of public revenue are obtainable.

Defence.

The standing army is estimated to consist of 20,000 men, most of whom are now armed with modern rifles. Two English officers are employed to train cadets—one of these is an artillery officer. A number of rifled Armstrong cannon of small calibre have been purchased. There is no cavalry force. During the present year two gunboats have been purchased from the French Government. During the French invasion the number of men mobilised exceeded 50,000 ; they were trained by English officers.

Production and Industry.

Of minerals, gold, copper, iron, lead (galena), sulphur, graphite, and a lignite have been found. The yield of gold has increased very considerably within the last few years, and so also has that of copper. It seems probable that many parts of the island are very rich in valuable ores. Cattle breeding

and agriculture are the chief occupations of the people : rice, sugar, coffee, cotton, and sweet potatoes being cultivated. The forests abound with many valuable woods, while tropical and sub-tropical products are plentiful. Concessions of forest land on the north-east coast have been made to European companies, who are now felling the valuable timber and planting on the cleared ground. Silk and cotton weaving are carried on, and the manufacture of textures from the rofia palm fibre, and of metal-work. At present, however, no machinery is used for the making of textile fabrics. All are literally manufactures, and carried on by the simple spindle and torse in use from a very remote period. And so with the manufacture and working of iron and other metals.

Commerce.

The chief exports are cattle, india-rubber, hides, horns, coffee, lard, sugar, vanilla, wax, gum, copal, rice, and seeds. The chief imports are cotton goods, rum, crockery, and metal goods. The trade is chiefly with Mauritius, Réunion, Great Britain, and France : there has also been recently considerable and increasing trade with the United States. A French return gives the exports for 1888 at 174,170*l.*, including skins, 70,430*l.* ; caoutchouc, 54,648*l.* ; rofia, 16,043*l.* ; wax, 11,200*l.* ; oxen, 9,760*l.* ; the imports at 162,030*l.*, including cotton, 71,540*l.* In 1884 the value of the exports to Great Britain was 15,229*l.* ; in 1888, 43,089*l.* ; in 1889, 83,618*l.* ; in 1890, 98,833*l.* ; and imports from Great Britain, 1,412*l.* in 1884 ; 41,058*l.* in 1887 ; 101,435*l.* in 1888 ; 82,961*l.* in 1889 ; 84,733*l.* in 1890. The exports were, in 1890, caoutchouc, 58,049*l.* ; hemp, 7,066*l.* ; sugar, 4,843*l.* ; the imports, cottons, 58,154*l.* in 1890.

Shipping and Communications.

There are as yet no roads in Madagascar in the European sense of the word—only rough paths from one part of the country to the other—and no beasts or wheeled vehicles are employed. All passengers and goods are carried on the shoulders of *màromita* or bearers, except where the rivers or coast lagoons allow the use of canoes made of the hollowed-out trunk of a large tree. On the coast outriggered canoes are employed, and also *built* boats with the planks tied together (on the south-east coast). A considerable traffic is carried on on the west coast by Arab dhows. Turtle fishing is practised by the *Sakolàon*.

No Government post-office exists, but postal communication is kept up by the consular officers of the English and French Governments. An electric telegraph, made by a French company, connects Tamatave and the capital, and this is to be taken over by the native Government after a certain period. It is about 180 miles in length.

Money and Banks.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has an agency at Antananarivo and Tamatave, and so also has the New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited).

The only legal coin is the silver 5-franc piece, but the Italian 5-lire piece and Belgian, Greek, and other coins of equal value are also in circulation. For smaller sums the coin is cut up into fractional parts, and weighed as required.

Consular and other Representatives.

1. OF MADAGASCAR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There is a Consul in London.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MADAGASCAR.

Consul at Tamatave.—Anatole Sauzier (acting).

Vice-Consul at Antanánarivo.—W. C. Pickersgill.

3. OF FRANCE IN MADAGASCAR.

Resident-General at Antanánarivo.—Vice-Residents at Mojanga and Tolia on the West Coast; at Fianarantsoa, in the Betsileo country; and at Tamatave; and agents at all important points.

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The following possessions in, or in the neighbourhood of, Madagascar belong to France :—

DIÉGO-SUAREZ, NOSSI-BÉ, ST. MARIE.

Diégo-Suarez, a territory of still undefined extent, on a bay of the same name at the northern extremity of Madagascar, is held by the French in accordance with a treaty of December 17, 1885. At the census of 1887 the population (including the garrison) was 4,567. The native population is

stated to have increased from 3,000 in 1887 to about 8,000 in 1889. The chief town of the colony is Antsirame. The commerce is unimportant. Imports (1887), 675,840 francs; exports, 63,109 francs. Local budget (1890): income and expenditure, 172,365 francs. Expenditure of France (budget of 1892), 2,112,970 francs. In 1888 the colonies of Nossi-Bé and Ste. Marie were, for administrative purposes, made dependencies of Diego-Suarez.

Nossi-Bé Island, close to west coast of Madagascar, with an area of 113 square miles, has 7,803 inhabitants, chiefly Malgashes and Africans. Chief productions, sugar-cane, coffee, and rice. Imports (1889), 1,937,749 francs (140,649 francs from France); exports, 1,450,085 francs (108,363 francs to France). Local budget (1891), 221,612 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1892), 74,598 francs.

St. Marie, on the north coast of Madagascar, was taken by France as early as 1643. It covers 64 square miles: population, 7,667; chief export, cloves. Imports (1889), 145,795 francs; exports, 109,492 francs. Local budget (1890), 90,000 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1892), 35,000 francs.

MAYOTTE AND THE COMORO ISLANDS.

The island of Mayotte (149 square miles) has a population (1889) of 12,270 inhabitants. The chief production is cane-sugar; it has 11 sugar works and distilleries (3,000 tons sugar in 1887: 18,000 gallons of rum). The imports (1889), 687,903 francs (347,720 francs from France); exports, chiefly of sugar, rum, and vanilla, 1,271,559 francs (1,098,376 to France).

The Comoro Islands, situated half-way between Madagascar and the African coast, consist of 4 larger and a number of smaller islands. They were taken under French protection in 1886. The population is estimated at 47,000, chiefly Mussulmans.

The local budget of Mayotte (1890) amounted to 232,150 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1892), 101,607 francs, besides 16,600 francs for the Comoros.

RÉUNION.

Réunion, about 420 miles east of Madagascar, has belonged to France since 1764. It is represented by a senator and two deputies. It has an area of 965 square miles and population (1889) of 165,915, mostly creoles. The Hindus number about 25,000; Africans, 9,000; Malagashes, 6,000. In 1888, 23,883 Hindu coolies and 14,731 Africans were imported. The towns are under the French municipal law. The chief port, Pointe-des-Galets, is connected by a railway of 125 kilomètres with St. Benoît and St. Pierre. The chief productions are sugar cane (30,420,792 kilogrammes of sugar exported in 1888), coffee, cacao, vanilla, spices. In 1887 the live stock on the island was 2,511 horses, 7,552 mules, 8,492 oxen, 15,580 sheep, and 12,392 goats. The total imports in 1889 amounted to 21,262,367 francs (9,178,610 francs from France); and exports, 13,901,601 francs (12,625,867 francs to France). The local budget for 1890 showed income 3,764,150 francs; expenditure, 3,722,868 francs. The expenditure of France (budget 1892) was 4,447,405 francs.

OBOCK

Is a French colony on the Red Sea coast of Africa, on the Gulf of Aden, and including the Bay of Tajurah. The territory embraces 3,860 square miles, with a population of 22,370. There is a trade with Shoa and other countries in the interior. The expenditure of France for Obock in the budget of 1892 amounts to 477,142 francs.

SENEGAL, RIVIÈRES DU SUD, THE SETTLEMENT ON THE GUINEA COAST, THE FRENCH SOUDAN, AND THE FRENCH SAHARA.

With the exception of the British colonies of Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast, Portuguese Guinea, and Liberia, France claims the whole of West Africa from Cape Blanco to Togo Land, and inland to the Upper and Middle Niger, and considerable areas to the east of the Upper Niger, including the Kingdom of Kong and neighbouring territories. By the Anglo-French arrangement of August 5, 1890, Great Britain recognises as within the French sphere of influence the whole region to the south of Tunis and Algeria north of a line from Say, on the Middle Niger, to Barraua, on Lake Chad, including all the territories which belong to Sokoto. The line dividing French territory from British in the region included in the bend of the Niger has not been agreed upon. The French Sahara may embrace about one million square miles, mostly desert. Several railway projects from Algeria to the Niger are under consideration. The total area claimed by France in West Africa is about 550,000 square miles. It is divided into Senegal, Rivières du Sud, French Soudan and the protectorates attached thereto, the Guinea Coast territories.

Senegal and Rivières du Sud are divided into (1) countries occupied, (2) countries annexed, (3) countries protected. The first are divided into communes and territories, the former being St. Louis, Dakar, Rufisque, and the island of Goree, and the latter being various stations and ports in the coast region and up the Senegal, and the districts around within range of cannon-shot. The annexed countries are Walo, Northern Cayor, Toro, Dimar, and Damga.

Senegal proper (the colony) includes several stations on the river as far as Matam, with a certain area of land around each, and the coast from the north of Cape Verd to Gambia in the south. These, with the settled portion of Rivières du Sud, embrace over 14,700 square miles, with a population of 174,000, of whom 135,000 are in Senegal. But included in Senegal and Rivières du Sud are various protected states, which give a total area of 54,000 square miles, with a population in 1891 of 1,100,000. There is a Governor-General in Senegal, assisted by a Colonial Council. The chief town of Senegal is St. Louis; population, 20,000. Dakar (population, 2,000) is an important centre. The colony is represented by one deputy. At high water the Senegal is navigable for small vessels into the interior. There are 164 miles of coast railways. Gum, ground nuts, india-rubber, woods, and skins are the chief exports; foods, drinks, and textiles are the chief imports. The total value of the imports in 1889 was 29,000,000 francs; and of exports 16,500,000 francs. Local budget for 1891, 3,018,646 francs; expenditure of France (budget for 1892), 6,044,999 francs; debt, 517,657 francs.

Rivières du Sud.—From January 1, 1890, the territory on the coast from 11° to nearly 9° N. (except the Los Islands, which belong to Great Britain), and inland along and between the rivers as far as the Fouta Djallon, has been detached from Senegal and formed into a separate colony under the name of Rivières du Sud, with Conakry for its capital. The population of the colony proper (the coast region) is given as 47,541. With it are united (January 1892) for administrative purposes the French settlements on the Gold Coast and on the Bight of Benin, the whole being known officially as French Guinea and Dependencies. The products are similar to those of Senegal. The imports and exports are included in those of Senegal. A telegraph cable connects Conakry, on the Isle of Tombo, with Sierra Leone and Senegal. The cost to France of the colony (budget for 1892) is 33,000 francs.

Gold Coast and Bight of Benin Settlements.—From January 1, 1890 the French settlements on the Gulf of Guinea have been divided into two colonies, consisting of the Gold Coast Settlements—Grand-Bassam, Assinie, Grand-Lahou, and Jackeville; and the Bight of Benin Settlements—Porto-Novo, Kotonu, Grand-Popo, and Agoue. For Kotonu and Porto-Novo France pays an annuity of 2,000 francs to the King of Dahomey. For administrative purposes each of these colonies forms a dependency of *Rivieres du Sud* and hence the name of French Guinea. They are administered (since January 1892) by a Governor, who has also command over the protectorate of Fouta Jallon. The total area of the Gold Coast and Benin Settlements is given at 25,000 square miles (which includes protectorates, as only a few stations are in actual possession), and the united colonial population at 772. The imports of the Gold Coast Settlements in 1890 amounted to 2,801,000 francs; and of the Bight of Benin Settlements to 3,489,894 francs. Of the two colonies, in 1889, the exports were valued at 2,742,278 francs, and the imports at 3,692,510 francs (1,496,052 francs from France). In 1891 France took possession of the strip of coast (about 100 miles) below her Gold Coast Settlements and Liberia.

The **French Soudan** includes the Upper Senegal, and all the countries in the Upper and Middle Niger, and the states which extend inland from Senegal and the *Rivieres du Sud*. It is divided into annexed territories and protectorates. The annexed territories, mostly in the Upper Senegal, embrace an area of 54,000 square miles, and a population of 360,000; the protectorates were estimated to have an area of 230,000 square miles, and a population of 2½ millions. The administration of the French Soudan is entrusted to a Superior Military Commandant, who resides at Kayes, in the Senegal, under the authority of the Governor of Senegal. There is a railway from Kayes to Bafoulabe, 94 miles, which it was originally intended to carry on to the Niger. The local revenues amount to about 400,000 francs yearly. According to the budget for 1892, the annual cost to France of the occupation of the French Soudan is 4,502,728 francs.

TUNIS.

(AFRIKIA.)

Bey.

Sidi Ali, son of Bey Sidi Ahsin; born October 5, 1817; succeeded his brother, Sidi Mohamed-es-Sadok, October 28, 1832.

The reigning family of Tunis, occupants of the throne since 1691, descend from Ben Ali Turki, a native of the Isle of Crete, who made himself master of the country, acknowledging, however, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, in existence since 1575. Sidi Ahsin obtained an imperial firman, dated October 25, 1871, which liberated him from the payment of tribute, but clearly established his position as a vassal of the Sublime Porte.

Government.

After the French invasion of the country in the spring of 1881, the treaty of Kasr-es-Said (May 12, 1881), confirmed by decrees of April 22, 1882, placed Tunis under the protectorate of France. The French representative is called Minister Resident, and with two secretaries practically administers the government of the country under the direction of the French Foreign Office, which has a special 'Bureau des Affaires Tunisiennes.' From January, 1884, French judges superseded the Consular Courts.

French Resident General.—M. Massicault.

The corps of occupation numbers about 10,000 men. The cost of maintaining this force is borne by the budget of the Republic.

Area and Population.

The present boundaries are : on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Franco-Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and the Turkish Pachalik of Tripoli ; and, reckoning its average breadth from west to east to be 100 miles, it covers an area of about 45,000 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Beled Djerid, extending towards Gadamés. Population estimated at 1,500,000. The French population is stated (1891) at 10,030.

The majority of the population is formed of Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles.

The capital, the city of Tunis, has a population of from 100,000 to 145,000, comprising Moors, Arabs, Negroes, and Jews, with 20,000 Europeans. Across the shallow lake which separates Tunis from its port, Goletta, a distance of about 7 miles, a canal is being constructed 44 metres wide and 8 metres deep, to be open for traffic in July, 1894.

There are (1888) 47 primary schools, with 7,300 pupils (of whom 2,450 are girls) ; budget expenditure (1889-90), 934,076 piastres.

Since the occupation, Carthage has been erected into a Roman Catholic See, to which has been accorded the Primacy of all Africa. The Regency is administered ecclesiastically by the Archbishop of Algiers. The bulk of the population is Mohammedan ; 45,000 Jews, 35,000 Roman Catholics, 400 Greek Catholics, 250 Protestants.

Finance.

Up to 1890, the financial year of Tunis ended on October 12. By a decree of December 16, 1890, the current financial period (and future financial years) will end on December 31. The estimated revenue for the period ending with 1891 is 47,627,500 piastres (33,721,500 + 13,906,000), and expenditure 47,627,199 piastres (36,942,433 + 10,684,766). The ordinary revenue for the year ending October 12, 1890, was 33,887,986 piastres ; the expenditure was 32,495,179, leaving a balance of 1,392,807 piastres, which, added to previous surplus of 6,476,232 piastres, gave a total balance of 7,869,040 piastres. The revenue was mostly derived from direct taxes (14,887,247 piastres), customs (4,121,556 piastres), and monopolies (5,718,232 piastres). Among the expenses (1889) were the Ministry of Finance, 20,801,109 piastres, including 10,512,534 piastres for interest on debt ; the general administration costs 5,228,149 piastres ; on public works the expenditure is 7,275,000 piastres ; Ministry of War, 980,098 piastres.

By a decree of the President of the French Republic of May 28, 1884, and a similar decree of the Bey of Tunis of May 27, the Tunisian debt was consolidated into a total of 5,702,000*l.* The loan was emitted as a perpetual 4 per cent. rente of 6,307,520 francs, or 252,300*l.*, divided into 315,376 obligations of a nominal capital of 500 francs. On December 17, 1888, the loan was converted into a 3½ per cent. loan, to be paid by annuities during 99 years, by means of the emission of 348,815 obligations at a nominal value of 500 francs.

Industry.

The chief industry is agriculture. In 1890, wheat and barley occupied over 1,000,000 hectares, or one-sixth of the cultivated land ; vineyards, 4,063 hectares, yielding 52,977 hectolitres, mostly for local consumption. On December 31, 1889, the farm animals numbered 1,560,364, viz. :—horses, 31,185 ; asses and mules, 79,740 ; cattle, 156,552 ; sheep, 761,094 ; goats, 427,450 ; camels, 86,617 ; swine, 1,726.

Commerce.

The bulk of the commerce passes through Goletta. In 1890 there entered the twelve ports of Tunis 6,737 vessels of 1,645,304 tons : and cleared 6,262 vessels, of 1,640,231 tons. Of the vessels entered, 1,219, of 893,891 tons, were French : Italian, 1,612, of 592,062 tons : British, 153, of 84,178 tons.

For the year ending October 12, 1890, the total value of imports was 29,134,600 francs, and of the exports 30,599,200 francs, the part taken by various countries in the foreign trade being :—

—	Imports	Exports
	Francs	Francs
France	15,607,080	11,230,368
Algeria	704,740	8,576,064
Malta	6,296,930	634,720
Italy	2,693,050	3,105,690
Russia	233,509	684
Austria	859,140	37,680
Great Britain	582,009	4,807,530
Other countries	2,158,140	2,206,480
Total	29,134,600	30,599,200

The chief imports were :—flour, 3,235,140 francs : cereals, 395,780 francs : cotton and linen goods, 6,179,950 francs : cotton and silk, raw and twisted, 1,488,540 francs : colonial wares, 2,642,380 francs : wines and spirits, 1,592,910 francs. The chief exports were :—wheat, 9,416,640 francs : barley, 5,030,680 francs : olive oil, 4,273,300 francs : alfa, 2,064,880 francs : tan, 1,611,660 francs : sponges, 654,000 francs : dried vegetables, 1,184,060 francs : woollen goods, 676,570 francs : wine (exclusively to France), 236,130 francs. Regulations have been made in favour of the importation of Tunisian wine into France, and the value imported in 1890 was nearly six times that of 1889.

The commerce of Tunis with Great Britain has been as follows, according to the Board of Trade returns for the five years 1886-90 :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Tunis .	97,108	92,916	137,395	115,491	246,718
Imports of British produce	78,148	76,382	55,605	88,231	164,617

The principal exports to Great Britain in 1890 were : barley, to the value of 136,619*l.* : and esparto grass and other materials for making paper, of the value of 99,570*l.* The principal British import consisted in cotton manufactures, of the value of 138,780*l.*

Length of railways, 260 miles.

There are over 2,000 miles of telegraphs : 46 post and telegraph offices.

British Consul-General for Algeria and Tunis.—Lieut.-Colonel Sir R Lambert Playfair, K.C.M.G., residing at Algiers.

Consul at Tunis.—R. Drummond Hay.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Tunis, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Piastre*, of 16 *karubs* average value, 6*d*.

The gold and silver coins of France and Italy are in general use.

A new Tunisian coinage, similar to the French, has been put in circulation. The old coinage, now being withdrawn, will cease to be legal, the gold and silver on March 15, 1892, and the copper on September 15, 1892.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Cantar*, of 100 *rottolos* = 109·15 pounds.

„ *Kaffis* (of 16 *whibas*, each of 12 *sahs*) . = 16 bushels.

The *pic*, or principal long measure, is of three lengths, viz., 0·7359 of a yard for cloth ; 0·51729 of a yard for linen ; 0·68975 of a yard for silk.

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AMERICA.

GADELOUPE AND DEPENDENCIES.

Guadeloupe, situated in the Lesser Antilles, has an area of 94,600 hectares (360 sq. m.); it is surrounded by a number of smaller islands—Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Désirade, &c.—the total area being 722 square miles. The total population in 1889 was 165,899. It is under a governor and an elected council, and is under French law; represented by a senator and two deputies. There are 49 primary schools, with 5,575 boys and 4,178 girls. The colony is divided into arrondissements, cantons, and communes; its chief town is Pointe-à-Pitre. Revenue and expenditure balanced at 5,940,024 francs in the local budget of 1890; debt, 1,000,000 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1892), 1,552,314 francs. Chief cultures: sugar-cane (65,512,168 kilogrammes of sugar, 1888), coffee, cacao, vanilla, spices, manioc, bananas, sweet potatoes, rice, indian corn, and vegetables; cotton, the ramie fibre, tobacco, and india-rubber to a very limited extent; forest rich in excellent timber. There were, in 1887, 7,306 horses, 19,578 horned cattle, 9,819 sheep, and 18,365 swine. Railways, 60 miles. Trade in 1889: imports, 24,732,258 francs (10,959,420 francs from France); and exports, 25,850,875 francs (24,691,120 francs to France).

GUIANA.

Population estimated at 10,600 inhabitants at Cayenne, and about 15,000 in the interior, in addition to a few mountain tribes. Population of the penitentiaries and the liberated convicts about 4,400. The colony is under a governor, and is represented by one deputy. It is poorly cultivated, and its trade insignificant. Imports in 1889, 8,950,485 francs (5,877,648 francs from France); exports, 4,271,924 francs (4,115,125 francs to France). Local budget, 1,839,817 francs in 1891, the expenditure of France (budget for 1892) being 1,326,497 francs.

MARTINIQUE.

The colony is under a governor and municipal councils with elected General Council; divided into 32 communes. Represented by a senator and two deputies. Area 381 square miles; population in 1888, 175,391 (84,138 males and 91,253 females), with floating population of 2,456; only 652 were born in France. Birth rate, 34 per 1,000, and death rate, 29. Several primary schools and lyceums for boys and girls, with 4,350 male and 3,970 female pupils. Chief commercial town, St. Pierre (20,000 inhabitants). Sugar-cane (49,548 hectares in 1889), manioc, sweet potatoes, and bananas are the chief culture, 13,453 hectares being under the food-producing crops. Coffee, cacao, and tobacco also grown to a limited extent. Imports in 1888 were valued at 22,896,449 francs (7,939,420 from France) (textiles, flour, manure, salt fish, rice, cotton being the chief items); and the exports, 23,454,900 francs, mainly dried or fresh cod, sent mostly to Paris. The local budget for 1891 was 3,992,564 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1892), 2,814,014 francs; civil and judicial services, 338,705 francs; the rest of the expenditure was almost entirely for military purposes; debt, 435,000 francs.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

Two small islands close to the south coast of Newfoundland. Area, 87 square miles; population in 1889, 5,929; chief business cod fishing, chiefly in ships from France; total value in 1887, 13,439,532 francs. In 1889 value of exports 17,120,336 francs (9,811,000 to France), and imports, 14,354,975 francs (3,707,000 from France). The exports included 29,586,000 kilogrammes of cod, and 405,000 kilogrammes of cod-liver oil. Estimated local revenue (1890), 439,586 francs; expenditure the same; expenditure of France (budget 1892), 319,627 francs.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.**NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES.**

New Caledonia is a French penal colony, and the government is entirely in the hands of the Governor. Area, 6,000 square miles. Population (1889): colonists, 5,585; officials and soldiers, 3,476; natives, 41,874; imported labourers, 1,825; freed convicts, 2,515; convicts, 7,477; total, 62,752. Capital, Noumea, 4,000 inhabitants. The expenditure of the mother country in the budget of 1892 amounts to 2,976,237 francs; the local budget for 1890 was 2,746,798 francs; the expenditure for military services, 1,315,366 francs. Coal, and other minerals are worked, rough ore, nickel, chrome, and cobalt being largely exported to Europe and Australia. About 1,900 square miles are appropriated to natives and colonists; 600 square miles of land suited for agriculture or pasturage remain uncultivated; the rest is mostly forest or mountain. Wheat, maize, and other cereals are cultivated, as also pine-apples, coffee, sugar, coco-nuts, cotton, manioc, vanilla, vines, and other sub-tropical cultures. There are 120,000 head of cattle. In 1890 the imports were valued at 11,091,500 francs (4,776,650 francs from France). The chief articles were:—wines and spirits, 1,879,920 francs; flour and dried vegetables, 1,205,300 francs; ironmongery, 1,067,820 francs. Exports, 7,140,550 francs (1,348,900 to France). Chief exports:—nickel, 3,595,100 francs; preserved meat (to France), 1,098,900 francs; silver lead ore, 653,625 francs. In 1890, 89 vessels of 70,474 tons (63 of 45,600 tons British) entered, and 64 of 74,888 tons (39 of 31,659 tons British) cleared at the port of Noumea.

Dependencies of New Caledonia are:—The **Isle of Pines**, area 58 square miles, 44 miles to the south-east; the **Loyalty Archipelago**, three principal and many smaller islands, total area 756 square miles, 100 miles to the east; the **Huon Islands**, 150 miles to the north-east, and the **Chesterfield Islands**, 500 miles to the north-west, both groups uninhabited and covered with guano; the **Wallis Archipelago**, north-east of Fiji, placed under the protectorate of France definitively in 1887.

SOCIETY ISLANDS AND NEIGHBOURING GROUPS.

These are officially known as the French Establishments in Oceania. They consist of the Society Islands—Tahiti, Moorea, the Tatiaroa Islands, and Meitia—and Raiatea and Tubuai-Moru, Huahine, Bora-Bora, and other islands to the north-west.

The Marquesas, Tuamotu, Gambier, and Tubuai groups, and the island of Rapa.

Tahiti, the principal of these islands, has an area of 412 square miles, and Moorea, 50 square miles. Population of Tahiti, 11,200; Moorea, 1,600. There is a Commandant-General for all the establishments in Oceania, with a council for consultation. There is also a general council elected by universal suffrage. The chief town and port of Tahiti is Papeete. The expenditure of France (budget for 1892) is 805,052 francs. The local budget for 1890 amounted to 1,203,500 francs, and the military expenditure was 411,389 francs. The total exports in 1890 amounted to 126,724*l.*, and imports to 134,144*l.* The chief exports were:—mother-of-pearl, 58,513*l.*; copra, 44,495*l.*; cotton, 10,150*l.*; pearls, 2,800*l.*; while cottons, preserved meat, flour, and wines are imported. The exports to the United States were valued at 52,492*l.*; to Portugal, 32,359*l.*; to Great Britain, 24,695*l.*; to France, 9,622*l.*; to Australia and New Zealand, 7,574*l.* The imports from the United States were valued at 80,105*l.*; from Australia and New Zealand, 24,753*l.*; from France, 18,818*l.*; from Germany, 5,113*l.*; from other countries, 5,355*l.*

In Tahiti and Moorea 7,000 acres are under cultivation, the chief crops being cotton, sugar, and coffee.

In 1890, 272 vessels of 27,855 tons (15 of 8,650 tons British) entered, and 264 of 27,246 tons (15 of 8,650 tons British) cleared at the port of Papeete.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

(DEUTSCHES REICH.)

Reigning Emperor and King.

Wilhelm II., German Emperor, and King of Prussia, born January 27, 1859, became German Emperor June 15, 1888 (see *Prussia*).

Heir Apparent.

Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born May 6, 1882, eldest son of the Emperor-King (see *Prussia*).

The imperial throne, after the extinction of the Carlovingian line, was filled by election, though with a tendency towards the hereditary principle of succession. At first the Emperor was chosen by the vote of all the Princes and Peers of the Reich; but the mode came to be changed in the fourteenth century when a limited number of Princes, fixed at seven for a time, and afterwards enlarged to eight (nine from 1692 to 1777), assumed the privilege of disposing of the crown, and, their right being acknowledged, were called Electors. With the overthrow of the old Empire by the Emperor Napoleon, in 1806, the Electoral dignity virtually ceased, although the title of Elector was retained sixty years longer by the sovereigns of Hesse-Cassel, the last of them dethroned in 1866 by Prussia. The election of Wilhelm I., King of Prussia, as the German Emperor (1871) was by vote of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation, on the initiative of all the reigning Princes of Germany. The imperial dignity is now hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern, and follows the law of primogeniture. An essential difference between the old and the new German Empire consists in the exclusion of Austria from the latter.

Since Charlemagne was crowned 'Kaiser' at Rome, on Christmas Day in the year 800, there have been the following Emperors:—

<i>House of Charlemagne.</i>			
Karl I., 'Der Grosse'	800-814	Karl II., 'Der Kahle'	876-877
Ludwig I., 'Der Fromme'	814-840	Karl, 'Der Dicke'	881-887
Ludwig II., 'Der Deutsche'	843-876	Arnulf	887-899
		Ludwig III., 'Das Kind'	900-911

House of Franconia.

Konrad I. 911-918

House of Saxony.

Heinrich I., 'Der Vogelsteller' 919-936

Otto I., 'Der Grosse' 936-973

Otto II. 973-983

Otto III. 983-1002

Heinrich II. 1002-1024

House of Franconia.

Konrad II., 'Der Salier' 1024-1039

Heinrich III. 1039-1056

Heinrich IV. 1056-1106

Heinrich V. 1106-1125

House of Saxony.

Lothar II., 'Der Sachse' 1125-1137

House of Hohenstaufen.

Konrad III. 1138-1152

Friedrich I., 'Barbarossa' 1152-1190

Heinrich VI. 1190-1197

Philipp 1198-1208

Otto IV., 'von Wittelsbach' 1208-1212

Friedrich II. 1212-1250

Konrad IV. 1250-1254

First Interregnum.

Wilhelm of Holland 1254-1256

Richard of Cornwall 1256-1272

House of Habsburg.

Rudolf I. 1273-1291

House of Nassau.

Adolf 1292-1298

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht I. 1298-1308

Houses of Luxemburg and Bavaria.

Heinrich VII. 1308-1313

Ludwig IV., 'Der Baier' 1313-1347

Karl IV. 1348-1378

Second Interregnum.

Wenceslaus of Bohemia 1378-1400

Ruprecht 'Von der Pfalz' 1400-1410

Sigmund of Brandenburg 1410-1437

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht II. 1438-1439

Friedrich III. 1440-1493

Maximilian I. 1493-1519

Karl V. 1519-1556

Ferdinand I. 1556-1564

Maximilian II. 1564-1576

Rudolf II. 1576-1612

Matthias 1612-1619

Ferdinand II. 1619-1637

Ferdinand III. 1637-1657

Leopold I. 1657-1705

Joseph I. 1705-1711

Karl VI. 1711-1740

House of Bavaria.

Karl VII. 1742-1745

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Franz I. 1745-1765

Joseph II. 1765-1790

Leopold II. 1790-1792

Franz II. 1792-1806

Third Interregnum.

Confederation of the Rhine 1806-1815

German 'Bund' 1815-1866

North German Confederation 1866-1871

House of Hohenzollern.

Wilhelm I. 1871-1888

Friedrich 1888 (March-June)

Wilhelm II. 1888 (June)

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its terms, all the States of Germany 'form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people.' The supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the Empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who, in this capacity, bears the title of Deutscher Kaiser.

According to Art. II. of the Constitution, 'the Emperor represents the Empire internationally,' and can declare war, if defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. To declare war, if not merely defensive, the Kaiser must have the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, in which body, together with the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, are vested the legislative functions of the Empire. The Emperor has no veto on laws passed by these bodies. The Bundesrath represents the individual States of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The 58 members of the Bundesrath are appointed by the Governments of the individual States for each session, while the members of the Reichstag, 397 in number (about one for every 118,000 inhabitants), are elected by universal suffrage and ballot, for the term of three years. By the law of March 19, 1888, which came into force in 1890, the duration of the legislative period is five years. The various States of Germany are represented as follows in the Bundesrath and the Reichstag:—

States of the Empire	Number of Members in Bundesrath	Number of Deputies in Reichstag
Kingdom of Prussia	17	236
„ „ Bavaria	6	48
„ „ Württemberg	4	17
„ „ Saxony	4	23
Grand-Duchy of Baden	3	14
„ „ Mecklenburg-Schwerin	2	6
„ „ Hesse	3	9
„ „ Oldenburg	1	3
„ „ Saxe-Weimar	1	3
„ „ Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1	1
Duchy of Brunswick	2	3
„ „ Saxe-Meiningen	1	2
„ „ Anhalt	1	2
„ „ Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1	2
„ „ Saxe-Altenburg	1	1
Principality of Waldeck	1	1
„ „ Lippe	1	1
„ „ Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1	1
„ „ Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1	1
„ „ Reuss-Schleiz	1	1
„ „ Schaumburg-Lippe	1	1
„ „ Reuss-Greiz	1	1
Free town of Hamburg	1	3
„ „ „ Lübeck	1	1
„ „ „ Bremen	1	1
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine	—	15
Total	58	397

Alsace-Lorraine is represented in the Bundesrath by four commissioners (*Kommissäre*) without votes, who are nominated by the Statthalter.

The total number of electors to the Reichstag inscribed on the lists was 10,145,877, or 21·7 per cent. of the population, at the general election of 1890, while the number of actual voters was 7,261,659 at the same election, or 71·6 per cent. of the total electors. Of the 397 electoral districts, 21 consist solely of towns, 107 of districts, each containing a town of at least 20,000 inhabitants, and 269 of districts without any large towns. In 252 districts Protestantism is predominant, and in the remainder Roman Catholicism claims the majority. Of electoral districts with 60,000 of a population and under, there were 5 in 1887; between 60,000 and 80,000, 26; between 80,000 and 100,000, 74; between 100,000 and 120,000, 130; between 120,000 and 140,000, 105; between 140,000 and 160,000, 21; and above 160,000, 36. Of electoral districts with 12,000 voters or less, there were 4 in 1887: 12,000–16,000, 26; 16,000–20,000, 60; 20,000–24,000, 121; 24,000–28,000, 103; 28,000–32,000, 41; above 32,000 voters 42.

Both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Emperor. The Emperor has the right to prorogue and dissolve, after a vote by the Bundesrath, the Reichstag. Without consent of the Reichstag the prorogation may not exceed thirty days; while in case of dissolution new elections must take place within sixty days, and a new session must open within ninety days. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The Bundesrath is presided over by the Reichskanzler, or Chancellor of the Empire, and the President of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies.

The laws of the Empire, passed by the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, to take effect must receive the assent of the Emperor, and be countersigned when promulgated by the Chancellor of the Empire. All the members of the Bundesrath have the right to be present at the deliberations of the Reichstag.

The following are the imperial authorities or Secretaries of State: they do not form a Ministry or Cabinet, but act independently of each other, under the general supervision of the Chancellor.

1. *Chancellor of the Empire*.—General Count George von Caprivi.—General George von Caprivi de Caprera de Montecuccoli, born 1831; entered the army 1849; Field-Officer of the General Staff of the 1st Army, 1866; Chief of Staff to the 10th Corps, 1870; Commander of 30th Division at Metz, 1883; appointed head of the Admiralty, 1884; appointed Chancellor of the Empire, and President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, March 20, 1890.

2. *Ministry for Foreign Affairs*.—Herr Freiherr Marschall Bieberstein.

3. *Imperial Home Office* and 'Representative of the Chancellor'.—Herr Dr. von Boetticher.

4. *Imperial Admiralty*.—Herr Hollmann. *Admiral Commanding-in-Chief*—Herr Freiherr von der Goltz.

5. *Imperial Ministry of Justice*.—Herr Dr. Bosse.

6. *Imperial Treasury*.—Freiherr von Maltzahn.

And, in addition, the following presidents of imperial bureaux:—

7. *Imperial Post-Office*.—Herr Dr. von Stephan.

8. *Imperial Railways*.—Herr Thülen.

9. *Imperial Exchequer*.—Herr von Stünzner.

10. *Imperial Invalid Fund*.—Dr. Bösing.

11. *Imperial Bank*.—President, Herr Dr. Koch.

12. *Imperial Debt Commission*.—President, Herr Meinecke.

Acting under the direction of the Chancellor of the Empire, the Bundesrath represents also a supreme administrative and consultative board, and as

such has twelve standing committees—namely, for army and fortifications ; for naval matters ; tariff, excise, and taxes ; trade and commerce ; railways, posts, and telegraphs ; civil and criminal law ; financial accounts ; foreign affairs ; for Alsace-Lorraine ; for the Constitution ; for the Standing orders ; and for railway tariffs. Each committee consists of representatives of at least four States of the Empire ; but the foreign affairs committee includes only the representatives of Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg, and two other representatives to be elected every year.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following table gives the area and population of the twenty-five States of Germany in the order of their magnitude, and of the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, as returned at the two census-periods of 1885 and 1890 :—

States of the Empire	Area English sq. miles	Population Dec. 1, 1885	Population Dec. 1, 1890 ¹	Density per sq. mile 1890
Prussia (with Heligoland)	134,463	28,318,470	29,955,281	222·8
Bavaria	29,282	5,420,199	5,589,382	190·8
Württemberg	7,528	1,995,185	2,035,443	270·4
Baden	5,821	1,601,255	1,656,817	284·6
Saxony	5,787	3,182,003	3,500,513	604·7
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,135	575,152	578,565	112·6
Hesse	2,965	956,611	993,659	335·1
Oldenburg	2,479	341,525	354,968	143·2
Brunswick	1,424	372,452	403,029	283·0
Saxe-Weimar	1,388	313,946	326,091	234·8
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,131	98,371	97,978	86·6
Saxe-Meiningen	953	214,884	223,832	234·8
Anhalt	906	248,166	271,759	299·9
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	755	198,829	206,513	273·5
Saxe-Altenburg	511	161,460	170,864	332·4
Lippe	469	123,212	128,414	273·8
Waldeck	433	56,575	57,283	132·4
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	363	83,836	85,863	236·5
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	333	73,606	75,510	226·7
Reuss-Schleiz	319	110,598	119,811	375·6
Schaumburg-Lippe	131	37,204	39,183	299·1
Reuss-Greiz	122	55,904	62,754	514·3
Hamburg	158	518,620	622,530	3,949·1
Lübeck	115	67,658	76,485	665·1
Bremen	99	165,628	180,443	1,822·6
Alsace-Lorraine	5,668	1,564,355	1,603,987	282·9
Total	208,738	46,855,704	49,416,476	236·7

¹ For most of the States the results of the census are provisional.

The population of the lands now included in the German Empire (without Heligoland) was 24,831,396 in 1816, and 31,589,547 in 1837, showing an average annual increase of nearly 1·3 per cent. The following table shows the actual increase in population at various periods, with the annual rate of increase per cent. The small increase in 1867-71 is explained by the intervention of the war with France.

Year	Increase	Annual Rate %	Year	Increase	Annual Rate %
1858	5,371,195	0·75	1880 *	2,506,701	1·14
1867	3,220,083	0·97	1885	1,621,643	0·7
1871	970,171	0·61	1890	2,558,686	1·06
1875	1,668,388	1			

The increase of population during 1885-90 was greatest in Hamburg, Lübeck, Reuss Elder Branch, Sachsen, Anhalt, Bremen, Reuss Younger Branch, and Brunswick. In Mecklenburg Strelitz there was a decrease.

The number of inhabited houses in 1885 was 5,630,304, and of households 9,999,558. Of the total population (in 1885) 43·7 per cent. lived in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and above; in 1880, 41 per cent. Of every 100 inhabitants there lived in—

—	No. of Towns	1875	No. of Towns	1880	No. of Towns	1885
Large towns ¹	12	6·24	14	7·24	21	9·5
Medium „	88	8·16	102	8·90	116	8·9
Small „	591	11·99	641	12·54	683	12·9
Country „	1,837	12·59	1,950	12·71	1,951	12·4
Other places	—	61·02	—	58·61	—	56·3

¹ For the official signification of these names see p. 538.

Of the total population in 1885, 22,933,664 were males and 23,922,040 were females. Boys under 10 years of age numbered 5,798,288; girls, 5,778,674; men over 80 years of age numbered 88,516; women, 113,939. Of the total population in 1890, 24,231,832 were males, and 25,189,232 were females.

With respect to conjugal condition, the following was the distribution in 1885:—

—	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	14,249,297	13,895,459	28,144,756
Married	7,910,620	7,944,444	15,855,064
Widowed	750,884	2,037,206	2,788,090
Divorced and separated	22,863	44,931	67,794

According to the occupation-census of June 5, 1882, the population of Germany was divided as in the table below. Of the total, 18,986,494 were actually engaged in the various occupations.

Place	Agriculture, Cattle rearing, &c.	Forestry, Hunting, Fishing	Mining, Metal Works, and other Industries.	Commerce and Trade.	Domestic and other Service	Professions	Without Profession or Occupation	Total
Prussia	11,678,383	226,024	9,393,750	2,725,344	690,892	1,805,657	1,267,810	27,287,860
Bavaria	2,643,968	37,297	1,492,391	435,701	38,908	242,890	377,606	5,268,761
Saxony	578,592	23,786	1,695,895	360,675	53,584	148,361	153,929	3,014,822
Württemberg . .	927,282	15,642	674,080	143,258	11,254	95,714	90,239	1,957,469
Baden	752,489	13,086	491,957	140,870	18,161	77,785	64,250	1,558,598
Hesse	381,995	4,365	339,809	98,631	14,895	54,730	35,332	929,757
Meckl.-Schwerin .	293,348	10,723	137,189	47,783	20,808	32,135	33,007	574,993
Saxe-Weimar . .	132,057	3,162	114,835	23,939	4,086	16,066	13,595	307,740
Meckl.-Strelitz .	49,244	1,886	25,142	8,432	3,643	5,653	5,167	99,167
Oldenburg . . .	174,526	1,816	94,609	33,631	3,909	15,766	13,160	337,427
Brunswick . . .	113,177	6,885	146,616	38,467	4,443	18,071	22,102	349,761
Saxe-Meiningen .	67,819	4,113	92,806	15,146	9,955	9,285	7,227	206,251
Saxe-Altenburg .	54,579	1,458	71,730	14,237	1,644	6,523	5,640	155,811
S.-Coburg-Gotha .	65,796	3,880	90,279	16,480	2,988	9,838	8,850	198,111
Anhalt	75,937	2,481	104,956	24,129	3,451	12,382	13,456	236,792
Sch.-Rudolstadt .	28,701	1,302	38,239	5,654	1,459	3,536	2,200	81,091
Schw.-Sondersh .	27,959	1,673	29,108	5,320	834	3,747	2,859	71,500
Waldeck	30,378	587	16,255	3,673	839	3,089	1,914	56,685
Reuss-Greiz . . .	10,734	492	32,298	3,990	1,043	1,664	1,136	51,357
Reuss-Schleiz . .	26,287	1,758	56,415	8,755	1,290	4,491	3,688	102,684
Schaumb.-Lippe .	12,543	933	15,410	2,605	413	2,242	1,570	35,716
Lippe	45,733	609	46,308	6,318	1,501	4,396	4,092	108,957
Lübeck	8,976	879	23,305	18,580	2,234	4,549	5,868	64,391
Bremen	11,985	99	75,935	47,114	2,968	11,478	10,637	160,216
Hamburg	20,530	1,948	195,491	159,721	26,486	28,712	33,628	466,516
Alsace-Lorraine .	627,800	17,803	563,272	142,627	16,606	104,212	67,260	1,539,580
Total Empire . .	18,840,818	384,637	16,058,080	4,531,080	938,294	2,222,982	2,246,222	45,222,113

The bulk of the German population is (on the basis of language) Teutonic ; but in the Prussian provinces of Posen, Silesia, West and East Prussia are 2,513,500 Slavs (Poles), who, with 280,000 Walloons and French, 150,000 Lithuanians, 140,000 Danes, and about the same number of Wends, Moravians, and Bohemians, make up 3,223,500 non-Germanic inhabitants, or nearly 7 per cent. of the total population.

On December 1, 1885, Germany contained 484,525 persons born elsewhere, the birthplaces of whom were as follows :—

Austria	155,831	Great Britain and Ireland . .	14,889
Russia	48,853	Sweden and Norway	13,174
Netherlands . .	45,270	Luxemburg	11,607
Switzerland . . .	36,902	Other European Lands	26,611
France	36,708	United States	15,017
Denmark	20,848	Elsewhere	8,628

Besides 111 born at sea, and 1,116 of unknown nationality. In 1880 the number of foreign-born residents was 425,616, of whom 276,057 were subjects of foreign powers.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows the 'movement' of the population of the Empire during each of the six years from 1885 to 1889 :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1885	368,619	1,798,637	68,710	170,257	1,268,452	530,185
1886	372,326	1,814,499	68,366	171,818	1,302,103	512,396
1887	370,659	1,825,561	68,482	172,118	1,220,406	605,155
1888	376,654	1,828,379	66,972	169,645	1,209,798	618,581
1889	389,339	1,838,439	65,869	170,572	1,218,956	619,483

Of the children born in 1889, 945,269 were boys, and 893,168 girls.

Emigration, which in recent years assumed larger proportions in Germany than in any other country in Europe, after declining for some time received a new impetus in 1880 and 1881. The number of emigrants in 1881, viz., 220,902, is the highest total yet reached in any one year. The following table shows the annual number of German emigrants for the five years 1886-90 :—

Years Average	Total	Destination					
		United States	Brazil	Other American Countries	Africa	Asia	Australia
1886	83,225	78,941	2,045	1,398	191	116	584
1887	104,787	101,051	1,152	1,555	302	227	500
1888	103,951	99,800	1,129	1,922	331	230	539
1889	96,070	90,235	2,412	2,243	422	262	496
1890	97,103	89,962	4,117	1,914	471	165	474

The great majority of the emigrants sail from German ports and Antwerp. In 1885-90, 21,519 embarked at Rotterdam or Amsterdam ; and in 1885-90, a yearly average of 4,622 at French ports, notably Havre and Bordeaux. The emigrants of 1890 by way of German ports, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam, comprised 50,019 males, 41,906 females. The number of families was 13,024, including 40,874 persons. During the seventy years from 1820 to 1890 the total emigration to the United States, which absorbs the best classes of emigrants, numbered over four and a half million individuals, and during the last twelve years nearly a million and a half. It is calculated that each represented, on the average, a money value of 200 marks, or 10*l.*, so that the total loss by this emigration amounted to over 45,000,000*l.* The number of emigrants to Brazil during the last twenty years 1871-90) has been 39,972.

Of the emigrants in 1890 (not including those who sailed from French (ports) the principal States sent as follows :—

Prussia	59,702	Saxony	2,577	Oldenburg	1,001
Bavaria	9,725	Hesse	2,122	Bremen	938
Württemberg	5,987	Meck.-Schwerin	1,133	Alsace-Lorraine	923
Baden	3,546	Hamburg	1,862		

In 1890, 168,471 emigrants other than Germans embarked at German ports.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

German towns are officially distinguished as large towns (with 100,000 inhabitants and upwards); medium towns (20,000–100,000 inhabitants); small towns (5,000–20,000 inhabitants), and country towns (2,000–5,000 inhabitants). In 1890, only 1 town had over 1,000,000 inhabitants; 6 others over 250,000; 19 others over 100,000; 21 between 50,000 and 100,000; and 103 between 20,000 and 50,000. The 26 ‘large towns’ with the States to which they belong, are:—

Town	State	Pop.	Town	State	Pop.
Berlin	Prussia	1,579,244	Stuttgart	Württemberg	139,659
Munich	Bavaria	348,317	Chemnitz	Saxony	138,955
Breslau	Prussia	335,174	Elberfeld	Prussia	125,830
Hamburg	Hamburg	323,923 ¹	Bremen	Bremen	124,887 ¹
Leipzig	Saxony	293,525 ²	Strassburg	Alsace-Lorraine	123,545
Cologne	Prussia	281,273	Danzig	Prussia	120,459
Dresden	Saxony	276,085	Barmen	„	116,248
Magdeburg	Prussia	202,235 ¹	Stettin	„	116,239
Frankfurt-on-Main	„	179,850	Crefeld	„	105,371
Hanover	„	165,499	Aachen	„	103,491
Königsberg	„	161,528	Hall-a.-S.	„	101,401
Düsseldorf	„	144,682	Brunswick	Brunswick	100,288
Altona	„	143,249			
Nuremberg	Bavaria	142,403			

¹ Definitive census results; for the other towns the results are provisional.

² With suburbs, incorporated January 1, 1891, Leipzig had in 1890, 353,272 inhabitants.

For further details see under the separate States.

Religion.

The Constitution provides for entire liberty of conscience and for complete social equality among all religious confessions. The relation between Church and State varies in different parts of the Empire. The order of the Jesuits is interdicted in all parts of Germany, and all convents and religious orders, except those engaged in nursing the sick and purely contemplative orders, have been suppressed. There are five Roman Catholic archbishops, and twenty bishoprics. The ‘Old Catholics’ have a bishop at Bonn.

The following are the results of the last three complete religious censuses :—

Creed	1871	Per Ct. of Pop.	1880	Per Ct. of Pop.	1885	Per Ct. of Pop.
Protestants	25,581,685	62·3	28,331,152	62·6	29,369,847	62·7
Roman Catholics	14,869,292	36·1	16,232,651	35·9	16,785,734	35·8
Other Christians	82,158	0·2	78,031	0·2	125,673	·27
Jews	512,153	1·24	561,612	1·2	563,172	1·2
Others and unclassified	17,156	0·04	30,615	·01	11,278	·02

Adherents of the Greek Church are included in 'Roman Catholics;' but the Old Catholics are reckoned among 'Other Christians.' Certain changes were introduced in 1885 in the grouping of 'Other Christians' and 'Others,' which explain the differences between the returns for these groups for 1880 and 1885.

Roman Catholics are in the majority in only three of the German States, and form more than 20 per cent. of the population in only four others, as follows :—

A. States with 20 per Cent. of Roman Catholics.					
States	Prot. p. Ct.	Rom. Cath. p. Ct.	Other Chris- tians	Jews p. Ct.	Others p. Ct.
Oldenburg	77·39	21·77	·35	·48	·008
Württemberg	69·98	29·99	·27	·66	·007
Hesse	67·31	29·11	·84	2·73	·017
Prussia	64·43	33·98	·29	1·29	·013
B. Predominantly Roman Catholic.					
Alsace-Lorraine.	20·01	77·37	·24	2·36	·028
Bavaria	28·06	70·84	·11	·99	·004
Baden	35·37	62·73	·21	1·69	·007

In all the other States the Roman Catholics form less than 3·6 per cent. of the population. (For further particulars, see the various States.)

Instruction.

Education is general and compulsory throughout Germany. The laws of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools (*Volksschulen*), supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, have been adopted, with slight modifications, in all the States of the Empire. The school age is from six to fourteen. The system of secondary education is also practically homogeneous. Above the elementary schools rank the middle schools of the towns, the *Bürgerschulen* and *Höhere*

Bürgerschulen, which fit their pupils for business life. Children of the working classes may continue their education at the *Fortbildungs-Schulen* or continuation schools, which are open in the evening or other convenient time. The *Gymnasia* are the most fully developed classical schools, preparing pupils in a nine years' course for the universities and the learned professions. The *Progymnasia* differ from these only in not having the highest classes. In the *Realgymnasia*, Latin, but not Greek, is taught, and what are usually termed 'modern subjects' have more time devoted to them. *Realprogymnasia* have a similar course, but have no class corresponding to the highest class in the preceding. In the *Oberrealschulen* and *Realschulen* Latin is wholly displaced in favour of modern languages. In 1889, 973 secondary schools, including 53 private schools, possessed the right of granting certificates to pupils, entitling them to serve in the army as one-year volunteers. The teachers in German schools are required to hold a Government certificate, and to have undergone a year's probation. Higher schools for girls are called *Höhere Töchterschulen*. Besides these there are numerous *Gewerbeschulen* or technical schools, *Polytechnica*, normal schools, seminaries, and the universities. The total number of children of school age in 1885 was 8,609,198.

No official statistics of the number of schools, pupils, teachers, &c., are issued for the entire Empire; but particulars on these heads will be found under some of the separate States. The number of elementary schools was estimated in 1887 at 58,000, of pupils attending them 7,100,000, and of teachers 120,000. In 1890 the number of secondary schools was as follows:—

Gymnasia	427	Realprogymnasia	111
Progymnasia	58	Oberrealschulen	14
Realgymnasia	132	Realschulen	65

Among the more important special and technical schools in 1890 were 11 technical high-schools and polytechnics; 31 middle schools of agriculture; 12 schools of mining; 15 schools of architecture and building; 5 academies of forestry; 23 schools of art and art-industry (*Kunst* and *Kunstgewerbe-Schulen*): and 7 public music-schools. There are also numerous smaller as well as private agricultural, music, &c., schools, and a large number of artisans' or trade schools. There is a naval academy and school at Kiel, and military academies at Berlin and Munich; besides 32 schools of navigation, 9 military schools, and 9 cadet institutions.

It appears, from statistical returns relating to the formation of the united German army, that of all recruits of the year 1889-90 only 0·51 per cent. could neither read nor write. In East and West Prussia and in Posen the percentage ranged from 2·49 to 3·0; in all the other States the number was less than 1 per cent. In Alsace-Lorraine it was only 1·29 per cent. in 1882-83, and 0·26 in 1888-89.

There are 21 universities in the German Empire, besides the Lyceum

Hosianum at Braunsberg (9 teachers and about thirty students), which has only faculties of theology (Roman Catholic) and philosophy.

The following table gives the number of teachers for the summer semester 1891, and the number of students for the winter semester 1890-91.

Universities	Professors and Teachers	Students				
		Theology	Jurisprudence	Medicine	Philosophy	Total
Berlin	335	757	1,630	1,397	1,743	5,527
Bonn	124	268	271	281	399	1,219
Breslau	141	333	233	303	377	1,246
Erlangen	60	285	212	389	168	1,054
Freiburg	101	203	120	351	257	931
Giessen	64	94	161	175	119	549
Göttingen	123	226	185	214	265	890
Greifswald	82	250	69	371	83	773
Halle	133	692	128	269	496	1,585
Heidelberg	123	77	236	299	358	970
Jena	89	100	95	214	195	604
Kiel	93	91	50	237	111	489
Königsberg	101	178	135	235	134	682
Leipzig	189	565	1,090	944	859	3,458
Marburg	93	169	140	242	304	855
Munich	165	158	1,360	1,348	516	3,382
Münster	43	227	—	—	158	385
Rostock	45	56	55	136	124	371
Strassburg	115	121	203	329	294	947
Tübingen	89	495	406	234	113	1,250
Würzburg	75	148	306	963	127	1,544

There were besides a certain number of non-matriculated students—the majority, 2,567, at the University of Berlin.

In four universities, namely, Freiburg, Munich, Münster, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic: three are mixed, both Protestant and Roman Catholic—Bonn, Breslau, and Tübingen: and the remaining fourteen are Protestant.

Justice and Crime.

In terms of Judicature Acts in 1877 and 1879 a uniform system of law courts was adopted throughout the Empire not later than January 1, 1879, though, with the exception of the Reichsgericht, all courts are directly subject to the Government of the special State in which they exercise jurisdiction, and not to the Imperial Government. The appointment of the judges is also a State and not an Imperial function. The Empire enjoys uniform codes of commercial and criminal law, though no uniform code of civil law has yet been adopted.

The lowest courts of first instance are the *Amtsgerichte*, each with a single judge, competent to try petty civil and criminal cases. There are 1,915

Amtsgerichte in the Empire, or one for every 25,808 inhabitants. The *Landgerichte* exercise a revising jurisdiction over the Amtsgerichte, and also a more extensive original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases, divorce cases, &c. In the criminal chamber five judges sit, and a majority of four votes is required for a conviction. Jury courts (*Schwurgerichte*) are also held periodically, in which three judges preside; the jury are twelve in number. There are 171 Landgerichte in the Empire, or one for every 289,023 of the population. The first court of second instance is the *Oberlandesgericht*. In its criminal senate, which also has an original jurisdiction in serious cases, the number of the judges is seven. There are twenty-eight such courts in the Empire. The total number of judges on the bench in all the courts above mentioned is 7,159. In Bavaria alone there is an *Oberste Landesgericht*, with eighteen judges, with a revising jurisdiction over the Bavarian *Oberlandesgerichte*. The supreme court is the *Reichsgericht*, which sits at Leipzig. The judges, seventy-nine in number, are appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Bundesrath. The court exercises an appellate jurisdiction over all inferior courts, and also an original jurisdiction in cases of treason. It has four criminal and six civil senates.

The following table shows the number of criminal cases tried before the courts of first instance, with the number and sex of convicted persons, and the number of the latter per 10,000 of the civil population over twelve years of age:—

Year	Cases tried		Persons convicted		Total	Conviction per 10,000 inhabitants
	Amtsger.	Landger.	Males	Females		
1885	1,037,799	70,816	281,728	61,359	343,087	106·0
1886	1,032,367	70,382	291,434	61,566	353,000	108·2
1887	1,004,642	70,265	294,642	61,715	356,357	108·4
1888	1,002,601	70,044	288,481	62,184	350,665	105·6
1889	1,032,880	73,857	303,195	66,449	369,644	110·2

Of the persons convicted in 1889, 36,790 were under eighteen years of age; and 115,684 had been previously convicted.

Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is not an imperial function; but all the States except two have adopted the law of settlement passed by the Reichstag in June 1870. Bavaria and Alsace-Lorraine have independent poor-law legislation. According to the law of 1870 each commune (*Gemeinde*) or poor-law-district (*Armenverband*) is bound to provide for its own poor, much as is the case in English parishes; and a settlement for purposes of poor-relief is generally obtained by a residence of two years in any one commune. Paupers who from any cause have no local settlement are looked after by the Government of the State to which they belong, and are called *Landarmen*, or national paupers. By an imperial law passed in 1874, any German entitled to poor-relief may apply for it to the commune in which he happens at the time to be, but that commune is empowered to recover expenses from the commune in which the pauper has a settlement. In 1885 the number of paupers receiving public relief was as follows:—

—	Heads of Families and Single Paupers	Dependants	Total	Per Cent. of Population
Bavaria	86,098	65,452	151,550	2·80
Alsace-Lorraine	39,047	34,442	73,489	4·70
Other states	761,426	605,921	1,367,347	3·43
Total	886,571	705,815	1,592,386	3·40

As preventive measures under this head must be mentioned the imperial laws introducing the compulsory insurance of workmen against sickness and insurance against accidents by employers (1883), and the compulsory insurance of workmen by the workmen themselves against old age (1888).

Finance.

The common expenditure of the Empire is defrayed from the revenues arising from customs, certain branches of the excise, and the profits of the posts, telegraphs, and State railways. The individual States are assessed to make up any deficit in proportion to population.

The following tables exhibit the revenue and expenditure (in thousands of marks) for each of the years from 1887-88 to 1891-92, and the annual average of the two previous quinquennial periods. The figures for the last two years are taken from the budget estimates :—

REVENUE				EXPENDITURE		
Years	Ordinary	Extraord. (trans. &c.)	Total	Ordinary	Extraord. (military, &c.)	Total
	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.
1887-88	698,240	251,023	949,263	697,036	179,898	876,934
1888-89	820,757	174,922	995,679	809,391	210,830	1,020,221
1889-90	956,259	250,142	1,206,401	928,066	182,669	1,110,675
1890-91	963,030	317,086	1,280,116	942,831	317,087	1,259,918
1891-92	1,013,041	91,831	1,104,872	1,015,561	91,831	1,107,392

The amounts raised by customs, excise, and stamps in the year 1887-88 to 1891-2 were as follows (in thousands of marks) :—

—	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	Estimated 1890-91	1891-92
Customs and excise	390,133	471,839	586,912	537,399	578,754
Stamps	27,151	35,546	42,454	30,279	34,506
Total	417,289	507,385	629,366	567,678	613,260

The sums paid in lieu of customs and excise by the parts of the Empire not included in the Zollgebiet are included in the above figures. The share of this direct imperial taxation is about 10s. 6d. per head.

The distribution of the expenditure (in thousands of marks) is as follows:—

Years	Defence		Debt	General
	Ordinary	Extraordinary		
1887-88	416,615	164,341	21,176	274,802
1888-89	413,642	187,942	29,035	389,602
1889-90	439,118	156,891	34,647	480,019
1890-91	484,089	279,246	56,865	439,718
1891-92	517,526	47,171	53,862	491,833

The following table gives the estimated total revenue and expenditure (including supplements for the financial year ending March 31, 1892:—

Expenditure	1,000 Marks	Revenue	1,000 Marks
Reichstag	422·3	Customs and Excise	
Chancellery	148·6	Duties	578,753·6
Foreign Office	9,195·9	Stamps	34,506·0
Home Office	16,432·2	Posts and Telegraphs	23,776·1
Imperial Army	413,117·9	Printing Office	1,185·3
„ Navy	42,818·1	Railways	20,194·9
Ministry of Justice	1,964·2	Imperial Bank	2,691·7
Imperial Treasury	336,222·7	Various departmental	
Railways	306·6	receipts	8,830·5
Debt of Empire	53,861·5	Interest of Invalid	
Audit Office	608·6	Fund	25,453·3
Pension Fund	40,905·6	Interest of Imperial	
Invalid Fund	25,453·8	Funds	441·6
Increase of Salaries	540·0	Various	609·2
Total ordinary recur- ring expenditure }	941,998·0	Extraordinary re- ceipts	91,830·8
Total non-recur- ring and extra- ordinary expen- diture }	165,394·1	Federal contribu- tions	316,599·3
Grand total	1,107,392·1	Grand total	1,104,872·3

For 1891-92 the Federal contributions (*Matricular Beiträge*) amount to 316,599,300 marks, to which the principal States contribute as follows:—

	1,000 M.		1,000 M.		1,000 M.
Prussia	184,678·1	Baden	11,637·0	Saxe-Weimar	2,047·4
Bavaria	41,607·6	Alsace-Lorr.	11,385·6	Oldenburg	2,227·2
Württemberg	15,409·8	Hesse	6,238·8	Brunswick	2,428·9
Saxony	20,745·9	Meckl.-Schwer.	3,750·8	Hamburg	3,382·2

For the end of 1890-91 the total funded debt amounted to 117,981,800 marks, and to meet the extraordinary expenditure a loan of 255,696,053 marks was granted. The debt bears interest at 4 per cent., and some of it $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Besides the funded there exists an unfunded debt, represented by 'Reichs-Kassenscheine,' or imperial treasure bills, outstanding on March 31, 1890, to the amount of 122,908,940 marks.

As a set off against the debt of the Empire there exists a variety of invested funds. These comprise (end of 1890-91) the fund for invalids, 475,999,024 marks, besides 3,459,450 Frankfurt florins and 329,582 silver; and a fund for Parliament buildings, 15,704,753 marks. The war treasure fund, 120,000,000 marks is not invested, but preserved in gold at Spandau.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

Germany has a total frontier length of 4,570 miles. On the north it is bounded by the North Sea (293 miles), Denmark (47 miles), and the Baltic (927 miles); on the south well-defined mountain-ranges and the Lake of Constance separate it from Austria (1,403 miles) and Switzerland (256 miles). On the remaining sides, however, the boundaries are chiefly conventional, except in the south-west, where the Vosges Mountains separate Germany and France. On the east Germany is bounded by Russia for 843 miles; on the west by France (242 miles), Luxemburg (111 miles), Belgium (70 miles), and Holland (377 miles).

Some of the coast defences and batteries have been placed under the jurisdiction of the admiralty. The Empire is at present divided into ten 'fortress districts' (Festungs-Inspectionen), each including a certain area with fortified places. The following is a list of these districts, and the names of the fortresses in each, the fortified places of the first class, serving as camps, being distinguished by italics, while those specially designed for railway protection or obstruction are marked by asterisks (*), and coast fortresses by a dagger (†):—

1. KÖNIGSBERG: *Königsberg*, *Danzig*,† *Pillau*,† *Memel*,† *Boyen*. 2. POSEN: *Posen*, *Glogau*,* *Nrissa*, *Glatz*. 3. BERLIN: *Spandau*, *Magdeburg*, *Torgau*,* *Küstrin*. 4. MAINZ: *Mainz*, *Ulm*, *Rastatt*. 5. METZ: *Metz*, *Diedenhofen*,* *Bitsch*.* 6. COLOGNE (Köln): *Cologne*, *Koblenz*, *Wesel*,* *Saarlouis*.* 7. KIEL: *Kiel*, *Friedrichsort*,† *Cuxhaven*,† *Geestemünde*,† *Wilhelmshaven*,† *Swinemünde*.† 8. THORN: *Thorn*, *Graudenz*, *Vistula Passages* (Weichselübergänge), *Dirschau*. 9. STRASSBURG: *Strassburg*; *New Breisach*. 10. MUNICH (München): *Ingolstadt*, *Germersheim*.*

It will be seen that the Empire has 17 fortified places of the first class, serving as fortified camps, and 19 other fortresses.

These fortresses are all connected with each other by means of underground telegraphs, while strategical railway lines lead from the principal military centres towards the frontiers.

II. ARMY.

The 63rd Article of the Constitution of 1871 enacts that 'the whole of the land forces of the Empire shall form a united army in war and peace, under the orders of the Kaiser.' The Prussian War Office discharges also the functions of an Imperial War Office, but Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg have War Ministers of their own. The military budgets of the two last named are, however, prepared in Berlin, and Bavaria is obliged to vote military supplies in a fixed proportion to the other budgets. The Sovereigns of these three Kingdoms have the right to select the lower grades of officers, and the King of Bavaria, by a convention signed November 23, 1870, reserved to himself the special privilege of superintending the general administration of the Bavarian contingent to the German army. But the approval of the Kaiser must be obtained to all appointments, and nothing affecting the superior direction of the troops of any State of the Empire can be done without his consent. All German troops are bound by the Constitution to obey unconditionally the orders of the Kaiser, and must swear accordingly the oath of fidelity. But this oath to the Kaiser is not imposed upon the Bavarian troops in time of peace. Art. 65 of the Constitution gives the Emperor the right of ordering the erection of fortresses in any part of the Empire; and Art. 68 invests him with the power, in case of threatened disturbance of order, to declare any country or district in a state of siege. The constitution of the army is regulated by various military laws passed between 1867 and 1888; the Prussian military legislation before 1871 being extended to the Empire.

By the Constitution of April 16, 1871, it is enacted that 'every German is liable to service—and no substitution is allowed.' Every German capable of bearing arms has to be in the standing army (or navy) for seven years, as a rule from the finished twentieth till the commencing twenty-eighth year of his age, though liability to service begins on the completion of the seventeenth year. Of the seven years, three must be spent in active service and the remaining four in the army of reserve. Conscripts, whose conduct or proficiency earns them the privilege, are sometimes discharged from active service at the end of two years, though liable to recall. They are familiarly known as 'Königs Urlauber.' After quitting the army of reserve, the conscript has to form part of the Landwehr for another five years in the first class or 'ban,' and up to his thirty-ninth year in the second 'ban.'

About 400,000 young men reach the age of twenty every year, and when the numbers of those morally or physically unfit to serve, of volunteers, and of emigrants, are deducted, about 300,000 are left liable for service. Of these, however, owing to the legal limitation of the peace strength, only a certain number (chosen by lot) join the army, the remainder are drafted into the

Ersatztruppen, a kind of reserve, where the period of service is twelve years. Men in the *Ersatztruppen* are liable to three periods of drill (of ten, six, and four weeks respectively); but as financial considerations allow of only a certain number being so drilled, many receive no military training at all. At the end of twelve years the trained members of the *Ersatz* pass into the first ban of the *Landsturm*, the untrained into the second ban.

One-year volunteers, of whom about 8,000 join annually, serve at their own charges, and are not reckoned in the legal peace strength. Non-commissioned officers are generally appointed from men desiring to make the army their profession.

All able-bodied men between the age of seventeen and forty-five, who are neither in the standing army nor the reserves, must belong to the *Landsturm*, which is only called out in the event of an invasion of Germany. The *Landsturm* is divided into two classes or 'bans'; to the first ban belong those between the ages of seventeen and thirty-nine; to the second those between thirty-nine and forty-five.

The following table shows the strength and organisation of the imperial army on peace the footing in 1891-92:—

Peace Footing.	Officers	Rank and File	Horses
Infantry, 173 regiments .	10,573	317,534	—
Rifles, 19 battalions .	410	11,179	—
Bezirkskommandos, 277 .	530	5,211	—
Surgeons, Instructors, &c. .	—	2,191	—
Total Infantry . . .	11,513	336,115	
Cavalry, 93 regiments .	2,351	65,347	63,790
„ special services (including officers) .	—	834	—
Field Artillery, 43 regiments	2,363	48,397	26,092
„ special services (including officers) .	—	725	—
Foot Artillery, 14 regiments and 3 battalions .	728	17,169	30
Foot Artillery special services (including officers) .	—	97	—
Pioneers, 20 battalions, 2 railway regiments, including 1 balloon detachment, 1 railway battalion, and 2 railway companies .	588	12,724	—
Special Pioneer services .	—	102	—
Train, 21 battalions .	299	6,842	3,996
Special train services .	—	69	—
Special formations .	430	2,568	—
Non-regimental officers, &c.	2,168	228	—
Total . . .	20,440	491,217	93,908

By the law of July 15, 1890, to continue in force to March 31, 1894, the peace strength of the imperial army is 486,983 men, besides officers, surgeons, paymasters, &c.

No official returns of the war-strength of the German army are published nor are experimental mobilisations on a war-footing ever made. The following approximate estimates are from a report by military experts prepared for the Intelligence Division of the British War Office in 1888. The total war forces of the Empire would, according to this report, consist of 19 army corps, 9 cavalry divisions and 18 reserve (*Landwehr*) divisions, which on mobilisation would be divided into a *Feld Armee* or active army and a *Besatzungs Armee* or garrison army. The following table shows the suggested composition of these two armies :—

	Field Army			Garrison Army	Grand Total
	Active Troops	Reserve Troops	Total		
Officers . . .	22,377	9,536	31,913	16,209	48,122
Surgeons. . .	4,247	1,300	5,547	2,055	7,602
Other officials .	7,928	1,933	9,861	3,096	12,957
Rank and file .	942,408	354,915	1,297,323	868,627	2,165,950
Horses . . .	280,472	72,963	353,435	86,324	439,759
Field guns . .	2,028	648	2,676	882	3,558
Other carriages	40,081	9,872	49,953	8,763	58,716

As compared with this total of 2,234,631 men, 3,358 guns, and 439,759 horses in 1888, the effective mobilised strength of Germany in 1870 was 1,183,389 men, 2,046 guns, and 250,373 horses. According to the recruiting statistics for 1888, the number of fully trained men was 1,986,277 on April 1.

To this fall to be added the railway staff and other special services, and in case of invasion the *Landsturm*, estimated at about 700,000 men ; so that in the last extremity Germany on her present organisation would have a war-strength not far short of 3,000,000 trained men.

The mass of soldiers thus raised is divided into companies, battalions, regiments, and corps d'armée. The strength of an ordinary battalion in peace is 544 men, raised in war to 1,002 by calling in part of the reserves ; it is divided into four companies, each of which in war consists of 250 men. Exceptions to this general rule are the battalions of the guards and the regiments in garrison in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, the strength of which on the peace footing is 686 men. During peace each regiment of infantry consists of three battalions, each brigade of two regiments ; each infantry division of two brigades, to which, under the command of the divisional general, four squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, each of six guns, and either a battalion of riflemen or a battalion of pioneers are attached. Each field-artillery regiment is divided into three detachments, each of two, three or four batteries. In all there are 434 field batteries, of which 47 are mounted. Each battery numbers, as a rule, in peace four, in war six, fully mounted guns. In war the strength can be raised to 455 batteries. The corps d'armée is considered a unit which is independent in itself, and includes not only troops of all three arms, but a portion of all the stores and appliances which are required by a whole army. Each corps d'armée consists of two divisions of infantry, a cavalry division of four regiments, with two horse-artillery batteries attached, besides the two cavalry regiments attached to the infantry divisions, and a reserve of artillery of six field batteries and

one mounted battery. There is, moreover, attached to each corps d'armée one battalion of pioneers and one of train.

The corps d'armée, with the exception of the corps of the guards, are locally distributed through the Empire. There are (besides the Prussian corps of the guards) 19 army corps districts and one divisional district for the 25th (Grand Ducal Hessian) division, 12 of which are named after Prussian provinces, and the remaining seven after States of the Empire. They are:—1, East Prussia; 2, Pomerania; 3, Brandenburg; 4, Saxony; 5, Posen; 6, Silesia; 7, Westphalia; 8, Rhineland; 9, Schleswig-Holstein; 10, Hanover; 11, Hesse-Nassau; 12, Saxony; 13, Württemberg; 14, Baden; 15, Alsace; 16, Lorraine; 17, West Prussia; and the 1st and 2nd Royal Bavarian Army Corps. Two of these army corps were added in 1890: so that on the lines of the above-mentioned report the total war-forces would embrace 21 corps, the guards corps forming the twentieth, the Hessian division being strengthened to form the twenty-first.

The infantry and rifles are armed with Mauser's breech-loading repeating rifle (1871-84), carrying eight cartridges in the magazine and one in the chamber, with an extreme range of 3,300 yards; weight, 10 lbs. 1 oz., with bayonet, 11 lbs. 13 oz. The cavalry have lances, swords, and carbines.

III. NAVY.

The following table gives the strength of the German navy on April 1, 1891, completed and building, not including torpedo-boats:—

Kind of Vessel	Number	Guns	Displacement in metric tons ¹	Indicated Horse-power	Crews
Ironclad ships	12	145	85,024	69,400	6,064
Do. (coast defence)	16 ²	23	19,140	16,700	1,371
Frigate cruisers	4	62	12,997	12,800	1,759
Corvette „	10	116	26,058	32,900	2,813
Cruisers	5	34	5,697	7,000	640
Gunboats	3	12	1,467	1,020	255
Avisos	8	22	9,589	26,850	970
School ships and boats	11	92	21,095	17,860	3,453
Boats for other purposes	8	5	4,307	5,060	735
Total	77	511	185,373	189,590	18,051

¹ 1 metric ton = .9842 English tons.

² This includes the *Brunner* and *Bremse*, with deck armour and no side armour.

The following is a tabulated list of the 29 ironclads, including the *Prinzessin Wilhelm* and the *Irene*. (Mtl. = material of hull; I = iron; S = steel; W = wood; a = turret ships; b = barbette ships; c = central battery ships; d = broadside ships; e = armoured gun-boats):—

Armour-clad Ships	Mtl.	Launched	Armour Thick- ness at Water- line	Guns		Indi- cated Horse- power	Dis- place- ment, or Ton- nage
				Number	Weight		
			Inches				
<i>Sea-going Ironclads: ¹</i>							
<i>c</i> Kaiser	I	1874	10	{ 8 7	23-ton 4-ton	8,000	7,676
<i>c</i> Deutschland	I	„	10	{ 8 7	23-ton 4-ton	8,000	7,676
<i>d</i> König Wilhelm . . .		1868	12	{ 18 4 7	14½-ton 12-ton 4-ton	8,000	9,757
<i>a</i> Friedrich der Grosse	I	1874	9	{ 4 2	18-ton 6-ton	5,400	6,770
<i>a</i> Preussen	I	1873	9	{ 4 2	18-ton 6-ton	5,400	6,770
<i>d</i> Friedrich Karl . . .	I	1867	5	16	9-ton	3,500	6,007
<i>d</i> Kronprinz	I	„	5	16	9-ton	4,800	5,568
<i>b</i> Sachsen	I	1877	10	8	19-ton	5,600	7,400
<i>b</i> Bayern	I	1878	10	8	19-ton	5,600	7,400
<i>b</i> Württemberg	I	„	10	8	19-ton	5,600	7,400
<i>b</i> Baden	I	1880	10	8	19-ton	5,600	7,400
<i>b</i> Oldenburg	I & S	1884	11¾	10	19-ton	3,900	—
<i>Coast-defence Armour-clads: ²</i>							
<i>e</i> Siegfried		1889	—	3	—	4,800	3,600
<i>a</i> Beowulf		1890	—	3	—	—	—
<i>a</i> Arminius	I	1864	4½	4	9-ton	1,200	1,609
<i>e</i> Wespe	I	1876	8	1	36-ton	700	1,109
<i>e</i> Viper	I	„	8	1	36-ton	700	1,109
<i>e</i> Biene	I	„	8	1	36-ton	700	1,109
<i>e</i> Skorpion	I	1877	8	1	36-ton	700	1,109
<i>e</i> Mücke	I	„	8	1	36-ton	700	1,109
<i>e</i> Basilisk	I	1878	8	1	36-ton	700	1,109
<i>e</i> Camaeleon	I	„	8	1	36-ton	700	1,109
<i>e</i> Crocodil	I	1879	8	1	36-ton	700	1,109
<i>e</i> Salamander	I	1880	8	1	36-ton	700	1,109
<i>e</i> Natter	I	„	8	1	36-ton	700	1,109
<i>e</i> Hummel	I	1881	8	1	36-ton	700	1,109
<i>Deck-protected Cruisers: ³</i>							
Bremse	S	1884	}	1	12½-ton	1,500	866
Brummer	S	„					
Irene	S & W	1887	}	14	6-ton	8,000	4,400
Prinzessin Wilhelm .	S & W	„					

¹ Speed from 12 to 14 knots.² Speed 9 knots, except *Arminius*, 11, *Bremse* and *Brummer* 14·6 knots.³ Speed of 18 knots.

Nearly all the ships are armed with torpedo gear. The following table shows the strength of the torpedo flotilla:—

Class	No.	Launched	Tons	Horse-power	Speed—knots
Gunboats . . .	6	1887-89	225 to 320	2,000 to 3,600	21 to 22
Despatch vessels	8	1876-88	960 to 1,970	2,350 to 5,400	16 to 19
Torpedo ship . .	1	1877	2,810	2,500	13.9
Tender	1	1876	370	800	12.5
Torpedo boats . .	63	1883-87	75 to 85	1,000	20 to 22
„ „	49	1883-86	50	500	18.5 to 19
„ „	4	—	—	60	—

There are thus in all 132 torpedo vessels.

The following ships were in construction in January 1890:—4 belted cruisers of from 9,000 to 10,000 tons; 9 coast-defence armoured-lads, of 3,800 tons each; 1 deck-protected cruiser of 4,230 tons and 7,000 horse-power; 1 torpedo gunboat of 2,000 tons and 5,400 horse-power, speed 19 knots; 1 torpedo despatch vessel, 1,240 tons, 4,000 horse-power, 19 knots.

Excepting the *König Wilhelm*, the two most powerful ships of the navy are the ironclads *Kaiser* and *Deutschland*, launched at Poplar in 1874. They are sister ships, 280 feet long, constructed after the designs of Sir Edward J. Reed. Each is protected with an armour belt extending all fore and aft, from 5 feet six inches below the water-line to the main deck, and has an armour-plated battery, fitted with eight 18-ton steel breech-loading Krupp guns arranged to fire broadside. In addition to these eight guns there are seven other guns of 4 tons weight placed on the upper deck. The thickness of armour-plates on the vital parts of the belt and battery is 10 inches, elsewhere it is eight inches. The upper and main deck beams of each ironclad are completely covered with light steel plating, and the fore part of the lower deck is covered with plating 2 inches and 1½ inch thick.

The turret-ships, *Friedrich der Grosse* and *Preussen*, were built at German dockyards, after the same model, during the years 1873 and 1874. Each of them has two turrets, with armour of the thickness of 9 and 10 inches round them, 9 inches on the side at the water line and 7 inches fore and aft, while the armament consists of four 22-ton guns in the turrets and two 5½-ton guns placed fore and aft. The *König Wilhelm*, built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, was designed by Sir E. J. Reed, and carries 29 guns made of Krupp's hammered steel. The armour is 12 inches thick amidships at the water-line, tapering gradually downwards to a thickness of 7 inches at 7 feet below the water-line. Behind the bowsprit, and midway between the main and the mizen masts, are two bulkheads each of 6-inch armour and 18 inches of teak; the forward one continues from the lower deck up through the main deck, and rises to the height of 7 feet above the spar deck, where it is curved into the form of a semicircular shield, pierced with port-holes for cannon and loopholes for musketry. Within this shield are two 10-ton guns, which can be used to fire straight fore and aft, or as broadside guns.

The German navy was commanded, according to the budget of 1891-92, by 12 admirals, who had under them 921 officers of all kinds, including engineers and surgeons, and 16,150 non-commissioned officers, men and boys, marines and sailors. The sailors of the fleet and marines are raised by conscription from among the seafaring population which is exempt on this account from service in the army. Great inducements are held out for able

seamen to volunteer in the navy, and the number of these in recent years has been very large. The total seafaring population of Germany is estimated at 80,000, of whom 48,000 are serving in the merchant navy at home, and about 6,000 in foreign navies.

Germany has two ports of war, at Kiel, on the Baltic and Wilhelmshaven in the Bay of Jade, on the North Sea. The port of Wilhelmshaven is a vast artificial construction of granite, and comprises five separate harbours, with canals, sluices to regulate the tide, and an array of dry docks for ordinary and ironclad vessels.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In Prussia, by a series of ordinances from 1807 to 1850, complete free trade in land has been established, and all personal and material burdens removed that would stand in the way of this. With the exception of the Mecklenburgs, similar legislation has been applied to the land in other parts of Germany. Generally speaking, small estates and peasant proprietorship prevail in the West German States, while large estates prevail in the north-east. In Prussia, large estates, with an area of 250 acres and more, prevail in Pomerania, Posen, East and West Prussia; while the districts of Koblenz, Wiesbaden, Treves, Baden, and Württemberg are parcelled out into small estates.

Of the whole area of Germany, 94 per cent. is classed as productive, and only 6 unproductive. The subdivision of the soil, according to the latest official returns (1883), was as follows (in hectares; 1 hectare = 2.47 acres):—Arable land, vineyards, and other cultivated lands, 26,311,968; grass, meadows, permanent pasture and waste lands, 10,944,570; woods and forests, 13,908,398; all other, 2,860,149.

On June 5, 1882, the total number of agricultural enclosures (including arable land, meadows, cultivated pastures, orchards, and vineyards) each cultivated by one household, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	Between 1 and 10 Hectares	Between 10 and 100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
2,323,316	2,274,096	653,941	24,991	5,276,344

These farms supported 18,840,818 persons, of whom 8,120,518 were actually working upon them.

The areas under the principal crops, in hectares, were as follows:—

—	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91
Wheat . . .	1,919,682	1,933,337	1,956,441	1,960,276
Rye . . .	5,842,280	5,814,253	5,801,889	5,820,222
Barley . . .	1,731,121	1,723,115	1,685,000	1,667,188
Oats . . .	3,810,244	3,832,488	3,886,627	3,904,020
Buckwheat . .	212,603	208,976	201,991	194,576
Potatoes . . .	2,918,147	2,920,330	2,917,720	2,905,870
Hay . . .	5,911,461	5,902,693	5,909,337	5,909,543
Beetroot (sugar) .	—	—	—	—
„ (fodder) . . .	383,984	389,024	396,779	398,896
Vines . . .	120,210	120,588	120,935	120,300
Tobacco . . .	21,466	18,032	17,397	—
Hops . . .	46,952	46,448	45,797	44,505

The total yield of their products in the years indicated, in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,200 lbs. or 984 an English ton), or hectolitres (hectolitre = 22 gallons), and in tons or hectolitres per hectare, was as follows :—

—	1887-88		1888-89		1889-90		1890-91	
	Tons	Per Hect.	Tons	Per Hect.	Tons	Per Hect.	Tons	Per Hect.
Wheat . . .	2,890,804	1.47	2,560,842	1.31	2,372,413	1.31	2,831,011	1.44
Rye . . .	6,375,784	1.09	5,522,740	0.95	5,363,426	0.92	5,867,931	1.01
Barley . . .	2,205,504	1.27	2,260,590	1.31	1,938,419	1.15	2,283,432	1.37
Oats . . .	4,301,407	1.13	4,647,583	1.21	4,197,124	1.08	4,913,544	1.26
Buckwheat . .	102,622	0.48	111,966	0.54	123,097	0.61	109,702	0.56
Potatoes . . .	25,272,998	8.55	21,910,996	7.50	26,602,965	9.12	23,320,983	8.03
Hay . . .	16,362,238	2.77	15,469,931	2.62	18,423,230	3.12	18,859,888	3.19
Beetroot (sugar) .	6,963,961	—	7,896,183	—	9,825,039	—	10,623,319	—
„ (fodder) . . .	5,691,362	14.82	6,165,060	15.85	7,387,722	18.62	7,726,896	19.37
Tobacco . . .	40,866	1.90	26,358	1.46	39,012	2.24	—	—
Hops . . .	24,993	0.52	22,339	0.48	35,783	0.78	24,731	0.56
Wine . . .	2,392,042	19.90	2,859,998	23.7	2,021,569	16.7	2,974,593	24.7

In 1889 the produce of sugar-beet produced 944,505 tons of raw and refined sugar.

The following are the statistics of domestic animals according to the census of January 1883 :—

—	Number	Value in 1,000 marks	—	Number	Value in 1,000 marks
Horses . . .	3,522,545	1,678,662	Swine . . .	9,206,195	476,699
Mules and asses . .	9,795	990	Goats . . .	2,640,994	39,660
Cattle . . .	15,786,764	3,074,264	Beehives . .	1,911,797	368,206
Sheep . . .	19,189,715	306,583	Total value . . .	—	5,945,064

Of the above numbers there belong to Prussia 2,417,367 horses, 8,737,641 cattle, 14,752,328 sheep, 5,819,136 swine, 1,679,686 goats, and 1,238,040 beehives; to Bavaria, 356,316 horses, 3,037,098 cattle, 1,178,270 sheep, 1,038,344 swine.

II. FORESTRY.

Forestry in Germany is an industry of great importance, conducted under the care of the State on scientific methods. About 34,347,000 acres or 25·7 per cent. of the area of the empire, were estimated to be occupied by forests in 1889. In South and Central Germany from 30 to 38 per cent. of the surface is covered with forests: and in parts of Prussia 20 per cent. From forests and domains alone Prussia receives a revenue of about 4 millions sterling.

III. MINING.

The great bulk of the minerals raised in Germany is produced in Prussia, where the chief mining districts are Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, and Silesia, for coal and iron, the Harz for silver and copper, and Silesia for zinc. Saxony has coal, iron, and silver mines; and Alsace rich coal-fields.

The annual quantities of the principal minerals raised (1885-90) are shown in the following table, the returns for 1890 being provisional only:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Coal	58,056,600	60,334,000	65,386,100	67,342,200	70,194,100
Lignite	15,626,000	15,898,600	16,574,000	17,631,100	19,042,100
Iron Ore	8,485,800	9,351,100	10,664,300	11,002,200	11,409,600
Zinc ore	705,200	900,700	667,800	708,800	059,400
Lead ore	158,500	157,600	161,800	169,600	168,200
Copper ore	495,700	507,600	530,900	573,300	596,100
Rock Salt	444,400	405,400	414,600	544,600	557,100
Potassic salt	945,300	1,080,100	1,235,300	1,185,700	1,175,100
Other products	236,300	237,900	231,400	256,600	271,400

The total value of the minerals raised in Germany and Luxemburg in 1889 was over 555 million marks; in 1890 over 725 million marks.

The following table shows particulars of the production of the foundries in Germany and Luxemburg in 1889 and the number of foundries engaged principally or partly with each metal in 1889:—

—	Quantity in metric tons 1889	Value in 1,000 marks 1889	Foundries engaged 1889		Average No. Hands 1889
			Chiefly	Partly	
Pig iron	4,524,558	217,371	102	6	23,985
Zinc	135,974	42,335	29	3	8,963
Lead	100,601	25,490	14	11	2,976
Copper	24,597	28,109	8	5	3,271
Silver	403	50,813	7	16	2,451
Tin	63	120	3	—	12
Sulphur and sulph. acid	432,133	14,378	65	18	4,469

In addition to the above, about 1,958 kilograms of gold, valued at 5,465,508 marks were produced. Nickel, bismuth, vitriol, and other chemical manufactures were produced to a total weight of 26,145 tons, and to a total value of 9,570,037 marks.

The total value of the productions of the foundries of all kinds in 1889 was 400,650,958 marks. The total quantity of finished iron produced in Germany in 1889 was 4,835,963 metric tons, and its value 685,926,000 marks. In 1889 there were in Germany and Luxemburg 1,491 works producing finished iron, including steel-works. Over 185,329 men are employed in connection with the various stages of iron, besides 37,761 iron-miners. In connection with coal and lignite mining alone the average number of hands engaged was 271,094 in 1889.

IV. FISHERIES.

The German fisheries are not important. In 1875 the fishing population was 19,623 ; in 1882 it was 13,392. In 1890 (January 1) 445 boats (14,520 tons), with an aggregate crew of 1,716, were engaged in deep-sea fishing in the North Sea for cod and herrings. The Baltic fisheries are more developed. In 1889 fresh fish to the value of 5,256,000 marks were exported, while the imports of fresh fish were valued at 17,047,000 marks, of salted herrings at 31,963,000 marks, of other salted and dried fish at 4,826,000 marks, and of oysters and other marine shell-fish at 1,782,000 marks.

V. MANUFACTURES.

The chief seats of the German iron manufacture are in Prussia, Alsace-Lorraine, Bavaria, and Saxony. Steel is made in Rhenish Prussia. Saxony is the leading State in the production of textiles, but Westphalia and Silesia also produce linen ; Alsace-Lorraine Württemberg, and Baden produce cotton goods. Woollens are manufactured in several Prussian provinces ; silk in Rhenish Prussia, Alsace, and Baden. Beetroot sugar is an important manufacture in Prussia, Brunswick, and Anhalt ; glass, porcelain, and earthenware in Silesia, Thuringia, and Saxony ; clocks and wooden ware in Württemberg and Bavaria ; and beer in Bavaria and Prussia.

The following table shows the number per 10,000 inhabitants of some of the leading German States engaged in the principal manufactures according to the census of occupation in 1882. Additional information should be looked for under the various States :—

—	Iron Manu- facture	Machi- nery, In- struments	Textile	Paper	Leather and India- rubber	Woollen ware
Prussia . . .	89·3	71·8	156·9	17·9	24·6	91·0
Bavaria . . .	69·4	55·5	114·7	16·6	20·5	107·0
Württemberg .	88·9	87·2	171·6	27·8	32·6	128·2
Saxony . . .	91·1	138·9	781·8	61·0	31·9	137·7
Baden . . .	68·5	94·4	152·2	25·8	30·7	119·6
Alsace-Lorraine	83·5	100·5	463·6	20·4	20·3	110·1
German Empire	85·4	78·7	201·3	22·2	26·9	103·9

The following are the statistics of the beetroot sugar manufacture in the Zollgebiet :—

Years	Number of Factories	Beetroot used in Metric Tons	Production in Metric Tons		No. of Kgs. Beetroot to produce 1 Kg. of Sugar
			Raw Sugar	Molasses	
1885-86	399	7,070,317	808,105	180,178	8.75
1886-87	401	8,306,671	985,628	215,887	8.43
1887-88	391	6,963,961	910,698	183,037	7.65
1888-89	396	7,896,183	944,505	201,189	8.36
1889-90	401	9,822,635	1,213,689	240,797	8.09

The total amount of refined sugar produced in 1889-90 was 679,213 tons, in 1888-89, 560,148 tons; in 1887-88, 564,990 tons; in 1886-87, 539,247 tons.

In 1889-80 there were 30 manufactories of sugar from starch which yielded 17,580 tons of dry sugar, 34,684 tons of syrup, and 2,748 tons of colour.

The following table shows the quantity of beer brewed within the customs district at various periods. The Beer-excise district (*Brausteuergebiet*) includes all the States of the Zollgebiet, with the exception of Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine, in each of which the excise is separately collected. The amounts are given in thousands of hectolitres (1 hectolitre = 22 gallons).

Years	Beer Excise Dist.	Bavaria	Württemberg	Baden	Alsace-Lorraine	Total
1885-86	24,291	12,665	2,879	1,244	691	41,770
1886-87	26,566	13,096	3,306	1,301	719	44,988
1887-88	27,476	13,705	3,558	1,485	778	47,002
1888-89	28,656	13,526	3,153	1,509	759	47,603
1889-90	32,189	14,284	3,419	1,631	798	52,321

The total number of active breweries in the Beer-excise district was in 1889-90, 9,275; in 1888-89, 9,556; in 1887-88, 9,639; in 1886-87, 9,708; on the annual average of 1881 to 1885, 10,755. The amount brewed per head of the population in 1888-89 was in litres (1 litre = 1.76 imperial pint):—the Excise district 77 (Prussia 69, Saxony 117), Bavaria 245, Württemberg 156, Baden 93, Alsace-Lorraine 48. The average annual consumption per head of the population of the entire Zollgebiet for the sixteen years 1872-89, was 89.4 litres or 19½ gallons. In 1888-89, there were 65,652 distilleries in operation, which produced 2,727,000 hectolitres of alcohol.

Commerce.

The commerce of the Empire is under the administration and guidance of special laws and rules, emanating from the Zollverein, or Customs League, which, since October 15, 1888, embraces practically the whole of the States of Germany, the two free ports of Hamburg and Bremen, with one or two other small

places, having been then incorporated. A few districts in Baden, with a population of 3,902, and a small part of the port of Hamburg (152 inhabitants) remain still unincorporated. Included in the Zollverein is the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and also the Austrian commune of Jungholz.

The following table shows (in thousands of marks) the commerce for the five years 1886-90 :—

Years	Special Trade		General Trade	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1886	2,944,854	3,051,371	4,365,855	4,451,484
1887	3,188,798	3,190,147	4,669,003	4,682,396
1888	3,435,877	3,352,602	5,094,216	4,863,081
1889	4,087,060	3,256,421	5,671,740	4,811,600
1890	4,272,910	3,409,584	5,844,690	4,938,701

Germany had besides a direct transit-trade, valued in 1889 at 1,280,955,000 marks.

The following are the principal details of the special commerce for 1889 and 1890 :—

	1889		1890	
	Imports in 1,000 marks	Exports in 1,000 marks	Imports in 1,000 marks	Exports in 1,000 marks
Living animals	183,493	31,904	229,586	29,845
Animal products	95,328	19,778	103,748	22,069
Articles of consumption	1,045,926	369,393	1,167,573	441,046
Seeds and plants	36,647	21,437	40,560	26,797
Fuel	95,029	116,757	101,529	146,509
Fats and oils	238,063	25,764	236,050	27,554
Raw and manufactured materials :—				
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	267,451	259,203	261,874	274,692
Stone, clay, and glass	59,150	102,703	62,157	118,009
Metals and metal wares	285,562	432,713	338,038	430,704
Wooden wares	217,520	116,331	217,990	120,054
Paper goods	13,841	89,057	15,467	89,879
Leather, &c.	183,985	237,175	190,244	237,154
Textiles	1,211,163	1,084,833	1,119,040	1,072,136
Caoutchouc, &c.	34,544	26,667	39,657	30,135
Machinery, instruments, &c.	66,240	156,694	92,883	164,390
Hardware, &c.	28,339	85,081	28,694	88,312
Literature, art, &c.	24,779	79,097	27,820	88,682
Various	—	1,834	—	1,617
Total	4,087,060	3,256,421	4,272,910	3,409,584

All the receipts of the Zollverein are paid into a common exchequer, and distributed, *pro rata* of population, among the States of the Empire. The chief sources of revenue are customs duties, only on imports, and taxes upon spirits, beer (malt), salt, sugar manufactured from beetroot, and tobacco, &c. Since 1879 Germany has been protectionist in her commercial policy. The gross produce of the customs in 1887-89 was 312,532,000 marks; in 1889-90 was 379,605,000 marks; or 8·8 per cent. of the total value of imports.

The combined imports of gold and silver (included in the above) amount to 71,988,000 marks, and exports 89,766,000 marks for 1889; and 110,790,000 and 81,436,000 for 1890.

Some of the leading imports and exports under the above heads were, in thousands of marks value, as follows in 1890:—

		1,000 Marks			1,000 Marks			1,000 Marks
IMPORTS	Horses . . .	72,005	Barley . . .	98,009	Cotton (raw) . .	290,122		
	Swine . . .	75,188	Coffee (raw) . .	219,715	Wool . . .	244,366		
	Wheat . . .	104,149	Petroleum . . .	78,089	Woollen yarn . .	92,823		
	Rye . . .	98,093	Raw hides . . .	94,325	Raw silk . . .	108,547		
EXPORTS	Hops . . .	45,630	Paper . . .	57,502	Woollen fabrics (unprinted) . .	161,002		
	Sugar . . .	216,107	Leather goods . .	107,245	Hosiery . . .	106,788		
	Coal and coke .	140,491	Cotton cloth (coarse) .	56,791	Haberdashery . .	121,344		
	Aniline dyes . .	37,854	Mixed silk and cotton cloth . . .	149,309				
	Wooden goods .	51,130						

The commerce of the Zollverein (all but a fractional area of Hamburg and Bremen were included October 1888) was divided as follows in 1889 and 1890:—

Countries	1889		1890	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	1000 Marks	1000 Marks	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks
German Free Ports . . .	52,700	105,038	19,993	104,833
Great Britain . . .	674,945	652,338	640,484	705,265
Austria-Hungary . . .	537,249	340,762	598,505	351,040
Russia . . .	551,797	196,899	541,887	206,457
Switzerland . . .	181,074	177,402	174,165	179,629
Belgium . . .	337,203	137,211	316,908	150,808
Netherlands . . .	286,180	258,189	309,217	258,020
France and Algeria . .	285,435	210,166	267,065	231,159
Italy . . .	148,796	103,377	140,394	94,700
Norway and Sweden . .	70,837	106,834	68,453	131,328
Denmark . . .	42,716	72,250	61,899	76,383
Spain . . .	32,091	44,615	34,068	53,071

Countries	1889		1890	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks
Balkan Peninsula (including Greece, Montenegro, and Turkey in Asia)	28,999	85,599	48,655	97,249
Portugal	9,851	18,991	11,269	21,129
British India	95,275	26,502	128,704	32,165
Rest of Asia	32,970	57,803	36,446	64,060
Africa (except Algeria)	39,576	22,145	51,459	21,925
North and Central America	340,471	432,287	418,254	445,948
South America and West Indies	294,977	181,294	338,195	151,288
Australia	35,067	23,538	50,302	21,954
Other countries	8,851	3,181	16,888	11,173
Total	4,087,060	3,256,421	4,272,910	3,409,584

The following table shows the amount of the commercial intercourse between Germany and the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1886 to 1890, according to the Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Exports from Germany	£ 21,422,342	£ 24,563,536	£ 26,724,347	£ 27,104,832	£ 26,073,331
Imports of British produce	15,676,320	15,617,212	15,731,788	18,343,243	19,293,626

Including foreign and colonial produce, the total imports from Great Britain in 1889 amounted to 31,148,731*l*.

The following tables give the declared value of the principal articles exported to and imported from Great Britain in each of the years 1886-90:—

Staple Exports from Germany to Great Britain	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Cereals and flour	1,652,176	1,646,655	3,244,459	2,445,758	1,319,727
Sugar	5,183,163	7,020,702	6,539,015	8,773,220	8,503,237
Animals, live	820,806	758,306	839,454	396,835	136,899
Bacon and hams	1,036,658	1,084,129	652,833	186,552	4,937
Eggs and butter	1,370,144	1,772,223	2,073,532	1,484,620	1,412,930
Timber	753,946	1,138,777	1,078,847	1,387,824	1,309,243
Zinc	392,822	410,708	554,010	613,661	562,213
Woollen manufactures	561,128	572,550	691,378	574,472	670,444

Principal articles of British Produce imported into Germany	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton manufactures and yarn	3,097,929	2,914,464	2,477,229	2,874,967	2,808,715
Woollen manufac- tures and yarn	2,783,728	2,801,806	2,757,267	3,012,764	2,769,392
Iron, wrought and unwrought	645,144	671,196	871,245	1,291,520	1,532,169
Herrings	928,424	715,562	757,531	822,230	906,342
Machinery	1,184,683	1,284,756	1,699,457	1,731,774	1,851,890
Coals, cinders, &c.	1,009,560	998,412	1,070,582	1,403,855	1,888,320

Other imports of British produce in 1890 are alkali, 39,193*l.*; chemicals, 329,649*l.*; hardwares, 141,446*l.*; leather, 335,918*l.*; linen and linen goods, 475,913*l.*; oils, 588,400*l.*; wool, 982,256*l.*

Germany imported from Great Britain foreign and colonial cotton valued at 877,461*l.*; wool at 3,786,263*l.* in 1890. Tea imported from Great Britain declined from 1,082,950*l.* in 1884 to 458,468*l.* in 1890.

The ports of Hamburg and Bremen are the chief gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following was the distribution of the mercantile navy of Germany on January 1, 1889, 1890, and 1891.

	Baltic Ports		North Sea Ports		Total Shipping	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1889 :—						
Sailing vessels	921	205,575	1,964	525,740	2,885	731,315
Steamers	342	120,102	408	382,477	750	502,579
Totals	1,263	325,677	2,372	908,217	3,635	1,233,894
1890 :—						
Sailing vessels	890	191,814	1,889	510,996	2,779	702,810
Steamers	355	137,908	460	480,003	815	617,911
Totals	1,245	329,722	2,349	990,999	3,594	1,320,724
1891 :—						
Sailing vessels	863	186,032	1,894	523,729	2,757	709,761
Steamers	378	149,130	518	574,522	896	723,652
Totals	1,241	335,162	2,412	1,098,251	3,653	1,433,413

Of the total shipping in 1888, 2,386 of 377,390 tons; in 1889, 2,255 of 354,213 tons; in 1890, 2,216 of 351,059 tons; in 1891, 2,227 of 362,114

belonged to Prussian ports. The total number of sailors in the merchant navy in 1891 was 40,449.

The size of the various ships in 1891 was as follows :—

—	Under 100 Tons	100-500 Tons	500-1,000 Tons	1,000-2,000 Tons	2,000 Tons and over
Sailing vessels	1,585	750	206	204	12
Steamers	175	225	214	203	79

Of the sailing vessels 331 were totally of iron or steel ; of the steamers 882 were of iron or steel.

The following table shows the shipping at all German ports :—

—	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1888 :—						
Entered .	52,121	10,713,470	10,361	1,227,510	62,482	11,940,980
Cleared .	46,618	8,723,212	15,987	3,299,407	62,605	12,022,619
1889 :—						
Entered .	57,161	11,822,040	10,296	1,083,405	67,457	12,905,445
Cleared .	48,740	8,843,750	18,651	4,119,752	67,391	12,963,502
1890 :—						
Entered .	56,653	12,210,950	10,368	1,109,702	67,021	13,320,652
Cleared .	48,219	9,277,525	18,719	4,071,811	66,938	13,349,336

The number and tonnage of foreign shipping of the German Empire entered and cleared as compared with national shipping were as follows in 1890 :—

Foreign ships	Entered				Cleared			
	With Cargoes		In Ballast		With Cargoes		In Ballast	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
British .	4,883	3,583,399	296	272,849	3,099	2,060,846	2,058	1,777,830
Danish .	4,926	709,718	1,293	106,073	3,668	633,896	2,570	188,198
Swedish .	2,911	589,546	182	38,119	1,592	391,315	1,500	236,387
Dutch .	1,285	194,527	183	17,008	995	180,140	433	31,351
Norwegian .	1,060	392,835	92	27,273	747	275,870	429	155,606
Russian .	508	136,572	22	6,403	234	70,862	284	70,704
Total, including other foreign	15,855	5,809,925	2,078	478,929	10,571	3,780,707	7,335	2,516,817
German ships	38,979	6,206,555	7,963	586,098	35,941	5,312,228	11,071	1,500,947

The shipping at the seven principal ports of Germany was as follows in 1890 :—

—	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Hamburg : ¹ —						
Entered .	8,114	4,928,148	723	331,768	8,837	5,259,916
Cleared .	6,928	3,928,460	2,075	1,388,847	9,003	5,317,307
Stettin :—						
Entered .	3,939	1,264,388	102	38,094	4,041	1,302,482
Cleared .	3,038	973,879	895	341,674	3,933	1,315,553
Bremen : ² —						
Entered .	2,327	1,304,607	202	51,406	2,529	1,356,013
Cleared .	1,910	1,138,421	625	311,214	2,535	1,449,635
Kiel :—						
Entered .	4,478	558,741	120	15,100	4,598	573,841
Cleared .	2,066	295,325	2,509	272,078	4,575	567,403
Lübeck : ³ —						
Entered .	2,340	487,885	83	25,488	2,423	513,373
Cleared .	1,770	370,586	652	146,315	2,422	516,901
Neufahrwasser (Dantzig) :—						
Entered .	1,477	438,817	486	140,772	1,963	579,589
Cleared .	1,807	507,218	145	67,058	1,952	574,276
Königsberg :—						
Entered .	1,174	304,993	245	79,988	1,419	384,981
Cleared .	1,455	390,248	56	18,313	1,511	408,561

¹ Including Cuxhaven.² Including Bremerhaven and Vegesack.³ Including Travemünde.

The vessels engaged in the coasting trade and inland navigation (not included in the above tables) on January 1, 1888, numbered 20,390, of which 19,989 had an aggregate burden of 2,100,705 tons.

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

The great majority of the German railways are now owned by the Imperial or State Governments. Out of 25,958 miles of railway completed and open for traffic, only 3,613 miles belonged to private companies, and of these 617 were worked by Government. Narrow-gauge lines measured 542 miles (Government lines 246 miles) in 1889-90.

The mileage and financial condition of German railways (including narrow-gauge lines) are shown as follows, for the five years ending 1889-90 :—

Years	Total Length, in English miles	Total Capital, in 1,000 marks	Expenditure (1,000 marks)	Receipts (1,000 marks)	Percentage on Capital of Surplus
1885-86	23,337	9,742,606	574,795	998,693	4.42
1886-87	23,928	9,843,708	574,935	1,026,361	4.66
1887-88	24,711	9,938,253	587,973	1,094,442	5.17
1888-89	25,358	10,116,246	635,813	1,172,188	5.30
1889-90	25,958	10,304,442	703,916	1,271,086	5.50

The total length in August 1891 was 27,000 miles.

Certain lines not open to public traffic, which in 1889-90 measured 1,475 miles, are not included in the above figures. In 1889-90 212,093,000 metric tons of goods, including live cattle, were carried by German railways, and paid 848,808,000 marks. The number of passengers conveyed in 1889-90 was 376,825,000, yielding 323,204,000 marks. In these numbers narrow-gauge lines are not included.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal and telegraphic services in Bavaria and Württemberg are retained in the hands of their respective Governments; but all other parts of the Empire are united to form an imperial postal district (*Reichspostgebiet*). The following table shows the number of employes and offices of the post and telegraph services for the year 1890:—

—	Employés	No. of Post Offices	No. of Boxes	No. of Telegraph Offices
Reichspostgebiet . . .	114,110	22,667	72,222	15,382
Bavaria	9,838	1,698	8,687	1,535
Württemberg	5,142	605	3,747	537
Total in Empire . . .	129,090	24,970	84,656	17,454

The amount of business transacted by the post-offices is illustrated by the following statistics of articles transmitted by post, and the value of post-office orders, in marks, for the year 1890:—

—	Reichspostgebiet	Bavaria	Württemberg	Total
Letters	994,331,670	104,501,930	34,883,690	1,073,717,290
Post Cards	320,348,510	19,916,400	11,194,750	351,459,660
Printed matter . . .	394,564,300	27,216,260	16,141,340	437,921,908
Samples	22,992,930	2,167,020	648,890	25,808,840
Journals	679,938,445	97,282,280	41,171,325	818,392,050
Total, including other despatches	2,541,537,199	269,259,916	114,243,973	2,925,041,088
Money sent (marks)	19,577,726,000	1,546,307,000	749,135,000	21,873,168,000

The financial condition of the united postal and telegraphic services in 1889-90 was as follows:—

—	Reichspostgebiet	Bavaria	Württemberg	Empire
Receipts	224,722,296	19,206,979	10,011,978	253,941,253
Expenditure	207,003,681	16,445,066	8,437,505	231,886,252
Surplus	17,718,615	2,761,913	1,574,473	22,055,001

The following are the telegraph statistics for the year 1890 :—

—	Telegraph Lines, English miles	Telegraph Wires, English miles	Inland Telegrams, No.	Foreign Telegrams
Reichspostgebiet .	44,167	197,313	16,412,582	7,701,844
Bavaria	5,780	17,321	1,471,047	389,505
Württemberg . . .	2,120	5,277	896,220	151,776
Total in Empire	52,067	219,911	18,779,849	8,243,125

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the value (in thousands of marks) of the money coined since the foundation of the present Empire :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Total
1886	35,740·4	4,848·6	—	231·8	40,820·8
1887	118,215·4	3,005·6	1,001·0	337·3	122,559·3
1888	144,288·7	4,156·0	4,300·8	293·0	153,038·5
1889	202,379·2	744·0	3,115·5	452·6	206,691·3
1890	99,349·2	—	2,595·5	372·8	102,317·5
Total (since 1872)	2,530,138·2	465,263·6	46,173·0	11,370·2	3,052,945·3
Withdrawn	2,610·0	13,029·7	1·4	0·1	15,641·2
Surplus	2,527,521·5	452,233·9	46,171·6	11,370·1	3,037,304·1

The amount of the above total removed from circulation through export, melting, or loss cannot be estimated. Certain coins previously in circulation are still legal tender, though they are gradually being withdrawn from circulation. Their total value is estimated (1889) at between 410,000,000 and 500,000,000 marks (1881) in 'Vereinsthaler,' coined in Austria before the end of 1867.

The following table shows the financial position of the 16 note-issuing banks (18 in 1886) (*Notenbanken*), in thousands of marks at the end of each year :—

Year	LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Capital	Reserve Fund	Notes in Circulation	Total including other Liabilities	Coin and Bullion	Notes of State and other Banks	Bills	Total including other Assets
1886	268,332	41,925	1,215,498	1,904,917	753,502	62,452	814,231	1,914,258
1887	262,932	41,645	1,208,002	1,935,095	849,220	49,115	834,067	1,945,710
1888	262,932	42,862	1,288,325	1,982,035	938,079	47,043	765,273	1,989,861
1889	266,325	43,930	1,351,845	2,105,913	815,137	52,626	878,344	2,120,009
1890	231,325	43,076	1,294,817	1,983,683	840,725	54,751	819,041	2,006,479

'Reichskassenscheine,' small paper notes for 5, 20 and 50 marks, were in circulation at the end of March 1890 to the value of 122,908,940 marks. Owing to the establishment of a tax upon bank-notes issued in excess of a certain proportion to the reserve fund, the number of note-issuing banks is only 13 (1889). At the end of 1889 the notes of these banks in circulation represented a value of 1,293,036,400 marks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures generally in use throughout the whole of Germany, and their British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Mark*, of 100 *Pfennige*, approximate value = 1s. : 20·43 marks = £1.

The *Thaler* = 3 marks.

On July 9, 1873, a law for the uniformity of coinage throughout the Empire, passed by the Reichstag, was published by the Imperial Government. Under this law the standard of value is gold. The same law ordered the adoption of the mark as the general coin. There are gold 5-mark, 10-mark, and 20-mark pieces, the first called *halbe-krone*, or half-crown, the second, *krone* or crown, and the third, *doppel-krone* or double-crown.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metrical system of weights and measures came into force in Germany on January 1, 1872. The names of the metrical weights and measures and the British equivalents are :—

The <i>Gram</i>	= 15·43 grains troy.
„ <i>Kilogram</i>	= 2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Tonne</i> , 1,000 <i>Kg</i>	= 2,200 lbs. = 19·7 cwt.
„ <i>Liter</i> , <i>Mass</i>	= 1·76 imperial pint.
„ <i>Meter</i> , <i>Stab</i>	= 3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
„ <i>Kilometer</i>	= 1,094 yards (·621 mile), or nearly 5 furlongs.
„ <i>Hektar</i>	= 2·47 acres.
„ <i>Quadrat</i> , or <i>Square</i> , <i>Kilometer</i>	= 247 acres, or 2½ sq. kil. to 1 sq. mile.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GERMANY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Paul Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, accredited Nov. 23, 1885.

Secretary.—Count Wolff v. Metternich.

Military and Naval Attaché.—Korvetten-Kapitän Hasenclever.

Director of Chancery.—Wilhelm Adolph Schmettau.

Germany has also Consular representatives at the following among other places in the British Empire:—

Aberdeen	Plymouth	Hong Kong
Belfast	Southampton	Halifax (N.S.)
Bradford	Sunderland	Kingston (Jamaica)
Cardiff	Accra	Madras
Dublin	Adelaide	Melbourne
Dundee	Auckland	Montreal
Glasgow	Bombay	Quebec
Hull	Brisbane	Rangoon
Leith	Calcutta	Singapore
Liverpool	Cape Town	Sydney
Manchester	Ceylon	Wellington (N.Z.)
Newcastle	D'Urban	
Peterhead	Gibraltar	

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GERMANY.

Ambassador.—Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Secretary of Legation at Peking, 1871-73; Athens, 1873-75; Rome, 1875-78; Constantinople, 1878-79; Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, 1879-83; appointed Minister Plenipotentiary in the Diplomatic Service, October 10, 1879; Envoy and Minister to Belgium, August 29, 1883; appointed to Berlin, September 20, 1884.

Secretary.—Hon. P. Le Poer Trench.

Military Attaché.—Col. Sir Frank S. Russell.

Naval Attaché.—Captain William H. May, R.N.

Commercial Attaché.—Sir J. A. Crowe, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Consul-General.—Herr G. von Bleichröder.

There are also Consular representatives of the United Kingdom at the following places:—

Düsseldorf	Kiel	Wismar
Frankfort-on-Main (C.G.)	Leipsic (C.G.)	Stettin
Hamburg (C.G.)	Lubeck	Mannheim
Bremen	Breslau	Husum
Bremerhaven	Danzig	Swinemünde

Foreign Dependencies.

In 1884 Germany began to extend her empire beyond the bounds of Europe. Of colonies in the proper sense of the term she has none; but she has declared her protection over various areas or spheres of influence in Africa and in the Western Pacific, within which a few factories and trading posts, and in some cases some plantations, have been established by Germans and other Europeans. The following is a list of the various foreign regions at present (December 1891) under the protection or influence of Germany, the estimates given being necessarily vague:—

—	Date of Acquisition	Method of Government	Estimated Area	Estimated Population
<i>In Africa :—</i>				
Togoland	1884	Imperial Commissioner	16,000	500,000
Cameroons	1884	Imperial Governor	130,000	2,600,000
German South-West Africa	1884-90	Imperial Commissioner	342,000	250,000
German East Africa	1885-90	East Africa Company and Commissioner	345,000	1,760,000
Total African Possessions	1884-90		833,000	5,110,000
<i>In the Pacific :—</i>				
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	1885-86	Imperial Commis- sioners.	72,000	110,000
Bismarck Archipelago	1885		19,000	190,000
Solomon Islands	1886		9,000	80,000
Marshall Islands	1886		150	10,000
Total Pacific Possessions	1884-86		100,150	390,000
Total Foreign Depen- dencies	1884-90		933,150	5,500,000

The Colonial Budget for the three West African dependencies alone for 1891-92 showed an expenditure of 2,131,100 marks, and an income of 504,550 marks.

Togoland.

Togoland, with Little Popo and Porto Seguro, situated on the Slave Coast, in Upper Guinea, has an estimated area of 16,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 500,000. It extends from long. 0° 30' E. to long. 1° 41' E., and from the Atlantic coast to about lat. 7° 20' N., though the boundary towards the interior is by no means definitely fixed. Declared a German protectorate in 1884, it is placed under an imperial commissioner, assisted by a secretary, an inspector of customs, and a local council of representatives of the merchants. Little Popo is regarded as the capital; Lome is the chief port, and Porto Seguro and Bagida are also on the coast. Togo, the principal native town, which has given name to the region, is situated on Lake Togo, and is said to have 3,000 inhabitants. Maize, yams, tapioca, ginger, and bananas are cultivated to some extent by the natives, most of whom are Ewe negroes; and cocoa, oil-palms, caoutchouc, and dye-woods grow in the forests; but the country is still entirely unexploited, and the only commerce is the barter trade for palm-oil and ivory, carried on by a few factories on the coast. On August 1, 1887, an import tax was imposed upon European goods. An armed police force of thirty negroes has been organised. The imports in 1889-90 were of the value of 1,630,000 marks. The chief articles imported were cottons, spirits, tobacco, salt, gunpowder. In 1890, 131 vessels of 136,615 tons (58 of 69,262 tons German, and 42 of 47,890 tons British) entered the port of Little Popo.

Cameroons.

The Cameroon region, with a coast line of 120 miles on the Bight of Biafra, between the Campo River and the Rio del Rey, is bounded on the north-east by a treaty-line running north-east to the east of Yola on the Upper Benue, and on the south by a line running inland due east from the mouth of the Campo River to about the meridian of long. 15° E., which may be regarded as the eastern or inland limit of the protectorate. The area is estimated at 130,000 square miles ; the population at 2,600,000. In August 1890 there were 105 whites, of whom 65 German, 23 English. It became a German protectorate in 1884, and is placed under an imperial governor, assisted by a chancellor, two secretaries, and a local council of three representative merchants. The country is fertile, and numerous valuable African vegetable productions grow in profusion. Plantations of cacao and tobacco have been formed by the Deutsche Plantagen-Gesellschaft (1886), and numerous factories carry on an active trade in ivory and palm-oil. On January 1, 1888, an import duty was imposed on European goods, and from this the revenue is mainly derived. The revenue in 1888 was 222,359 marks ; in 1889, 232,781 marks ; in 1890, 289,007 marks. The chief town is Cameroons, and in the south Batanga. Bimbia and Bakundu-town are other important trading stations, and Aqua-town and Bell-town are the principal native settlements. In 1890, 43 German vessels of 40,268 tons and 40 British vessels of 51,855 tons entered the ports of Cameroons.

The whole value of the trade of German West Africa (including Togoland and German South-West Africa) with Germany in 1890 was : exports to Germany 5,189,000 marks ; imports from Germany 3,243,000 marks.

German South-West Africa.

This region extends along the coast for about 930 miles, exclusive of Walfisch Bay, which is British. The Orange River forms the south boundary to long. 20° E. ; the east boundary goes north along the 20° till it meets the 22nd parallel of S. lat. ; it then turns east till it meets long. 21° E., which it follows north to the 18th parallel ; it then goes east to the Choë River, which it follows to the Zambesi. The northern boundary is formed by the Cunene River as far as the Humbé cataracts ; then east to the Cubango and the Katima rapids of the Zambesi. The total area is estimated at 342,000 square miles and the population at 250,000. The whole southern part and much of the east is barren and desert. The coast lands are under the jurisdiction of the 'Deutsche Kolonial Gesellschaft für Südwest Africa,' which has given the special names of Deutsch-Namaland to the southern part of its territories, and Deutsch-Damaraland to the northern. The two chief harbours in German possession are Sandwich Harbour and Angra Pequena, or Lüderitz Bay. Damaraland is well adapted for cattle-rearing. Copper has been found, though the expense of working it has hitherto rendered the discovery almost useless. Rumours of the discovery of gold attracted numerous immigrants, and traces of other minerals have been observed. But the mineral, agricultural, and commercial development of this region lies still in the future. An imperial commissioner exercises a nominal authority in the protectorate.

German East Africa.

The German sphere of influence in East Africa, with an estimated area of 345,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 1,760,000, is bounded on the north by a treaty line, defined in 1886 and 1890, running north-west

from the Umbe River, by the north of Kilima-Njaro, to the east shore of the Victoria Nyanza, and to the W. of this lake, following the parallel of 1° S. lat., to the boundary of the Congo State, making a loop, however, so as to pass S. of Mount Mfumbiro. On the West it is bounded by Lake Tanganyika, and on the S. by a line (defined 1890) joining the S. end of that lake with the N. end of Lake Nyassa and running to the N. of the Stevenson Road, and by the Rovuma River. The narrow strip of territory on the coast was leased by the Sultan of Zanzibar to the Germans for fifty years, from April 1888, with its harbours and customs, but the Sultan's rights were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. Most of the interior of this vast region is quite unexploited except by Arab dealers in slaves and ivory. The German East Africa Company, founded in 1885, had established fifteen stations, but most of them were ruined and abandoned on the outbreak of the natives in 1889; peace being restored in 1890, commercial enterprise has again begun, the German Government granting subsidies for railways and steamers, and in other ways supporting the operations of the company. The German Empire is represented in this region by an Imperial Commissioner. The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Bagamoyo, Saadani, Pangani, Kiloa, Lindi, Mikindani, and Tanga. The total value of the trade of German East Africa (exports and imports) in the year August 18, 1888, to August 17, 1889, was 5,000,000 rupees, of which 2,847,100 rupees stood for exports. The most important exports are ivory, 1,197,251 rupees; copal gum, 364,289 rupees; caoutchouc, 306,805 rupees; sesame seed, 250,679 rupees. The exports from Bagamoyo amounted to 856,394 rupees. For the half-year August 1889 to February 1890 the total trade amounted to 4,000,000 marks, over one-half exports. In 1890 the value of the exports to Germany was 489,000 marks, and imports from Germany 320,000 marks.

Karagwe, one of the large Central African States formed after the dissolution of the former Empire of Kitwara, lies mainly within the German Sphere of Influence as delimited northwards by the Anglo-German Agreement of July 1, 1890. Near the capital the Arabs have founded the trading station of Kufro (Kafuro), where they take ivory, coffee, and other produce in exchange for salt, textiles, and European wares.

In the Western Pacific.

1. *Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.*

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the northern section of south-east New Guinea, was declared a German protectorate in 1884. Including Long Island, Dampier Island, and some other small islands, it has an estimated area of 72,000 square miles, and a population of about 110,000. Its development has been entrusted to the German New Guinea Company, which has extended its operations also to other German possessions in this ocean. The chief executive official is the Imperial Commissioner, under whom are several magistrates. Areca and sago palms, bamboos, ebony, and other woods are among the natural riches of the protectorate. Tobacco has hitherto been the most successful cultivated crop. Horses, cattle, and goats flourish on the island, which seems less adapted for sheep. Three steamers and several sailing ships are engaged in the trade of the New Guinea Company. The chief harbours are Finschhafen, Konstantinhafen, and Hatzfeldhafen. In 1889 these three ports were entered by 60 vessels of 17,193 tons, nearly all German.

2. *Bismarck Archipelago.*

In November 1884 a German Protectorate was declared over the New Britain Archipelago and several adjacent groups of islands, which were then renamed together the Bismarck Archipelago. The aggregate area is estimated at 19,000 square miles, and the population at 190,000. The chief islands of this archipelago are Neu Pommern (formerly New Britain), Neu Mecklenburg (New Ireland), Neu Lauenburg (Duke of York Islands), and Vischer, Gerrit Denys, Admiralty, Anchorite, Commerson, Hermit, and other islands. The New Guinea Company has a trading station at Mioko in New Lauenburg. The chief exports are copra and cocoa-nut fibre. In 1889 the ports of the archipelago were entered by 59 vessels of 11,161 tons, nearly all German.

3. *Solomon Islands.*

Germany owns the more northerly part of this group, including the islands of Bougainville, Choiseul, Isabel or Mahaga, and various smaller islands. The aggregate area under the German flag is estimated at 9,000 square miles, and the population at 80,000. Sandal wood and tortoiseshell are the chief commercial products. The islands are placed under the officials of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.

4. *Marshall Islands.*

The Marshall Islands, consisting of two chains or rows of lagoon islands, known respectively as Ratack (with thirteen islands) and Ralick (with eleven islands), have belonged to Germany since 1885. The aggregate area is estimated at 150 square miles, and the population at 10,000. The chief island and seat of the German imperial commissioner is Jaluit. Copra is the chief article of trade. In 1890, 91 vessels of 11,437 tons entered the port of Jaluit.

STATES OF GERMANY.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(REICHSLAND ELSASS-LOTHRINGEN.)

Constitution.

The fundamental laws under which the Reichsland, or Imperial Land, of Alsace-Lorraine is governed were voted by the German Reichstag June 9, 1871, June 20, 1872, June 25, 1873, May 2, 1877, July 4, 1879, and September 28, 1885. By the law of June 9, 1871, it is enacted, 'The provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, ceded by France in the peace preliminaries of February 26, 1871, under limits definitely fixed in the Treaty of Peace of May 10, 1871, shall be for ever united with the German Empire.' The Constitution of the German Empire was introduced in Alsace-Lorraine on January 1, 1874.

The administration of Alsace-Lorraine is under a Governor-General, bearing the title of 'Statthalter.'

Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine.—Prince *Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst*, born March 31, 1819; Doctor in Law; Ambassador from the German Empire to the French Republic, 1874-85. Appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine July 22, 1885; assumed office November 1885.

According to the constitutional law of July 4, 1879, the Emperor appoints the Statthalter, who exercises power as the representative of the Imperial Government, having his residence at Strassburg. A Ministry composed of three departments, with a responsible Secretary of State at its head, acts under the Statthalter, who also is assisted by a Council of State, comprising the Statthalter as President, the Secretary of State at the head of the Ministry, the chief provincial officials, and eight to twelve other members appointed by the Emperor, of whom three are presented by the Landesausschuss, or Provincial Committee. This Committee, which attends to local legislation, consists of 58 members.

Area and Population.

The Reichsland has an area of 14,509 square kilometers or 5,600 English square miles. It is administratively divided into three Bezirke, or districts, called Ober-Elsass, Unter-Elsass, and Lothringen, the first of which is subdivided into six, and the other two each into eight Kreise, or circles. The following table shows the area, population, and the inhabitants per square mile of each of the districts and of the whole:—

Districts	Area, English square miles	Population		Density per sq. mile 1890
		1885	1890	
Ober-Elsass .	1,370	462,549	471,609	344.2
Unter-Elsass .	1,866	612,077	621,505	333.1
Lothringen .	2,431	489,729	510,392	210.0
Total .	5,668	1,564,355	1,603,506	282.9

The annual increase of population from 1875 to 1880 amounted to 0.45 per cent., while from 1880 to 1885 there was a yearly decrease of 0.03 per cent., and from 1885 to 1890 of 0.5 per cent. Of the population in 1890, 805,986 were males and 797,520 (or 98.9 per 100 males) were females. According to an official estimate (1890), 210,000 are of French origin (Sprachstamme), and 1,393,000 of German origin. Foreigners numbered 46,463 in 1890, a larger number in proportion to population than any of the other States of the Empire. The garrison consisted of 67,354 men. In 1890, 43.1 per cent. of the population resided in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards: 56.9 per cent. in rural communes. The three largest towns are Strassburg (123,500 inhabitants in 1890), the capital of Alsace-Lorraine; Mülhausen (76,892 inhabitants), in Ober-Elsass; and Metz (60,186 inhabitants), in Lothringen. Marriages, 1890, 10,718; births, 47,811; deaths, 39,146; surplus of births, 8,665. Of the births, 1,607 (3.4 per cent.) were still-born, and 3,846 (8.0 per cent.) were illegitimate. The emigration via German and Dutch ports to extra-European countries was as follows in 1883-90:—

1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
872	750	738	602	883	937	934	923

Religion, Instruction, Justice and Crime, Poor-relief.

At the census of December 1, 1885, there were in the Reichsland 1,210,297 Roman Catholics, 312,941 Protestants, 3,799 members of other Christian sects, 36,876 Jews; other religions, 6, and 436 unclassified. (See also *German Empire*, pp. 538-42.)

In 1891 the Reichsland contained a university (at Strassburg, see *German Empire*, p. 541), 17 Gymnasias, 5 Progymnasias, 8 Realschulen, 2 high schools, 1 Gewerbeschule, 9 normal schools, 21 state high schools for girls, and several other higher educational institutions.

Alsace-Lorraine has an Oberlandesgericht at Colmar, and six Landgerichte. In 1888, 11,047 persons, i.e. 100·3 per 10,000 inhabitants above the age of 12 years, were convicted of crime. In 1885, 39,047 persons, with 34,442 dependents (in all 4·7 per cent. of the population), received public poor-relief.

Finance.

The budget estimates of public revenue of Alsace-Lorraine in the year ending March 31, 1892, amounted to 49,898,732 marks, and the estimates of expenditure to 47,122,650 marks. There was also an extraordinary revenue of 92,000 marks, and an expenditure of 2,868,082 marks. More than half of the total revenue is derived from customs and indirect taxes, while one of the largest branches of expenditure is for public instruction.

Alsace-Lorraine has a debt consisting of 3 per cent. rentes in circulation to the amount of 773,982 marks, equivalent, if capitalised, to a debt of 25,799,400 marks.

Production and Industry.

On June 5, 1882, the number of separate farms was as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
98,310	122,488	12,674	394	233,866

These farms supported a population of 627,800, of whom 302,593 were actively engaged in agriculture. Alsace-Lorraine yields the usual cereals, and it is also a great wine-producing country. Of the 1,698 communes, 1,042 have vineyards. In 1889-90, 1,744 hectares were planted with tobacco, and yielded 4,566 metric tons of dried tobacco.

The cotton manufacture in Alsace-Lorraine is the most important in Germany; woollens are produced on a smaller scale. In 1890 minerals to the value of 15,595,241 marks (exceeded only in Prussia and Saxony) were raised in the Reichsland.

There were 824 miles of railway in Alsace-Lorraine in 1891, of which 813 belonged to the State.

ANHALT.

(HERZOGTHUM ANHALT.)

Reigning Duke.

Friedrich, born April 29, 1831, the son of Duke Leopold of Anhalt and of Princess Friederike of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, May 22, 1871; married, April 22, 1854, to Princess *Antoinette* of Saxe-Altenburg, born April 17, 1838. *Children of the Duke* :—
I. Prince *Friedrich*, born August 19, 1856; married, July 2, 1889, to

Princess Mary of Baden, born July 26, 1865. II. Princess *Elisabeth*, born September 7, 1857; married, April 17, 1877, to the Hereditary Grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. III. Prince *Edward*, born April 18, 1861. IV. Prince *Aribert*, born June 8, 1864; married, July 6, 1891, to Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. born August 12, 1872. V. Princess *Alexandra*, born April 4, 1868. *Grandchild of the Duke*:—Princess *Antoinette*, born March 3, 1885, daughter of the late Prince *Leopold*, the Duke's eldest son, and Elizabeth, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse.

The Dukes of Anhalt trace their origin to Bernhard, son of the celebrated Albert the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburg, who died in 1211. The family, in the course of time, split into numerous branches, now reduced to the present line. At the establishment of the Germanic Confederation, in 1815, there were three reigning Dukes of Anhalt—namely, of Anhalt-Cöthen, Anhalt-Bernburg, and Anhalt-Dessau. The first of these lines became extinct in 1847, and the second on August 19, 1863, leaving the former house of Anhalt-Dessau the sole heir of the family territory. In 1806 the Princes of Anhalt took the title of Dukes, on joining the Confederation of the Rhine. The Duke of Anhalt separated his property from that of the State by decree of June 28, 1869. The entailed property belonging to the ducal family is the sole resource of the Duke. Part of it, called 'the select entail,' yielding about 600,000 marks, cannot be sold by the Duke without the approbation of the Diet. To the entailed property belong very large private estates in Prussia and Hungary, embracing an area of 280 square miles.

Constitution.

The Duchy has a Constitution, proclaimed September 17, 1859, and modified by decrees of September 17, 1863, and February 13, 1872, which give legislative power to a Diet composed of 36 members, of whom two are appointed by the Duke, eight are representatives of landowners who pay the highest taxes, two of the highest taxed inhabitants belonging to the mercantile and industrial classes, fourteen of the other inhabitants of towns, and ten of the rural districts. The executive power is entirely in the hands of the Duke, who governs through a Minister of State.

Area and Population.

The Duchy comprises an area of 906 English square miles, with a population of 271,956 at the census of December 1890. In 1880 the population was 232,592, and in 1885 it was 248,166. From 1880 to 1885 the increase was at the rate of 1·34 per cent. per annum, and from 1885 to 1890 at the rate of 1·92 per cent. per annum. Of the population in 1890, 134,052 were males, and 137,904 (or 102·9 per 100 males) were females. Marriages (1890) 2,364; births, 9,980; deaths, 5,981; surplus of births, 3,999. Among the births are 306 (3·07 per cent.) still-born, and 850 (8·52 per cent.) illegitimate.

The following are the emigration statistics:—

1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
270	187	113	82	92	101	67	96

The capital, Dessau, had 34,658 inhabitants in 1890. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Protestant Church, there being (1885) 5,492 Catholics and 1,601 Jews.

The number of separate farms in 1882 was as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
19,489	7,817	2,320	174	29,800

These farms supported a population of 75,937, of whom 32,932 were actively engaged in agriculture.

There were 153 miles of railway in June 1890.

Finance.

The budget estimates for the financial year 1891-92 stated the income of the State at 11,082,000 marks, of which 6,721,174 marks are derived from State property, and the rest chiefly from indirect taxes. The amount of the direct taxes is about 528,000 marks. The expenditure of the State is 11,082,000 marks. The income for the German Empire is 6,771,000 marks, the expenditure the same. The public debt amounted, on June 30, 1890, to 2,683,187 marks, largely covered by productive investments.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Edward Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

BADEN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM BADEN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich I., born September 9, 1826, second son of Grand-duke Leopold I. and of Princess Sophie of Sweden. Regent, April 24, 1852; ascended the throne of Baden at the death of his father, September 5, 1856. Married, September 20, 1856, to Grand-duchess *Luise*, born December 3, 1838, the daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Prussia. *Offspring*:—I. *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born July 9, 1857; married, September 20, 1885, to Hilda, daughter of the Duke of Nassau. II. *Victoria*, born August 7, 1862; married, September 20, 1881, to Crown Prince Gustaf of Sweden.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.

I. Princess *Alexandrine*, born December 6, 1820; married, May 3, 1842, to Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. II. Prince *Wilhelm*, born December 18, 1829; married, February 11, 1863, to Princess Maria Romanovska, born October 16, 1841, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg. Offspring of the union are two children:—I. Princess Marie, born July 26, 1865; married, July 2, 1889, to Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Anhalt. II. Prince Maximilian, born July 10, 1867. III. Prince *Karl*, born March 9, 1832; married, May 17, 1871, to Rosalie von Beust, elevated Countess von Rhena, born June 10, 1845. IV. Princess *Marie*, born Nov. 20, 1834; married, Sept. 11, 1858, to Prince Ernst of Leiningen.

The Grand-dukes of Baden are descendants of the Dukes of Zähringen, who flourished in the 11th and 12th centuries. Till the end of last century, Baden was a Margraviate divided into two or more lines; since then it has been united, and in the changes which preceded and followed the dissolution of the Empire its territory received various additions, and its ruler took the title of Elector in 1803, and of Grand-duke in 1806. Baden was a member of the Confederation of the Rhine, and, from 1815 to 1866, of the German Confederation. In 1866 Baden sided with Austria, but soon made peace with

Prussia. The predecessors of the present Grand-duke during the last two centuries are as follows :—

Karl Wilhelm . 1679–1738	Karl . 1811–1818	Leopold I. . 1830–1852
Friedrich Karl . 1738–1811	Ludwig 1818–1830	Leopold II. 1852–1856

The Grand-duke is in the receipt of a civil list of 1,897,698 marks, which includes the allowances made to the princes and princesses.

Constitution.

The Constitution of Baden vests the executive power in the Grand-duke, and the legislative authority in a House of Parliament composed of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the reigning line who are of age ; the heads of the mediatised families ; eight members elected by the nobility ; the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Freiburg ; the head (Prälat) of the Protestant Church ; two deputies of Universities ; and eight members nominated by the Grand-duke, without regard to rank or birth. The Second Chamber is composed of 63 representatives of the people, 22 of whom are elected by towns, and 41 by rural districts. Every citizen not convicted of crime, nor receiving parish relief, has a vote in the elections. The elections are indirect : the citizens nominating the Wahlmänner, or deputy-electors, and the latter the representatives. The members of the Second Chamber are elected for four years, one-half of the number retiring at the end of every two years. The Chambers must be called together at least once every two years.

The executive is composed of four departments—the ‘Staats Ministerium’ (Ministry of State), and the Ministries of the Interior, Finance, and of Justice, Worship, and Education. The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their actions.

For general administrative purposes the Grand-duchy is divided into 52 ‘Amtsbezirke,’ superintended by four general commissioners (Landes-Kommissäre). For purposes of local government it contains 11 circles (Kreise), and 1,579 communes (Gemeinden).

Area and Population.

The following table shows the area and population of the whole, and of the four commissioners’ districts :—

District	Area : Square miles	Population		Pop. per square mile 1890
		1885	1890	
Konstanz . . .	1,609	281,036	281,637	175·0
Freiburg . . .	1,830	460,384	469,136	256·3
Karlsruhe . . .	993	421,784	444,834	447·9
Mannheim . . .	1,389	438,051	461,210	332·0
Total . . .	5,821	1,601,255	1,656,817	284·6

Adding the Baden part of the Lake of Constance, the total area is 5,962 square miles.

In four years from 1871 to 1875 the population increased from 1,461,562 to 1,507,179, or at the rate of 0·77 per cent. per annum ; in the five years from 1875–80 it was 0·84 per cent. per annum : and between 1880 and 1885 at the rate of 0·39 per cent. per annum. Of the population in 1890, 42·57 per cent.

lived in communes with 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, 57·43 in smaller communes ; 810,318 were males, and 846,499 females—i.e. 104·4 females per 100 males.

There were ten towns with a population of over 10,000 at the census of 1890 :—

Mannheim .	79,044	Pforzheim .	29,987	Baden .	13,889
Karlsruhe .	73,496	Heidelberg .	31,737	Bruchsal	11,902
Freiburg .	48,788	Konstanz .	16,233	Rastatt .	11,570
		Lahr .	10,809		

The number of marriages in Baden in 1890 was 11,970, births, 53,152, deaths, 39,651, excess of births over deaths, 13,501. Included in the births were 1,446, or 2·72 per cent., still-born, and 4,399, or 8·09 per cent., illegitimate children.

Emigration from Baden to extra-European countries is estimated as follows :—

1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
7,500	5,000	4,500	5,400	6,000	6,000	5,500

Religion and Education.

Two-thirds of the population are Catholic, one-third Protestant. At the census of 1890 there were 1,028,472 Catholics, 597,157 Protestants, 4,520 of other Christian sects, and 26,668 Jews.

The Grand-duke is Protestant, and head of the Protestant Church, which is governed by a synod (with 57 members), and whose affairs are administered by a board (Oberkirchenrath). The Roman Catholic Church has an Archbishop (at Freiburg). The Protestant Church has 365 parishes, the Roman Catholic Church 772 ; the former are divided among 24 deaneries, the latter among 35. The State maintains the Archbishop and his chapter (89,858 marks), and contributes 400,000 marks to the income of the Catholic clergy, 500,000 to those of the Protestant clergy. There are a certain number of 'Old Catholic' parishes, to which the State contributes 24,000 marks. The Jews have 11 rabbimates, and receive for their worship 16,800 marks from the State.

Education is general and compulsory. Every commune has an elementary school, supported by the commune and administered by local authorities under the inspection of the Government. The following table shows the public schools in Baden for 1889-90 :—

—	Number	Teachers	Students & Pupils
Universities	2	191	2,449
Gymnasias and Progymnasias	16	313	4,769
Realgymnasias and Realschulen	9	197	3,674
Other middle schools (höhere Bürgerschulen)	30	330	4,628
Elementary schools	1,616	5,408	318,235
Technical academy	1	68	496
Technical, agricultural, and other special schools	134	464	11,458

Besides 28 private middle schools, with 234 teachers and 3,138 pupils, and 4 private common schools, with 8 teachers and 490 pupils.

Finance.

The Budget is voted for a period of two years. The estimate of the revenue for the year 1890 amounts to 50,145,456 marks, besides the share in an extraordinary revenue of 1,803,308 marks (for 1890 and 1891); while the expenditure is estimated at 49,150,612 with the addition of the share in 9,118,000 marks (for 1890 and 1891). The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were estimated for 1891 as follows:—

Revenue	Marks	Expenditure	Marks
Direct taxes . . .	12,251,000	General debt { interest and	—
Indirect taxes . . .	8,790,000	Railway debt { amorti-	17,655,000
Domains (Crown land) and saltworks . . .	7,894,000	Civil list and appanages	1,898,000
Justice and Police . . .	3,970,000	Ministry of State . . .	288,000
Railways (net) . . .	14,905,000	„ „ Justice, Wor-	
Ministry of Justice . . .	1,669,000	ship, and Education . . .	11,052,000
„ „ Interior . . .	2,996,000	Ministry of Interior . . .	12,551,000
„ „ Finance . . .	3,285,000	„ „ Finance . . .	3,672,000
Share in Customs of the German Empire . . .	10,192,000	Charges of collection of revenue . . .	8,577,000
		Pensions . . .	2,666,000
		Contribution to German Empire . . .	9,673,000
		Various . . .	93,000
Total revenue . . .	65,952,000	Total expenditure . . .	68,120,000

It was intended to spend a sum of 7,740,000 marks, to be furnished by loan, on railway construction in 1891.

The direct taxes are a land tax, house tax, trade tax, rent tax, and income tax; the indirect taxes are chiefly excise on wine, beer, and meat, registry, duties on succession.

The public debt consists of the general debt and the railway debt. The former has been paid up to a trifling amount. The railway debt at the beginning of 1891 amounted to 328,733,363 marks.

Production and Industry.

About 56 per cent. of the area is under cultivation, 36 per cent. forests, 8 per cent. uncultivated (houses, roads, water, &c.). Arable land occupies 568,000 hectares, vineyards 20,890, meadows 200,300, pastures 36,080, and forests 547,327 hectares (of which 96,178 belong to the State, 250,985 to the communities, 18,692 to other bodies, and 181,472 to private persons).

On June 5, 1882, the total number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	Between 1 and 10 Hectares	Between 10 and 100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
80,153	139,179	12,872	83	232,287

These farms supported 752,489 persons, of whom 328,091 were actually engaged in agriculture. The chief crops, with the number of hectares under each, in 1890-91, were :—

Crops	Hectares	Crops	Hectares
Wheat . . .	41,800	Barley . . .	59,180
Rye . . .	44,200	Oats . . .	64,500
Pulse . . .	66,500	Potatoes . . .	86,500

In the same year 200,300 hectares were under hay crops, and 7,880 hectares under tobacco ; turnips, hemp, hops, and chicory are also grown. The mineral produce consists almost solely of salt and building-stone.

The principal manufactures are silk ribbons, felt and straw hats, brushes, leather, paper and cardboard, clocks, musical instruments, machinery, chemicals, and cigars.

Communications.

Mannheim is situated at the head of regular navigation on the Rhine, and has a large river port ; 1890, arrival 2,035,440 tons, departure 426,410 tons. At the end of 1890 the total length of railways was 907 miles, of which 836 miles belonged to the State, besides 108 miles of railway on neighbouring territories. The receipts of the whole of the State railways in the year 1891 were estimated at 52,605,130 marks, and the disbursements at 37,808,830, leaving a surplus of 14,796,300 marks. This surplus serves specially to cover the interest and sinking fund of the railway debt. The total amount invested in railways up to the end of 1889 was 441,600,871 marks.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Hon. W. Nassau Jocelyn, C.B.
Consul-General.—Charles Oppenheimer (Frankfort-on-Main)
Vice-Consul.—Herr Ladenburg (Mannheim).

BAVARIA.

(KÖNIGREICH BAYERN.)

Reigning King.

Otto Wilhelm Luitpold, born April 27, 1848 ; succeeded his brother, Ludwig II., on June 13, 1886.

Regent.

Prince *Luitpold*. (See below.)

Uncle and Cousins of the King.

Prince *Luitpold*, born March 12, 1821 ; appointed Regent June 10, 1886 : married, April 15, 1844, to Archduchess Augusta of Austria, Princess of Tuscany, who died April 26, 1864. Offspring of the union are four children :—

I. Prince *Ludwig*, born January 7, 1845 ; married February 20, 1868, to Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, of the branch of Modena, born

July 2, 1849, of which marriage there are issue eleven children :—1. Prince Rupprecht, born May 18, 1869. 2. Princess Adelgunda, born October 17, 1870. 3. Princess Marie, born July 6, 1872. 4. Prince Karl, born April 1, 1874. 5. Prince Franz, born October 10, 1875. 6. Princess Matilda, born August 17, 1877. 7. Prince Wolfgang, born July 2, 1879. 8. Princess Hildegard, born March 5, 1881. 9. Princess Wiltrud, born November 10, 1884. 10. Princess Helmltrude, born March 22, 1886. 11. Princess Gonde-
linde, born August 26, 1891.

II. Prince *Leopold*, born February 9, 1846. Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Bavarian Corps : married April 20, 1873, to Archduchess Gisela of Austria-Hungary, eldest daughter of the Emperor-King Franz Joseph I. Offspring of the union are :—1. Princess Elizabeth, born January 8, 1874. 2. Princess Augusta, born April 28, 1875. 3. Prince George, born April 2, 1880. 4. Prince Konrad, born November 22, 1883.

III. *Theresa*, born November 12, 1850 ; abbess of the chapter royal of St. Anne at Munich.

IV. *Araulph*, born July 6, 1852 ; Lieut.-General 1st Division in the infantry of the Bavarian army ; married April 12, 1882, to Princess Theresa of Liechtenstein. Offspring, Prince Heinrich, born June 24, 1884.

The late Prince Adalbert, brother of Prince Luitpold, married to Princess Amelia, Infanta of Spain, left the following issue :—1. Prince Ludwig Ferdi-
nand, born October 22, 1859 ; married April 2, 1883, to Maria della Paz, Infanta of Spain ; offspring, Prince Ferdinand, born May 10, 1884 ; Prince Adalbert, born June 3, 1886 ; Princess Maria del Pilar, born March 13, 1891. 2. Prince Alphons, born January 24, 1862 ; married April 15, 1891, to Princess Louise of Orléans, daughter of the Duke of Alençon. 3. Princess Isabella, born August 31, 1863 ; married April 14, 1883, to Prince Tommaso of Savoy, Duke of Genoa. 4. Princess Elvira, born November 22, 1868. 5. Princess Clara,¹ born October 11, 1874.

United with the royal family of Bavaria is the branch line of the Dukes in Bavaria, formerly Palatine princes of Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld. The head of this house is Prince *Karl Theodor*, born August 9, 1839, son of the late *Maximilian*, Duke in Bavaria, and married (1) February 11, 1865, to Sophia, Princess of Saxony ; (2) April 29, 1874, to Maria Josepha, Princess of Braganza.

The members of the royal house of Bavaria are descendants of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century. Duke Maxi-
milian I. of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire in the Thirty Years' War ; and Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I. in 1805.

The civic list of the King, and allowances to other members of the royal family, are fixed at present at 5,404,850 marks.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Bavaria dates from May 26, 1818 ; but since that time various modifications have been introduced. The Crown is hereditary in the male line. To the king belongs the sole executive power ; but his ministers are responsible for all his acts. The legislative functions are exercised jointly by the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House—Chamber of 'Reichsräthe,' or councillors of the realm—formed in 1889 of 9 princes of the royal family, 3 crown dignitaries, the 2 archbishops, the heads of 18 old noble families, and 22 other hereditary 'Reichsräthe' ; to which are added a Roman Catholic

bishop and the president of the Protestant Oberconsistorialrath, and 15 life-members appointed by the Crown. The number of life-members so appointed must not exceed one-third of the hereditary councillors. The Lower House, or Chamber of Representatives, consists of deputies, chosen indirectly, the people returning 'Wahlmänner,' or electors, 1 for every 500 of the population, who nominate the deputies. To be a deputy, it is necessary to be a Bavarian citizen and to pay direct State taxes and to be past thirty; to be on the electoral lists, it is required to be twenty-five years of age, and to have paid for six months previously direct taxation. The representation of the country is calculated at the rate of one deputy to 31,500 souls of the whole population. The Lower House is composed of 159 representatives, who, with the exception of those resident in Munich, receive 10 marks per diem.

The executive is carried on, in the name of the king, by a 'Staatsrath,' or Council of State, consisting of six members, besides the Ministers and one prince of the blood-royal; and by the Ministry of State, divided into six departments, namely, of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of the Interior, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, of Finance, and of War.

Area and Population.

The kingdom has an area of 75,864 square kilometres, or 29,282 English square miles. The following table exhibits the area and population of the whole, and of each of the eight *Regierungsbezirke* or government districts, into which it is divided for administrative purposes :—

Regierungsbezirke	Area, Eng. sq. miles	Population		Pop. per sq. mile, 1890
		1880	1890	
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern) .	6,456	1,006,761	1,102,027	170·8
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern) .	4,152	660,802	664,131	160·5
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz) .	2,289	696,375	728,422	318·5
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz) .	3,729	537,990	537,217	145·0
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken) .	2,702	576,703	572,189	212·3
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken) .	2,923	671,966	699,928	238·2
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken) .	3,243	619,436	617,680	191·6
Suabia (Schwaben)	3,788	650,166	667,788	176·1
Total	29,282	5,420,199	5,589,382	191·6

To this area has to be added 257 square miles for water.

In 1866 Bavaria was compelled to cede nearly 300 square miles to Prussia. The increase of the population since 1875 has been as follows :—

Year	Population	Density per sq. mile	Annual Increase per cent.
1875	5,022,390	171·5	0·80
1880	5,284,778	180·4	1·01
1885	5,420,199	185·1	0·51
1890	5,589,382	191·6	0·62

The urban and rural population was thus distributed at the censuses of 1880 and 1885:—

Census	No. of Towns	No. of Rural Communes	Towns, &c., with 2,000 inhabitants and over			Communes, &c., with less than 2,000 inhabitants		
			No.	Population	Per cent. of pop.	No.	Population	Per cent. of pop.
1880	412	7,791	224	1,462,410	27·7	7,808	3,822,368	72·3
1885	243	7,784	207	1,575,347	29·1	7,820	3,844,852	70·9

In 1885 the urban population was thus distributed:—

—	No.	Population 1885	—	No.	Population 1885
Large towns ¹ .	2	376,872	Small towns .	46	429,783
Medium „ .	9	322,291	Country „ .	150	446,401

¹ See p. 538 for official signification of these terms.

In 1885 the population included 2,639,242 males and 2,780,957 females: i.e., 105·4 females per 100 males. With respect to conjugal condition, the following was the distribution:—

—	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	1,654,249	1,670,929	3,325,178
Married	889,886	893,616	1,783,502
Widowed	93,807	214,216	307,933
Divorced and separated .	1,300	2,286	3,586

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the table on p. 536. In 1885 the number of foreigners in Bavaria (exclusive of other Germans) was 62,042.

There is a large emigration from Bavaria. The emigration viâ German ports and Antwerp was as follows in the undernoted years:—

1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
17,986	14,856	9,939	8,068	13,350	12,249	10,586	9,725

The population of the principal towns of the kingdom was as follows at the census of December 1, 1890:—

Towns	Dec. 1, 1890	Towns	Dec. 1, 1890
Munich (München) .	348,317	Kaiserslautern . .	37,041
Nuremberg (Nürnberg)	142,403	Bamberg	35,248
Augsburg	75,523	Ludwigshafen . .	28,716
Würzburg	60,844	Hof	24,548
Fürth	42,659	Bayreuth	24,364
Ratisbon (Regensburg).	37,567	Pirmasens	21,045

The following table shows the annual movement of the population in the five years 1885–89 :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1885	36,496	206,644	6,954	28,624	160,164	46,480
1886	37,325	206,710	6,809	28,807	160,962	45,748
1887	37,436	206,632	6,926	28,586	162,040	44,592
1888	37,809	206,352	6,611	28,538	162,204	44,148
1889	39,515	205,908	6,707	28,533	154,249	51,659

Religion.

Rather more than seven-tenths of the population of Bavaria are Roman Catholics. At the census of December 1880 there were 3,748,032 Roman Catholics, and 1,477,312 Protestants, the proportion being 709 Roman Catholics to 279 Protestants in every 1,000 of the population.

The religious division of the population in each of the eight provinces of the kingdom was as follows on December 1, 1885 :—

Provinces	Roman Catholics	Protestants	Jews
Upper Bavaria	949,844	50,801	5,090
Lower Bavaria	655,629	4,867	183
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	300,843	381,156	11,526
Upper Palatinate	492,903	43,450	1,435
Upper Franconia	243,647	328,861	4,024
Middle Franconia	148,635	510,379	12,138
Lower Franconia	494,679	109,433	14,939
Suabia	552,988	92,167	4,362
Total	3,839,168	1,521,114	53,697

Besides the above there are included in other Christian sects 5,684 Mennonites, Irvingites, Greek Catholics, and Free Christians, and 536 without declaration.

As regards ecclesiastical administration, the kingdom is divided into 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg ; 6 bishoprics : 202 deaneries ; and 2,964 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a General Consistory — ‘Ober-Consistorium’ — and three provincial consistories, 80 deaneries, and 1,116 parishes. Among the Roman Catholics there is one clergyman to 464 souls ; among the Protestants, one to 1,013. Of the three universities of the kingdom, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant.

Instruction.

(For Universities, see under *Germany*.) Elementary schools—‘Volksschulen’—exist in all parishes, and school attendance is compulsory for all children from six till the age of fourteen. In 1888 there were 5,060 Catholic schools, 1,893 Protestant, 134 mixed, and 90 Jewish. In 1890 there were 513 agricultural schools, with 9,803 pupils, besides 12 winter schools, with 417 pupils.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

Bavaria is the only German State which has established an *Oberstes Landgericht*, or appeal-court intervening between the *Oberlandesgerichte* and the *Reichsgericht*. This court, which has its seat at Munich, has a bench of 18 judges. Subject to its jurisdiction are 5 *Oberlandesgerichte* and 28 *Landgerichte*.

In 1889 there were 51,862 criminal convictions in Bavaria, i.e. 133·0 per 10,000 inhabitants above the age of twelve.

In 1887 the number of poor receiving relief was 173,193, the sum expended on them being 9,934,592 marks. Of the total number 75,748 were permanent paupers.

Finance.

The Bavarian budget is voted for a period of two years. The gross public revenue of Bavaria for the financial year ending December 31, 1883, was 277,447,131 marks, with an expenditure of 234,082,935. The estimated revenue and expenditure for each of the years 1884 and 1885 was 241,584,781 marks, and for each of the years 1886 and 1887, 241,491,646 marks. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were estimated as follows for each of the financial years 1890 and 1891:—

Sources of Revenue	Marks	Branches of Expenditure	Marks
Direct taxes	27,960,000	Public debt	49,741,342
Indirect	89,229,300	Civil list and appanages .	5,404,850
State railways, post, telegraphs, mines, &c. }	127,084,240	Council of State	24,800
State domains	34,813,273	Diet	431,427
Miscellaneous receipts	1,204,829	Ministry of Foreign Affairs .	1,131,461
		„ Justice	13,259,433
		„ Interior	21,521,348
		„ Finance	3,767,591
		„ Worship and Education .	22,832,106
		Pensions and allowances .	9,380,388
		Contribution to Imperial expenditure }	37,239,620
		Charges of collection of Revenue }	114,831,324
		Various expenses	725,952
Total gross revenue	280,291,642	Total expenditure	280,291,642

The direct taxes are a trade-tax, house-tax, land-tax, and income-tax.

The debt of Bavaria amounted to 1,333,189,690 marks in June, 1891; 967,460,400 marks of which is railway debt. The greater number of the railways in Bavaria, constructed at a cost of 801,500,000 marks, are the property of the State. The annual receipts from the railways are seldom sufficient to cover the charges for the railway debt.

Army.

The Bavarian army forms an integral part of the Imperial army, having, in peace, its own administration. The military supplies, though voted by the Bavarian Parliament, must bear a fixed proportion to the amount voted

for the rest of Germany by the Reichstag (see page 546). The Bavarian troops form the 1st and 2nd Bavarian army-corps, not numbered consecutively with the other German army-corps ; and there are certain differences in the matter of uniform permitted to the Bavarian troops. The administration of the fortresses in Bavaria is also in the hands of the Bavarian Government during peace.

The contribution of Bavaria to the Imperial army in 1890-91 was as follows in officers and men :—

Infantry	38,480	Pioneers	1,893
Jäger	1,196	Train	1,116
Landwehr	648	Special Formation	493
Cavalry	7,397		
Artillery	7,748	Total	59,671

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of Bavaria, nearly one-half is under cultivation, one-sixth under grass, and one-third under forests. The number of separate farms in 1882 was as follows :—

Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	100 Hect. & over	Total
174,056	374,907	131,964	594	681,521

These farms supported a population of 2,665,123, of whom 1,355,466 were actually engaged in agriculture. The areas (in hectares) under the chief crops, and the yield per hectare in metric tons, in 1890, with the annual average for 1878-87, were as follows :—

	1890		Average Yield 1878-87		1890		Average Yield 1878-87
	Area, in hect.	Yield			Area, in hect.	Yield	
Wheat	322,453	1·52	1·32	Oats	450,648	1·41	1·21
Rye	543,615	1·44	1·12	Potatoes	300,094	10·00	9·47
Barley	351,267	1·56	1·29	Hops	26,815	0·54	0·48

In 1890 vines occupied 22,331 hectares, and yielded 846,550 hectolitres, as against 468,650 hectolitres in 1889 of wine ; 345,403 hectares were planted with tobacco, yielding 8,070 metric tons (2,000 lbs.) of dried leaf.

The total value of the leading mining products of Bavaria in 1889 was 6,548,577 marks.

The brewing of beer is a highly important industry in Bavaria (see *German Empire*, p. 556). The average quantity manufactured is 278,000,000 gallons, of which 27,000,000 are exported. In 1888-89, 3,562 distilleries produced 131,000 hectolitres of alcohol.

In 1891 Bavaria had 3,485 miles of railway, of which 2,982 belonged to the State.

British Minister.—Victor A. W. Drummond, appointed 1885.

Consul.—John S. Smith.

BREMEN.

(FREIE STADT BREMEN.)

Constitution.

The State and Free City of Bremen form a republic, governed, under a Constitution proclaimed March 5, 1849, and revised February 21, 1854, November 17, 1875, December 1, 1878, and May 27, 1879, by a Senate of sixteen members, forming the executive, and the 'Bürgerschaft' (or Convent of Burgesses) of 150 members, invested with the power of legislation. The Convent is returned by the votes of all the citizens, divided into classes. The citizens who have studied at a university return 14 members; the merchants 42 members; the mechanics and manufacturers 22 members, and the other tax-paying inhabitants of the Free City the rest. The Convent and Senate elect the sixteen members of the Senate, ten of whom at least must be lawyers. Two burgomasters, the first elected for four years, and the second for the same period, direct the affairs of the Senate, through a Ministry divided into twelve departments—namely, Foreign Affairs, Church and Education, Justice, Finance, Police, Medical and Sanitary Administration, Military Affairs, Commerce and Shipping, Ports and Railways, Public Works, Industry, and Poor Laws. All the ministers are senators.

Area and Population.

The State embraces an area of 99 English square miles. The population amounted in 1875 to 142,220, inclusive of a Prussian garrison: in 1880 it was 156,723; on December 1, 1885, it was 165,628; on December 1, 1890, it was 180,443. The increase of population from 1871 to 1875 was larger than in any other State of Germany, reaching the high rate of 3·82 per cent. per annum; but it sank afterwards, for in the five years from 1885 to 1890 the increase was but 1·64 per annum. Of the total population in 1890, 88,144 were males, 92,299 females—i.e. 104·7 females per 100 males. Marriages, 1890, 1,612. Births, 5,461—162 (2·97 per cent.) still-born, 336 (6·15 per cent.) illegitimate: deaths, 3,345; surplus, 2,116.

Bremen, with Bremerhaven, is one of the chief outlets of German emigration. The following table shows the emigration statistics of the years 1888–90:—

Year	From Bremen itself	Other Germans	Foreigners	Total
1888	968	51,596	42,346	95,270
1889	756	47,866	55,057	102,923
1890	772	46,909	92,729	140,410

The foreign emigrants were chiefly natives of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

Religion, Justice, and Crime.

On Dec. 1, 1890, Bremen contained 169,991 Protestants (94·2 per cent.), 8,018 Roman Catholics (4·4 per cent.), 1,360 other Christians, 1,031 Jews, and 43 'unclassified.'

Bremen contains two *Amtsgerichte* and a *Landgericht*, whence appeals lie to the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg. In 1889, 2,939 persons were convicted of crime—i.e. 56 per 10,000 inhabitants. In 1885, 3,959 persons, with 7,282 dependents, received public poor-relief.

Finance.

In 1890-91 the revenue was 16,180,379 marks, and expenditure 22,711,299 marks, including 6,702,974 of extraordinary expenses. The estimated revenue for 1891-92 is 20,332,820 marks, and expenditure 28,362,543 marks. More than one-third of the revenue is raised from direct taxes, one-half of which is income-tax. The chief branch of expenditure is for interest and reduction of the public debt. The latter amounted, in 1890, to 80,438,300 marks. The whole of the debt, which bears interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was incurred for constructing railways, harbours, and other public works.

Commerce and Shipping.

Next to that of Hamburg, the port of Bremen is the largest for the international trade of Germany. About 65 per cent. of the commerce of Bremen is carried on under the German, and about 28 per cent. under the British flag. The aggregate value of the imports in 1890 was 749,938,507 marks, of which 46,017,497 marks were from Great Britain; and of exports, 706,597,492 marks, of which 32,312,689 marks went to Great Britain.

The number of merchant vessels belonging to the State of Bremen on Jan. 1, 1891, was 353, of 378,068 tons, the number including 141 steamers of an aggregate burthen of 179,404 tons. Of the steamers sailing under the Bremen and German flag, 68 (aggregate tonnage 120,968) belong to the navigation company called the 'North-German Lloyd,' which maintains communication between Bremen and various ports in North and South America, Eastern Asia, and Australia; 23 steamers belong to the 'Hansa' Company, plying to Madras and Calcutta, and 18 to the 'Neptun' Company, trading with European ports.

British Consul-General.—Hon. Charles S. Dundas (Hamburg).

British Vice-Consuls.—(Bremen) Herr Rieke, (Brake) Herr Gross, (Bremerhaven) Herr Schwoon.

BRUNSWICK.

(BRAUNSCHWEIG.)

Regent.

Prince Albrecht, born May 8, 1837; son of the late Prince Albrecht of Prussia, brother of the first German Emperor Wilhelm I., and Marianne, daughter of the late William I., King of the Netherlands, Field-Marshal in the German army. Married, April 19, 1873, to Princess Maria, Duchess of Saxony, daughter of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Altenburg. Unanimously elected regent of the Duchy by the Diet, October 21, 1885; assumed the reins of government November 2, 1885. The children of the regent are: 1, Prince *Friedrich Heinrich*, born July 15, 1874; 2, Prince *Joachim Albrecht*, born September 27, 1876; 3, Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born July 12, 1880.

The last Duke of Brunswick was **Wilhelm I.**, born April 25, 1806, the second son of Duke Friedrich Wilhelm and of Princess Marie of Baden; ascended the throne April 25, 1831, and died October 18, 1884.

The heir to Brunswick is the Duke of Cumberland, excluded owing to his refusal to give up claim to the throne of Hanover. Duke of Cambridge, the

nearer *agnate* heir, also not accepted owing to his refusal to give up his English appointments and residence.

The ducal house of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, extinct on the death of Wilhelm I., was long one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Germanic Confederation. Its ancestor, Henry the Lion, possessed, in the twelfth century, the united duchies of Bavaria and Saxony, with other territories in the North of Germany; but having refused to aid the Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa in his wars with the Pope, he was, by a decree of the Diet, deprived of the whole of his territories with the sole exception of his allodial domains, the principalities of Brunswick and Lüneburg. These possessions were, on the death of Ernest the Confessor, divided between the two sons of the latter, who became the founders of the lines of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Elder Line, and Brunswick-Lüneburg, Younger Line, the former of which was represented in the ducal house of Brunswick, while the latter is merged in the royal family of Great Britain.

The Brunswick regency law of February 16, 1879, enacts that in case the legitimate heir to the Brunswick throne be absent or prevented from assuming the government, a Council of Regency, consisting of the Ministers of State and the Presidents of the Landtag and of the Supreme Court, should carry on the government; while the German Emperor should assume command of the military forces in the Duchy. If the rightful heir, after the space of a year, is unable to claim the throne, the Brunswick Landtag shall elect a regent from the non-reigning members of German reigning families.

The late Duke of Brunswick was one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, having been in possession of vast private estates, including the principality of Oels, in Silesia, now belonging to the Prussian Crown, and large domains in the district of Glatz, in Prussia, bequeathed to the King of Saxony.

Constitution.

The Constitution of Brunswick bears date October 12, 1832, but was modified by the fundamental laws of November 22, 1851, and March 26, 1888. The legislative power is vested in one Chamber, consisting, according to the law of 1851, of forty-six members. Of these, twenty-one are elected by those who are highest taxed; three by the Protestant clergy; ten by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets, according to the law of 1888, every two years, and the deputies hold their mandate for four years. The executive is represented by a responsible Staatsministerium, or Ministry of State, consisting at present of four departments, namely—of State and Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of Finance, and of the Interior.

Area and Population.

The Duchy has an area of 1,424 English square miles, with a population of 403,773 inhabitants (201,428 males, 202,345 females), according to the census of December 1, 1890. The increase was at the rate of 1·32 per cent. per annum in the five years 1880–85, and 1·68 in 1885–90. Marriages, 1890, 3,512; births, 14,257; deaths, 9,914; surplus, 3,837. Included in the births are 506 (3·55 per cent.) still-born, and 1,478 (10·37 per cent.) illegitimate children. Emigrants 1883, 592; 1884, 449; 1885, 279; 1886, 252; 1887, 238; 1888, 322; 1889, 268; 1890, 305. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the Duchy are members of the Lutheran Church, there being only 12,642 Catholics in 1885.

The capital of the Duchy, the town of Brunswick (Braunschweig), had 101,047 inhabitants at the Census of Dec. 1, 1890.

Finance.

The budget is voted by the Chamber for the period of two years, but each year separate. For the year from April 1, 1891, to April 1, 1892, the revenue and expenditure of the State were made to balance at 12,400,000 marks. Not included in the budget estimates is the civil list of the Duke—1,125,000 marks. The public debt of the Duchy, without regard to a premium-loan repayable in rates of 1,200,000 marks yearly till 1924, at the commencement of 1891 was 28,371,588 marks, four-fifths of which were contracted for the establishment of railways; the productive capital of the State was at the same time 42,490,000 marks, besides an annuity of 2,625,000 marks till 1934, stipulated at the sale of the railways of the State.

Production and Industry.

Brunswick numbered on June 5, 1882, 53,611 agricultural enclosures each under one household, having a population of 113,177, of whom 59,643 were actively engaged on the farms. Of these farms, 34,129 were less than 1 hectare, 14,149 ranged from 1 to less than 10 hectares, 5,168 from 10 to less than 100 hectares, and 165 had an area each of 100 hectares and upwards.

The chief crops are wheat (22,488 hectares in 1889-90), rye (38,503), and oats (28,269).

In 1890 minerals were raised to the value of 2,418,000 marks.

There were 234 miles of railway in 1891.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Edward Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

HAMBURG.

(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT HAMBURG.)

Constitution.

The State and Free City of Hamburg is a republic. The present Constitution was published on September 28, 1860, and came into force on January 1, 1861; a revision was published on October 13, 1879. According to the terms of this fundamental law, the government—*Staatsgewalt*—is entrusted, in common, to two Chambers of Representatives, the Senate and the *Bürgerschaft*, or House of Burgesses. The Senate, which exercises chiefly, but not entirely, the executive power, is composed of eighteen members, one half of whose number must have studied law or finance, while seven out of the remaining nine must belong to the class of merchants. The members of the Senate are elected for life by the House of Burgesses; but a senator is at liberty to retire at the end of six years. A first and second burgomaster, chosen annually in secret ballot, preside over the meetings of the Senate. No burgomaster can be in office longer than two years; and no member of the Senate is allowed to hold any public office whatever. The House of Burgesses consists of 160 members, 80 of whom are elected in secret ballot by the votes of all tax-paying citizens. Of the remaining 80 members, 40 are chosen, also by ballot, by the owners of house-property in the city valued at 3,000 marks, or £150, over and above the amount for which they

are taxed; while the other 40 members are deputed by various guilds, corporations, and courts of justice. All the members of the House of Burgesses are chosen for six years, in such a manner that every three years new elections take place for one-half the number. The House of Burgesses is represented, in permanence, by a Burger-Ausschuss, or Committee of the House, consisting of 20 deputies, of whom no more than five are allowed to be members of the legal profession. It is the special duty of the Committee to watch the proceedings of the Senate and the general execution of the articles of the Constitution, including the laws voted by the House of Burgesses. In all matters of legislation, except taxation, the Senate has a veto; and, in case of a constitutional conflict, recourse is had to an assembly of arbitrators, chosen in equal parts from the Senate and the House of Burgesses; also to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Empire (Reichsgericht) at Leipzig.

The jurisdiction of the Free Port was, on January 1, 1882, restricted to the city and port by the inclusion of the Lower Elbe in the Zollverein, and on October 15, 1888, the whole of the city, except the actual port and the warehouses connected with it (population 1,490 in 1890), was incorporated in the Zollverein. The alterations in the port necessitated by this step have involved an expenditure of six millions sterling, to which the Imperial Government contributes two millions.

Area and Population.

The State embraces a territory of 158 English square miles, with a population on December 1, 1880, of 453,869; December 1, 1885, of 518,620, and on December 1, 1890, 622,530. Included in the census returns were two battalions of Prussian soldiers, forming the garrison of Hamburg. The State consists of three divisions, the population of each of which was as follows on December 1, 1890:—City of Hamburg, with suburb, 323,923; 15 districts (Vororte), 245,337; Landgebiet, 53,270. In the four years from 1867 to 1871 the population of the State increased at the rate of 2.51 per cent. per annum; from 1871 to 1875 at the rate of 3.41, 1875–80 at 3.10; in 1880–85 at 2.66 per cent., and in 1885–90 at 4 per cent. yearly. A large stream of emigration, chiefly to America, flows through Hamburg. Of the population in 1890, 308,535 were males and 313,995 females, i.e. 101.1 females per 100 males. There were 16,748 foreigners—3,688 Austrians, 2,731 Swedish and Norwegians, 3,116 Danes, 1,661 British, 3,526 other Europeans, 2,026 non-Europeans, and 28 unclassified—resident in Hamburg in 1890.

The following table shows the number of emigrants viâ Hamburg for 1886–90:—

Year	From Hamburg itself	Other Germans	Foreigners	Total	Bound for the United States	For other Destinations
1886	1,450	24,264	62,919	88,633	83,504	5,129
1887	1,632	21,016	48,359	71,007	66,545	4,462
1888	1,821	23,835	63,081	88,737	83,615	5,122
1889	1,393	21,665	51,285	74,343	68,481	5,862
1890	1,608	23,321	74,421	99,350	93,013	6,337

Marriages (1890), 6,007; births, 22,561 (705, or 3.12 per cent., still-born; 2,490, or 11.04 per cent., illegitimate); deaths, 13,193; surplus, 8,663.

Religion, Justice, Crime, and Agriculture.

On December 1, 1890, Hamburg contained 567,617 Protestants (91 per cent.), 23,288 Roman Catholics (3·74 per cent.), 8,204 other Christians, 17,973 Jews (2·89 per cent.), and 5,448 unclassified.

The State contains three Amtsgerichte, a Landgericht, and the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht,' or court of appeal for the Hanse Towns and the Principality of Lübeck (Oldenburg). In 1888, 5,166 persons, i.e. 131·6 per 10,000 inhabitants above twelve years, were convicted of crime. In 1885, 22,738 persons, with 27,351 dependents, received public poor-relief.

The number of separate agricultural holdings in the "Landgebiet" of Hamburg on June 5, 1882, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Above 100 Hect.	Total
4,856	1,039	632	16	6,543

These farms supported a population of 20,530, of whom 8,736 were actively engaged in agriculture.

Finance.

For 1891 the revenue was estimated at 55,341,500 marks, and expenditure 55,889,600 marks. The largest source of income is direct taxes, amounting to more than one-third the whole revenue, and next to that the proceeds of domains, quays, railways, &c. The largest item in the expenditure is for the debt, 10,095,000 marks in 1891; for education the expenditure is 5,460,300 marks. The direct taxation amounts to 30 marks per head of population.

The public debt of Hamburg on January 1, 1891, amounted to 233,963,656 marks. The debt was incurred chiefly for the construction of public works.

Commerce and Shipping.

Hamburg is the principal seaport in Germany (comp. table on p. 562). The following table exhibits the imports and exports by sea during the five years 1886-90:—

Year	Imports by Sea		Exports by Sea	
	Weight in 100 Kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 Marks	Weight in 100 Kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 Marks
1886	32,481,575	936,822	18,346,505	876,319
1887	34,524,570	1,049,083	19,480,557	968,561
1888	38,844,224	1,114,906	21,442,926	1,021,581
1889	46,016,434	1,245,581	23,957,299	1,206,415
1890	50,069,666	1,376,929	25,123,295	1,260,475

The import and export of the precious metals are not included in the above figures. The total value of the imports in 1890 was 54,591,260 marks, and of the exports 19,604,150 marks. The marine trade of Hamburg in 1890 (millions of kilogrammes) was:—

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
Great Britain .	2,184·8	798·4	United States .	594·9	468·7
France .	121·8	48·7	Brazil .	81·1	77·0
Holland .	59·1	54·2	Other Ameri-		
German Ports .	95·2	138·2	can Ports .	603·4	264·9
North Europe .	247·5	224·9	Total for		
Other European			America .	1,279·4	810·6
Ports .	628·0	126·2	Asia .	277·3	160·6
Total for Europe	3,336·4	1,390·6	Africa .	87·1	71·5
			Australia .	26·7	79·1

The total number of vessels which entered and cleared at Hamburg during each of the five years 1886-90 was as follows :—

Year	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1886	6,913	3,791,992	6,906	3,786,845	13,819	7,578,837
1887	7,308	3,920,234	7,338	3,927,865	14,646	7,848,099
1888	7,524	4,355,511	7,517	4,347,723	15,041	8,702,234
1889	8,079	4,809,892	8,079	4,826,906	16,158	9,636,798
1890	8,176	5,202,825	8,185	5,214,271	16,361	10,417,096

The following is the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared with cargoes only :—

Year	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1886	5,920	3,526,955	5,320	2,985,020	11,240	6,511,975
1887	6,338	3,697,304	5,564	3,093,147	11,902	6,790,451
1888	6,517	4,050,479	5,735	3,335,481	12,252	7,385,960
1889	6,947	4,469,698	5,871	3,496,303	12,818	7,966,001
1890	6,978	4,815,327	6,040	3,831,535	13,018	8,646,862

The number and tonnage of British vessels that entered and cleared at Hamburg were as follows :—

Year	Entered				Cleared			
	With Cargoes		In Ballast		With Cargoes		In Ballast	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1886	2,254	1,553,353	211	107,830	1,891	1,243,996	571	416,457
1887	2,315	1,620,675	194	75,506	1,931	1,263,777	557	411,769
1888	2,633	1,859,966	252	128,534	2,170	1,429,063	697	545,999
1889	2,831	2,028,220	238	137,381	2,107	1,420,697	956	741,366
1890	2,827	2,151,634	226	196,759	2,160	1,567,537	892	732,897

The total number of sea-going vessels, above 17·65 registered tons, which belonged to the port of Hamburg, was as follows on December 31 of the years 1886-90 :—

Year	Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Total		No. of Crews
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	
1886	285	136,428	201	205,591	486	342,019	9,321
1887	279	142,157	210	215,081	489	357,238	9,443
1888	266	147,099	227	234,908	493	382,007	9,780
1889	262	156,204	258	293,535	520	449,739	11,220
1890	268	164,650	297	356,755	565	521,405	12,786

In 1891 there were 23 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Hon. Charles S. Dundas.

HESSE.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM HESSEN.)

Reigning Grand-Duke.—**Ludwig IV.**, born September 12, 1837; the son of Prince Karl, eldest brother of Grand-duke Ludwig III. and of Princess Elizabeth of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his uncle, Grand-duke Ludwig III., June 13, 1877. Married, July 1, 1862, to Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, of Great Britain and Ireland; widower, December 14, 1878.

Offspring.—I. *Victoria*, born April 5, 1863; married to Prince Ludwig of Battenberg, April 30, 1884. II. *Elizabeth*, born November 1, 1864; married to the Grand-duke Sergius Alexandrovitch of Russia, June 15, 1884. III. *Irene*, born July 11, 1866, married to Prince Heinrich of Prussia, May 24, 1888. IV. *Ernst Ludwig*, born November 25, 1868. V. *Alice*, born June 6, 1872.

Brothers of the Grand-duke.—I. Prince *Heinrich*, born Nov. 28, 1838; married, Feb. 28, 1878, to Caroline Willich, elevated Freifrau zu Nidda; widower, Jan. 6, 1879. II. Prince *Wilhelm*, born Nov. 16, 1845.

Cousins of the Grand-duke.—The children of Prince *Alexander* (died December 15, 1888) and Princess Julia von Battenberg, born November 12, 1825. Offspring of the union are five children :—1. *Marie*, born July 15, 1852; married, April 29, 1871, to Count Gustaf von Erbach-Schönberg. 2. *Ludwig*, born May 24, 1854, commander in the British navy; married to Princess Victoria of Hesse, April 30, 1884; offspring, *Alice*, born February 25, 1885; *Louise*, born July 13, 1889. 3. *Alexander*, born April 5, 1857; elected Prince of Bulgaria, April 29, 1879; abdicated, September 7, 1886. 4. *Heinrich*, born October 5, 1858; married, July 23, 1885, to Princess Beatrice of Great Britain; 5. *Franz Josef*, born September 24, 1861.

The former Landgraves of Hesse had the title of Grand-duke given them by Napoleon I., in 1806, together with a considerable increase of territory. At the Congress of Vienna this grant was confirmed, after some negotiations. The reigning family are not possessed of much private property, but dependent almost entirely upon the grant of the civil list, amounting to 1,199,145 marks, the sum including allowances to the princes.

Constitution.

The Constitution bears date December 17, 1820 ; but was modified in 1856, 1862, and 1872. The legislative power is vested in two Chambers, the first composed of the princes of the reigning family, the heads of a number of noble houses, the Roman Catholic bishop, the chief Protestant superintendent, the Chancellor of the University, two members elected by the noble landowners, and a number (twelve) of life-members, nominated by the Grand-duke ; while the second consists of ten deputies of the eight larger towns, and forty representatives of the smaller towns and rural districts.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into three departments, namely, of the Grand-ducal House and Foreign Affairs ; of the Interior and of Justice ; and of Finance.

Area and Population.

The area and population were as follows on December 1, 1880, 1885, and 1890 :—

	Sq. Miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile. 1890
		1880	1885	1890	
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen) . . .	1,269	264,614	263,044	266,084	209·6
Rhenish Hesse (Rhein Hessen) . .	531	277,152	291,189	307,643	579·3
Starkenburg	1,165	394,574	402,378	419,932	360·4
Total	2,965	936,340	956,611	993,659	335·1

There were 492,716 males and 500,943 females in 1890. Increase from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 1·14 per cent. per annum ; from 1880 to 1885 at the rate of 0·43 ; per cent. from 1885 to 1890 at the rate of 0·77 per cent. There were 7,512 marriages in Hesse in 1889, 31,958 births and 21,653 deaths, leaving a surplus of 10,305 births. Among the births are 1229, or 3·85 per cent., stillborn, and 2,396, or 7·50 per cent., illegitimate children. Emigrants, 3,589 in 1883, 3,175 in 1884, 2,503 in 1885, 1,725 in 1886, 2,167 in 1887, 2,220 in 1888, 2,011 in 1889 and 2,122 in 1890.

The largest towns of the Grand-duchy are Mayence or Mainz, with 72,281 ; Darmstadt, the capital, 56,503 (including Bessungen) ; Offenbach, 35,154 ; Worms, 25,504 ; Giessen, 20,611 inhabitants, at the census of December 1, 1890.

Religion and Instruction

Of the population in 1885, 643,939 were Protestants ; 278,440 Catholics ; 7,957 other Christian sects ; 26,114 Jews ; and 161 unclassified, or of “ no religion.”

Hesse has a university at Giessen, with 563 students in 1891, a technical university at Darmstadt, with 339 students in 1890. There are 991 public elementary schools (1890), and 889 advanced elementary schools, besides 31 higher schools.

Finance.

The budget is granted for the term of three years. The revenue for the financial period 1891-94 was estimated at 24,653,218 marks in ordinary, 2,363,767 marks in extraordinary, per annum; and the expenditure at 24,128,445 marks in ordinary, 2,535,793 marks in extraordinary, per annum. The public debt amounted to 35,267,279 marks in 1891, of which 31,545,020 marks are railway debt; against this are active funds of the State amounting to 5,235,109 marks. The total annual charge of the debt in the budget of 1891-94 is 1,127,334 marks in ordinary, and 3,800 marks in extraordinary.

Production and Industry.

The number of agricultural enclosures, each under one household, was (1882) 128,526, with a population of 381,995, of whom 156,296 were actively engaged on the farms. Of these farms 54,029 were less than 1 hectare each; 65,199 ranged from 1 to less than 10 hectares, and 9,174 from 10 to less than 100 hectares, while there were 124 having a surface of 100 hectares and upwards. The chief crops are wheat (40,073 hectares in 1889-90), rye, (64,121), barley (54,833), oats (44,863), and potatoes (66,622). Minerals to the value of 1,422,929 marks were raised in 1889.

Hesse has 566 miles of railway, of which 226 belong to the State.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Hon. W. Nassau Jocelyn, C.B.

Consul-General.—Charles Oppenheimer (Frankfort).

Consul.—Bernard Goldbeck (Frankfort).

LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM LIPPE.)

Reigning Prince.

Waldemar, born April 18, 1824, the second son of Prince Leopold and of Princess Emilie of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, December 8, 1875; married, November 9, 1858, to Princess Sophie, born August 7, 1834, daughter of the late Margrave Wilhelm of Baden. The only living brother of the reigning Prince is Prince Alexander, born January 16, 1831, formerly captain in the Hanoverian army.

The house of Lippe is the eldest branch of the ancient family of Lippe, from which proceeded in the seventeenth century the still flourishing collateral lineages of Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe-Biesterfeld, &c. The Prince has not a civil list. For the expenses of the court, &c., are allotted the revenues arising from the Domanium (farms, forests, &c.), which, according to the covenant of June 24, 1868, are indivisible and inalienable entail estate of the Prince's house, the usufruct and administration of which belong to the reigning Prince.

Constitution.

A charter of rights was granted to Lippe by decree of July 6, 1836, partly replaced by the electoral law of June 3, 1876, according to which the Diet is composed of twenty-one members, who are elected in three divisions determined by the scale of the rates. The discussions are public. To the Chamber

belongs the right of taking part in legislation and the levying of taxes ; otherwise its functions are consultative. A minister presides over the government.

Area and Population.

The population at the census of December 1, 1890, numbered 128,414, living on an area of 469 English square miles. At the census of 1880, the inhabitants numbered 120,216, showing an increase at the rate of 0·5 per cent. per annum. Of the population 62,990 were males, and 65,424 (or 7 per 100 males) females. Marriages, 1890, 1,021 ; births 4,507 (172 stillborn, 252 illegitimate) ; deaths, 2,865 ; surplus .

The emigration statistics are as follows :—

1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
391	368	317	176	58	122	28	49

The capital, Detmold, has 9,735 inhabitants (1890). Except 3,865 Catholics and 1,024 Jews (1885), the people are Protestants.

Finance and Industry.

The budget is arranged for two years. For 1891 the revenue was estimated at 1,076,909 marks, and expenditure 1,066,401 marks.

In 1882 the separate farms were as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
14,567	7,210	1,515	29	23,321

These farms supported a population of 45,733, of whom 19,619 were actively engaged in agriculture. Railways, 18 miles in 1891.

British Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

LÜBECK.

(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT LÜBECK.)

Constitution.

The free city and State of Lübeck form a Republic, governed according to a Constitution proclaimed December 30, 1848, revised December 29, 1851, and April 7, 1875. The main features of this charter are two representative bodies—first, the Senate, exercising the executive, and, secondly, the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses, exercising, together with the Senate, the legislative authority. The Senate is composed of fourteen members, elected for life, and presided over by one burgo-master, who holds office for two years. There are 120 members in the House of Burgesses, chosen by all citizens of the town. A committee of thirty burgesses, presided over by a chairman elected for one year, has the duty of representing the legislative assembly in the intervals of the ordinary sessions, and

of carrying on all active business. The government is in the hands of the Senate, but the House of Burgesses has the right of initiative in all measures relative to the public expenditure, foreign treaties, and general legislation. To the passing of every new law the sanction of the Senate and the House of Burgesses is required.

Area and Population.

The State comprises a territory of 115 English square miles, of which the population in 1880 was 63,571, including a garrison ; on December 1, 1890, the population was 76,485 (37,471 males and 39,014 females). The city proper had 39,743, and the rural districts, composed of scattered portions of territory surrounded by Prussia, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg, 12,415 inhabitants in 1875 ; in 1880 the city had increased to 51,055, in 1885 to 55,399, and in 1890 to 63,590. In the four years from 1871 to 1875 the population increased at the rate of 2·28 per cent. per annum ; in the five years from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 2·34 per cent. ; in 1880–85 at 1·29 per cent. ; and in 1885–90 at 14·79 per cent. Marriages, 1889, 497 ; births, 1,851 ; still born 53 (2·31 per cent.) ; illegitimate, 147 (7·94 per cent.) ; deaths, 1,146 ; surplus, 705.

The emigration statistics for 1883–89 are as follows :—

1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
161	203	153	93	14	80	80

Religion, Instruction, Justice, and Pauperism.

On December 1, 1890, Protestants numbered 74,544 (97·5 per cent.), Roman Catholics 1,143 (1·5 per cent.), other Christians 122, Jews 654, and 'unclassified' 22. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. In the city and suburbs there are (1890) 18 elementary schools (9 for each sex), with 6,778 pupils ; for boys 1 gymnasium (601 pupils), 1 Höhere Bürgerschule (233 pupils), 1 private higher school (522 pupils), and 3 public middle schools ; for girls there are 4 private high schools and several private middle schools. There are also a public technical school for apprentices and 2 private commercial schools. Three daily newspapers, one weekly and one bi-weekly periodical, are published in the city. Lübeck contains an Amtsgericht and a Landgericht, whence the appeal lies to the 'Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg. The police force number 107 men, and in 1889 cost 162,770 marks. In 1888 432 criminals were convicted—i.e. 88·3 per 10,000 inhabitants above the age of 12. In 1889 1,153 persons received poor-relief from the State 'Armen-Anstalt,' which in that year spent 99,512 marks out of a revenue of 118,347 marks.

Finance.

The estimated revenue for the year 1891 amounted to 3,528,007 marks, and the expenditure to the same amount. About one-sixth of the revenue is derived from public domains, chiefly forests : one-fourth from interest ; and the rest mostly from direct taxation. Of the expenditure, one-fourth is for the interest and reduction of the public debt, the latter amounting, in 1891, to 13,265,424 marks.

Commerce and Shipping.

The total commerce of Lübeck was as follows :—

Year	Imports in 1,000 kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 marks	Exports in 1,000 kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 marks
1875	486,756	194,435	276,324	160,314
1880	594,783	212,178	403,091	201,644
1885	594,487	190,690	400,576	167,139
1889	884,072	238,180	527,121	194,655
1890	606,103	222,858	524,613	202,228

Imports by sea in 1890, 56,911,500 marks ; exports, 122,341,000 marks.

The chief articles of commerce are timber, corn, coal and coke, iron, and colonial produce. The bulk of the direct trade of Lübeck is carried on with Denmark, Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden and Norway. (For the shipping statistics comp. p. 563.) The number of vessels arriving under the British flag in 1890 was 21 of an aggregate tonnage of 19,081. The number of vessels belonging to the port of Lübeck at the end of 1890 was 36, with an aggregate tonnage of 17,582, of which 30 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 14,235, were steamers.

The State contained 29 miles of railway in 1891, belonging to private companies.

British Vice-Consul.—H. L. Behncke.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Franz III., born March 19, 1851 ; son of Friedrich Franz II. and Princess Augusta of Reuss-Schleiz ; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, April 15, 1883 ; married, January 24, 1879, to Grand-duchess Anastasia, born July 28, 1860, daughter of Grand-duke Michael of Russia. Offspring : 1. *Alexandrine*, born December 24, 1879. 2. *Friedrich Franz*, born April 9, 1882. 3. *Cecilé*, born September 20, 1886.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.—I. *Paul Friedrich*, born September 19, 1852 ; married May 5, 1881, to the Duchess Maria of Windisch-Graetz. Offspring : 1. Paul Friedrich, born May 12, 1882. 2. Marie Antoinette, born May 28, 1884. 3. Heinrich Borwin, born December 16, 1885. Duke Paul in 1884 renounced all hereditary rights to the Grand-duchy for himself and his descendants ; he himself became a Roman Catholic. II. *Marie*, born May 14, 1854 ; married August 28, 1874, to Grand-duke Vladimir, second son of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia. III. *Johanna Albrecht*, born December 8, 1857 ; married, November 6, 1886, to Duchess Elizabeth, daughter of the Grand-duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. IV. *Elisabeth*, born August 10, 1869. V. *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born April 5, 1871. VI. *Adolf Friedrich*, born October 10, 1873. VII. *Heinrich*, born April 19, 1876.

The Grand-ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in Western Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be the oldest sovereign

house in the Western world. In their full title, the Grand-dukes style themselves Princes of the Wends. The genealogical table of the reigning Grand-dukes begins with Niklot, who died 1160, and comprises 25 generations. The title of Grand-duke was assumed in 1815.

Constitution.

The political institutions of the Grand-duchy are of an entirely feudal character. The fundamental laws are embodied in the 'Union' of 1523, the 'Reversales' of 1572 and 1621, and the charters of 1755 and Nov. 28, 1817. Part of the legislative power (only in the Domain has the Grand-duke the whole legislative power) is in the hands of the Diet—'Landtag.' There is only one Diet for both Grand-duchies, and it assembles every year for a few weeks; when it is not in actual session it is represented by a committee of nine members—'Engerer Ausschuss.' Seats and votes in the Diet belong to the Ritterschaft—that is, the proprietors of Rittergüter, or Knights' Estates—and to the Landschaft, consisting of the burgomasters of the 48 towns. The Ritterschaft has nearly 800 members, but only a few of them take seats in the Diet. The Domain has not a representation of its own. The only elected representatives of the people are the 6 deputies returned to the German Reichstag.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into four departments, appointed by, and responsible to, the Grand-duke alone.

Area and Population.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin is situated on the north-east coast of the Empire. The total area is 5,135 English square miles. There is no other administrative division than that springing from the ownership of the soil, in which respect the country is divided as follows, with population in 1890:—Grand-ducal Domains, 191,195; Knights' Estates (Rittergüter), 119,194; Convent Estates (Klostergüter), 8,442; Town Estates, 259,615. Total, 578,446. Average density, 112·6 per square mile. Though the average density is low, and the soil very fertile, there was a gradual decrease of population up to 1875, and again in 1880–85, though between 1875 and 1880 there was a large increase. Population: 1867, 560,628; 1871, 557,707; 1875, 553,785; 1880, 577,055; 1885, 575,152; 1890, 578,446. Of the total population in 1890, 42·5 per cent. live in towns of 2,000 inhabitants or upwards, 57·5 per cent. in rural communes; 78,052 lived in medium towns, 73,352 in small towns, and 94,591 in country towns. The rural population was thus 332,451. The chief towns are Rostock (44,409 inhabitants), Schwerin (33,643 inhabitants), the capital, Wismar (16,787 inhabitants), and Güstrow (14,568 inhabitants). In 1890 the population included 285,181 males and 293,265 females, i.e. 102·8 females per 100 males.

More than one-half of the people are engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing, as is shown in the table on p. 536. In 1890 there were 2,628 foreigners in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Marriages, 1889, 4,440; total births, 18,085; stillborn, 607 (3·4 per cent.); illegitimate, 2,332 (12·9 per cent.); total deaths, 12,201; surplus of births, 5,884.

The numbers of emigrants, via German and Dutch ports and Antwerp, in 1883–90 were as follows:—

1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
4,779	4,013	2,221	1,238	1,419	1,144	1,226	1,133

Religion and Instruction.

Nearly all the inhabitants are Protestants. In 1890 there were : Roman Catholics, 5,034 ; Jews, 2,182 ; other Christians, 905. The State Church is Protestant. There are 478 Protestant churches and 346 clergymen. The parishes are generally well endowed with landed property.

There are about 1,315 elementary schools in the Grand-duchy ; Gymnasias, 7 with 1,782 pupils ; Realschulen, 9 with 1,838 pupils ; normal schools, 2 with 204 pupils ; navigation schools, 2 ; agricultural schools, 2 ; architectural school, 1. There are besides several middle and special schools. There is a university at Rostock (see *German Empire*, p. 541).

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The Grand-duchy contains 43 Amtsgerichte, 3 Landgerichte, and 1 Oberlandesgericht at Rostock, which is also the supreme court for Mecklenburg-Strelitz. There are also certain special military and ecclesiastical tribunals. In 1888, 2,949 criminals were convicted, i.e. 71 per 10,000 inhabitants over 12 years of age. On October 31, 1890, 385 persons were in prison—300 men, 60 women, and 25 children.

The Grand-duchy is divided into about 1,700 poor-law districts. In 1885, 14,475 heads of families, or solitary paupers, with 8,735 dependents, were relieved at a total cost of 1,308,488 marks. A poor-rate, averaging about 1 per cent. on incomes, may be levied by the poor law districts.

Finance.

There exists no general budget for the Grand-duchy. There are three systems of finance, entirely distinct. 1. That of the Grand-duke, estimated for 1890-91 at 16,720,000 marks. 2. The financial administration of the States, the resources of which are very small. 3. The common budget of the Grand-duke and States, the receipts and expenditure of which balance at 4,057,000 (for 1891-92) marks. On July 1, 1891, the public debt was estimated at 81,505,200 marks. The interest of the railway debt (11,205,400 marks), and of the consolidated loan of 1886, amounting to 12,000,000 marks, is covered by the annuity of 960,000 marks paid by the company who have bought the State railways, and the remaining debt is more than covered by the State funds.

Production.

Of the total surface of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, arable and garden-land occupy 759,138 hectares ; pasturage, 108,512 ; woods, 226,562 ; heath and waste land, 77,736 ; uncultivated land, 158,426. On June 5, 1882, the number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
62,409	20,919	8,459	1,310	93,097

These farms had an aggregate area of 1,059,043 hectares, and supported 293,348 persons, of whom 116,135 were actively engaged upon them.

The areas in hectares under the principal crops were as follows in 1888 :—Wheat, 43,633 ; rye, 167,344 ; barley, 17,717 ; oats, 112,901 ; potatoes, 42,699 ; hay, &c., 108,512.

In 1891 the railways, owned by private companies, measured about 552 miles.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Edward Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Wilhelm I., born October 17, 1819; the son of Grand-duke Georg and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, September 6, 1860; married June 28, 1843, to *Augusta*, born July 19, 1822, the daughter of the late Duke Adolphus of Cambridge. Offspring: *Adolf Friedrich*, born July 22, 1848; married April 17, 1877, to Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, born September 7, 1857, of which union there is offspring: Mary Augusta, born May 8, 1878; Jutta, born January 24, 1880; Adolf Friedrich, born June 17, 1882; and Carl Borwin, born October 10, 1888.

The reigning house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was founded, in 1701, by Duke Adolf Friedrich, youngest son of Duke Adolf Friedrich I. of Mecklenburg. There being no law of primogeniture at the time, the Diet was unable to prevent the division of the country, which was protested against by subsequent Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Grand-duke is, however, one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, more than one-half of the country being his private property.

Constitution and Finance.

The country is divided into two separate provinces, the first of which Stargard, has a Diet composed of landowners and town magistrates, while the second, Ratzeburg, has no representative Constitution (see *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*). Of the 48 burgomasters and nearly 800 members of the Ritterschaft, 7 burgomasters and over 60 proprietors of Rittergüter belong to Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The executive is entirely in the hands of the Grand-duke, and is exercised by him through his Government, at the head of which is a 'Minister of State.' Accounts of public income and expenditure are never made known, and the whole State revenue forms the civil list of the Grand-duke; the debt is estimated at 6,000,000 marks.

Area, Population, &c.

The area of the country is 2,929 square kilometres, or 1,131 English square miles, the ownership of which territory is divided between the sovereign, the feudal proprietors, and the corporations of certain towns, in the following manner:—527 square miles belong to the Grand-duke; 353 to the titled and untitled nobles; and 117 to the town corporations.

The population in 1875 was 95,673; in 1880, 100,269; in 1885, 98,371; on December 1, 1890, it was 97,978; it was decreasing steadily, through emigration, previous to 1875, although there is a less density than in any other State of the German Empire, less than 100 inhabitants living on the square mile. During the census period, 1871-75, the decrease of population

was at the rate of 0·35 per cent. per annum. During 1875-80 there was an increase at the rate of 0·94 per cent. per annum, and in 1880-85 a decrease of 0·39 per cent. per annum. Of the total population in 1885, 48,108 were males, and 50,263 were females, or 104·5 females per 100 males. Marriages, 1889, 709; births, 3,171; deaths, 2,112; surplus, 1,059. Among the births were 113 (3·56 per cent.) still-born, and 409 (12·9 per cent.) illegitimate children.

The emigration statistics for 1883-90 are as follows:—

1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
660	649	391	149	155	241	262	198

With the exception of 303 Catholics and 497 Jews (1885), the people are Protestants. The capital, Neu Strelitz, had 9,366 inhabitants in 1885.

Fully one-half of the population are engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, &c., and only 38·4 per cent. live in towns with 2,000 inhabitants or upwards. In 1882 the agricultural tenements were divided as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
13,576	2,519	1,411	215	17,721

These farms supported 49,244 persons, of whom 19,142 were actively engaged upon them.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz had 114 English miles of railway in 1891.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Edward Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

OLDENBURG.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM OLDENBURG.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Peter I., Grand-duke of Oldenburg, born July 8, 1827; the son of Grand-duke August and of Princess Ida of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, February 27, 1853; married, February 10, 1852, to *Elisabeth*, born March 26, 1826, daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg. Offspring: I. Prince *August*, heir-apparent, born November 16, 1852; married, February 18, 1878, to Princess Elizabeth, born February 8, 1857, second daughter of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia; issue a daughter, *Sophia*, born February 2, 1879. II. Prince *Georg*, born June 27, 1855.

The ancient house of Oldenburg, which has given sovereigns to Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia, is said to be descended from Wittekind, the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charlemagne. In the fifteenth century a scion of the House of Oldenburg, Count Christian VIII., was elected King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The main line became extinct with Count Anton Günther, in 1667, whereupon the territory of the family fell to the King of Denmark, who made it over to Grand-duke Paul of Russia, in 1773, in exchange for pretended claims upon Schleswig-Holstein. The Grand-duke then (1773) gave Oldenburg to his cousin, Prince Friedrich August of

Holstein-Gottorp, with whose descendants it remained till December 1810, when Napoleon incorporated it with the Kingdom of Westphalia. But the Congress of Vienna not only gave the country back to its former sovereign, but, at the urgent demand of Czar Alexander I., added to it a territory of nearly 400 square miles, with 50,000 inhabitants, bestowing at the same time upon the Prince the title of Grand-duke. Part of the new territory consisted of the Principality of Birkenfeld, on the left bank of the Rhine, close to the French frontier, and some three hundred miles distant from Oldenburg. The other part consists of the Principality of Lübeck. The Grand-duke has a civil list of 255,000 marks, or 12,750*l*. He draws also a revenue of 8,000*l*. from private estates of the family in Holstein, besides about 7,500*l*. in interest.

Constitution and Revenue.

A Constitution was given to the Grand-duchy on February 18, 1849, revised by a decree of November 22, 1852. The legislative power is exercised by a Landtag, or Diet, elected for three years, by the vote of all citizens paying taxes and not condemned for felony by a court of justice. The mode of election is indirect. One delegate (*Wahlmann*) for every 500 inhabitants is chosen by the first electors ; and these delegates, grouped in nine districts, elect 33 deputies, or one for every 10,000 inhabitants. The executive is vested, under the Grand-duke, in a responsible ministry of three departments. The Principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld have also provincial councils (*Provinzialräthe*), of 15 and 14 members respectively, summoned twice a year by the provincial government.

The budgets are voted for three years at a time, and are divided into the budget of the Grand-duchy and the budgets of the Duchy of Oldenburg and the Principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld. The estimated revenue of the Duchy and Principalities is :—1891, 9,532,071 marks ; 1892, 6,177,651 marks ; 1893, 5,997,151 marks. The estimated expenditure :—1891, 7,646,341 marks ; 1892, 6,939,641 marks ; 1893, 6,671,131 marks. The debt of the Grand-duchy amounted, at the beginning of 1890, to 36,719,202 marks.

Area and Population.

Oldenburg embraces an area of 2,479 English square miles. The population of the chief divisions was in 1890 :—Duchy of Oldenburg, 279,008 ; Principality of Lübeck, 34,718 ; Principality of Birkenfeld, 41,242. Total, 354,968 (males, 175,967 ; females, 179,001, i.e. 102 per 100 males).

The growth of the population since 1867, when the Duchy attained its present limits, is as follows :—1867, 315,995 ; 1871, 312,728 ; 1875, 319,314 ; 1880, 337,478 ; 1885, 341,525 ; 1890, 354,968.

In 1890 only 23·4 per cent. of the population lived in towns with 2,000 inhabitants or upwards. Oldenburg, the capital, had 23,118 inhabitants in 1890.

In 1890 there were 2,736 marriages, 11,936 births, 7,250 deaths ; surplus of births, 4,686. Of the births 460 (3·9 per cent.) were still-born, and 615 (5·2 per cent.) illegitimate. The emigration statistics for 1883-90 are as follows :—

1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
2,056	1,958	1,395	990	1,040	1,038	1,223	1,001

Religion and Instruction.

In 1890 Oldenburg contained 274,410 Protestants (77·3 per cent.), 77,766 Roman Catholics (21·9), 1,208 other Christians (0·4), 1,552 Jews (0·4), and 32 (0·1) unclassified. The State Church (Protestant) is under the Ministry for Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The following table shows the higher schools of Oldenburg in 1889 :—

—	No.	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils
Gymnasia	5	73	948
Realschulen	2	35	1,022
Höhere Bürgerschulen	5	22	494
Höhere Töchterschulen	3	32	458
Normal { Protestant	1	10	118
{ Catholic	1	4	37
Bürger and agricultural school	1	11	77

In addition to these are a middle 'Stadtshule' for boys, with 18 teachers and 546 pupils ; a Stadtshule for girls, with 15 teachers and 597 pupils ; and a school of navigation, with 6 teachers and 56 pupils.

Justice and Pauperism.

Oldenburg contains an Oberlandesgericht and a Landgericht. The Amtsgerichte of Lübeck and Birkenfeld are under the jurisdiction of the Landgerichte at Lübeck and Saarbrücken respectively. In 1889, 1,846 persons, or 73·7 per 10,000 inhabitants above the age of twelve, were convicted of crime. In 1885, 7,471 persons, with 5,282 dependents (in all 3·73 of the population), received public poor-relief.

Production.

Of the total area, 552,880 hectares are cultivated ; more than half the population are engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing, &c. In June 1882, the number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
23,529	26,657	7,773	67	50,262

These farms supported 174,562 persons, of whom 71,879 were actively engaged upon them.

Oldenburg had 247 miles of railway on June 1, 1891, of which all but 25 miles were under the direction of the State.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Edward Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

PRUSSIA.

(KONIGREICH PREUSSEN.)

Reigning King.

Wilhelm II., born Jan. 27, 1859, eldest son of Friedrich III., German Emperor and King of Prussia—who was eldest son of Wilhelm I., and was born Oct. 18, 1831, married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Victoria (Empress and Queen Friedrich), Princess Royal of Great Britain, succeeded his father March 9, 1888, and died June 15, 1888, when he was succeeded by his son, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, under the title of Wilhelm II. The Emperor married, Feb. 27, 1881, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Oct. 22, 1858, daughter of the late Duke Friedrich of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.

Children of the King.

1. Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm Victor August Ernst*, born May 6, 1882, Crown Prince of the German Empire and of Prussia ; 2. Prince *Wilhelm Eitel-Friedrich Christian Karl*, born July 7, 1883 ; 3. Prince *Adalbert Ferdinand Berengar Victor*, born July 14, 1884 ; 4. Prince *August Wilhelm Heinrich Günther Victor*, born Jan. 29, 1887 ; 5. Prince *Oscar Karl Gustav Adolf*, born July 27, 1888 ; 6. Prince *Joachim Franz Humbert*, born Dec. 17, 1890.

Brother and Sisters of the King.

1. Princess *Charlotte*, born July 24, 1860 ; married, Feb. 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen ; offspring of the union is a daughter, Feodora, born May 12, 1879. 2. Prince *Heinrich*, born Aug. 14, 1862 ; married, May 24, 1888, to Princess Irene, daughter of Grand-duke Ludwig IV. of Hesse ; offspring of the union is a son, Waldemar, born March 20, 1889. 3. Princess *Victoria*, born April 12, 1866 ; married, Nov. 19, 1890, to Prince Adolf, of Schaumburg-Lippe. 4. Princess *Sophie*, born June 14, 1870 ; married, Oct. 27, 1889, to Crown-Prince Konstantin of Greece. 5. Princess *Margarethe*, born April 22, 1872.

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Luise*, born Dec. 3, 1838 ; married, Sept. 20, 1856, to Grand-duke Friedrich of Baden.

The Kings of Prussia trace their origin to Count Thassilo, of Zollern, one of the generals of Charlemagne. His successor, Count Friedrich I., built the family castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. A subsequent Zollern, or Hohen-

zollern, Friedrich III., was elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire in 1273, and received the Burggraviate of Nuremberg in fief; and his great-grandson, Friedrich VI., was invested by Kaiser Sigmund, in 1415, with the province of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417. A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic Knights, owners of the large province of Prussia, on the Baltic, elected Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand-Master, and he, after a while, declared himself hereditary prince. The early extinction of the male line of Albrecht brought the province of Prussia by marriage to the Electors of Brandenburg, who, by early adopting Protestantism, acquired a very important position as leaders of the new faith in Northern Germany. In the seventeenth century, the Hohenzollern territories became greatly enlarged by Friedrich Wilhelm, 'the Great Elector,' under whose fostering care arose the first standing army in Central Europe. The Great Elector, after a reign extending from 1640 to 1688, left a country of one and a half million inhabitants, a vast treasure, and 38,000 well-drilled troops to his son, Friedrich I., who put the kingly crown on his head at Königsberg on January 18, 1701. The first King of Prussia made few efforts to increase the territory left him by the Great Elector; but his successor, Friedrich Wilhelm I., acquired a treasure of nine millions of thalers, or nearly a million and a half sterling, bought family domains to the amount of five million thalers, and raised the annual income of the country to six millions, three-fourths of which sum, however, had to be spent on the army. After adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of the house, he left his son and successor, Friedrich II., called 'the Great,' a State of 47,770 square miles, with two and a half million inhabitants. Friedrich II. added Silesia, an area of 14,200 square miles, with one and a quarter million of souls; and this, and the large territory gained in the first partition of Poland, increased Prussia to 74,340 square miles, with more than five and a half millions of inhabitants. Under the reign of Friedrich's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II., the State was enlarged by the acquisition of the principalities of Anspach and Baireuth, as well as the vast territory acquired in another partition of Poland, which raised its area to the extent of nearly 100,000 square miles, with about nine millions of souls. Under Friedrich Wilhelm III., nearly one-half of this State and population was taken by Napoleon; but the Congress of Vienna not only restored the loss, but added part of the Kingdom of Saxony, the Rhineland, and Swedish Pomerania, moulding Prussia into two separate pieces of territory, of a total area of

106,820 square miles. This was shaped into a compact State of 134,463 square miles, with a population of 22,769,436, by the war of 1866.

Up to within a recent period, the Kings of Prussia enjoyed the whole income of the State domains, amounting to about a million sterling per annum. By a decree of Jan. 17, 1820, King Friedrich Wilhelm III. fixed the Kron-dotations at the total sum of 2,573,098 $\frac{3}{4}$ thalers, which was sanctioned on Jan. 31, 1850, by Art. 59 of the Constitution; remaining, as before, dependent on the revenue derived from domains and forests. The amount of the civil list was fixed by Art. 59 of the Constitution of Jan. 31, 1850; but by law of April 30, 1859, it was raised 500,000 thalers, by law of Jan. 27, 1868, 1,000,000 thalers, and by law of Feb. 20, 1889, a further 3,500,000 marks. At present the total 'Kron-dotations Rente,' as far as it figures in the budgets, amounts to 15,719,296 marks, or 770,554*l*. The reigning house is also in possession of a vast amount of private property, comprising castles, forests, and great landed estates in various parts of the kingdom, known as 'Fideikommiss- und-Schatullgüter,' the revenue from which mainly serves to defray the expenditure of the court and the members of the royal family.

The Royal Fideikommiss was last regulated by Cabinet Order of Aug. 30, 1843. Besides this the Royal Crown treasure, founded by King Friedrich Wilhelm III., consists of a capital of 6 millions, which has since considerably increased, and also the family Fideikommiss, likewise founded by King Friedrich Wilhelm III., for the benefit of princes born afterwards. It comprises the domains of Flatow, Krojanke, and Frauendorf, as well as the Fideikommiss founded by the late Prince Karl (Glienicke). Finally, the Royal House is also entitled to the House Fideikommiss of the Hohenzollern princes.

Dating from King Friedrich I. of Prussia (Elector Friedrich III. of Brandenburg), there have been the following

SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

Friedrich I.	1701	Friedrich Wilhelm III.	1797
Friedrich Wilhelm I.	1713	Friedrich Wilhelm IV.	1840
Friedrich II., called 'the Great'	1740	Wilhelm I.	1861
Friedrich Wilhelm II.	1786	Friedrich III. (Mar. 9–June 15)	1888
		Wilhelm II.	1888

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Prussia was drawn up by the Government of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV., with the co-operation of a Constituent Assembly, sitting August–December 1849, and was proclaimed Jan. 31, 1850; but subsequently modified by royal decrees of April 30, 1851; May 21 and June 5, 1852; May 7 and 24, 1853; June 10, 1854; May 30, 1855; April 14 and 30, 1856; May 18, 1857; May 17, 1867; March 27, 1872; April 5, 1873; June 18, 1875; Feb. 19, 1879; and May 27, 1888. These fundamental laws vest the executive and part of the legislative authority in a king, who attains his majority upon

accomplishing his eighteenth year. The crown is hereditary in the male line, according to primogeniture. In the exercise of the government, the king is assisted by a council of ministers, appointed by royal decree. The legislative authority the king shares with a representative assembly, the Landtag, composed of two Chambers, the first called the 'Herrenhaus,' or House of Lords, and the second the 'Abgeordnetenhaus,' or Chamber of Deputies. The assent of the king and both Chambers is requisite for all laws. Financial projects and estimates must first be submitted to the second Chamber, and be either accepted or rejected *en bloc* by the Upper House. The right of proposing laws is vested in the Government and in each of the Chambers.

The first Chamber, according to the original draft of the Constitution, was to consist of adult princes of the royal family, and of the heads of Prussian houses deriving directly from the former Empire, as well as of those heads of families that, by royal ordinance, should be appointed to seats and votes in the Chamber, according to the rights of primogeniture and lineal descent. Besides these hereditary members, there were to be ninety deputies directly elected by electoral districts, consisting of a number of electors who pay the highest taxes to the State : and, in addition, other thirty members elected by the members of the municipal councils of large towns. This original composition of the 'House of Lords' was greatly modified by the royal decree of Oct. 12, 1854, which brought into life the Upper Chamber in its present form. It is composed of, first, the princes of the royal family who are of age, including the scions of the formerly sovereign families of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen : secondly, the chiefs of the mediatised princely houses, recognised by the Congress of Vienna, to the number of sixteen in Prussia ; thirdly, the heads of the territorial nobility formed by the king, and numbering some fifty members : fourthly, a number of life-peers, chosen by the king from among the rich landowners, great manufacturers, and 'national celebrities' : fifthly, eight titled noblemen elected in the eight provinces of Prussia by the resident landowners of all degrees ; sixthly, the representatives of the universities, the heads of 'chapters,' and the burgomasters of towns with above fifty thousand inhabitants : and seventhly, an unlimited number of members nominated by the king for life, or for a more or less restricted period.

The second Chamber consists of 432 members—352 for the old kingdom, and the rest added in 1867 to represent the newly-annexed provinces : the proportion to the population is now (1890) 1 to every 69,300. Every Prussian who has attained his twenty-fifth year, and is qualified to vote for the municipal elections of his place of domicile, is eligible to vote as indirect elector. Persons who are entitled to vote for municipal elections in several parishes can only exercise the right of indirect elector, or 'Urwähler,' in one. One direct elector, or 'Wahlmann,' is elected from every complete number of 250 souls. The indirect electors are divided into three classes, according to the respective amount of direct taxes paid by each ; arranged in such manner that each category pays one-third of the whole amount of direct taxes levied on the whole. The first category consist of all electors who pay the highest taxes to the amount of one-third of the whole ; the second, of those who pay the next highest amount down to the limits of the second third ; the third of all the lowest taxed, who, together, complete

the last class. Each class may be divided into several electoral circles, none of which must, however, exceed 500 'Urwähler.' Direct electors may be nominated in each division of the circle from the number of persons entitled to vote indirectly, without regard to special divisions. The representatives are chosen by the direct electors. The legislative period of the second Chamber is limited to five years. Every Prussian is eligible to be a member of the second Chamber who has completed his thirtieth year, who has not forfeited the enjoyment of full civic rights through a judicial sentence, and who has paid taxes during three years to the State. The Chamber must be re-elected within six months of the expiration of their legislative period, or after being dissolved. In either case former members are re-eligible. The Chambers are to be regularly convoked by the king during the month of November; and in extraordinary session, as often as circumstances may require. The opening and closing of the Chambers must take place by the king in person, or by a minister appointed by him. Both Chambers are to be convoked, opened, adjourned, and prorogued simultaneously. Each Chamber has to prove the qualification of its members, and to decide thereon. Both Chambers regulate their order of business and discipline, and elect their own presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries. Functionaries do not require leave of absence to sit in the Chamber. When a member accepts paid functions, or a higher office connected with increased salary, he vacates his seat and vote in the Chamber, and can only recover the same by a new election. No one can be member of both Chambers. The sittings of both Chambers are public. Each Chamber, at the proposition of the president or of ten members, may proceed to secret deliberation. Neither Chamber can adopt a resolution when the legal majority of its members is not present. Each Chamber has a right to present addresses to the king. No one can deliver a petition or address to the Chambers, or to either of them, in person. Each Chamber can refer documents addressed to it to the ministers, and demand explanations relative to complaints contained therein. Each Chamber has the right to appoint commissions of investigation of facts for its own information. The members of both Chambers are held to be representatives of the whole population. They vote according to their free conviction, and are not bound by prescriptions or instructions. They cannot be called to account, either for their votes or for opinions uttered by them in the Chambers. No member of the Chambers can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding entailing penalties, unless seized in the act, or within twenty-four hours of the same. All criminal proceedings against members of the Chambers, and all examination or civil arrest, must be suspended during the session, should the Chamber whom it may concern so demand. Members of the second Chamber receive travelling expenses and diet money from the State, according to a scale fixed by law, amounting to 15 marks, or 15 shillings, per day. Refusal of the same is not allowed.

The executive government is carried on by a Staatsministerium, or Ministry of State, the members of which are appointed by the king, and hold office at his pleasure. The Staatsministerium is divided into ten departments, as follows :—

1. *President of the Council of Ministers.*—General Count George von Caprivi.

2. *Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State, and Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior.*—Dr. Karl Heinrich von Boetticher, born January 6, 1833; studied jurisprudence and entered the State service 1856; 1873 Landdrost at Hanover; 1876 Regierungspräsident at Schleswig; 1879 Oberpräsident of Schleswig-Holstein; September 1880 Imperial

Secretary of State for the Interior ; 1881 'representative' of the Chancellor of the Empire.

3. *Minister of the Interior*.—Ernst Ludwig *Herrfurth*, born March 6, 1830 : entered 1873 the Ministry of the Interior ; 1881 Ministerial Director ; 1882 Unterstaatssekretär ; appointed Minister July 1888.

4. *Minister of War*.—Hans Georg von *Kaltenborn-Stachau*, born March 23, 1836 : entered the army service 1854 ; attached 1865 to the General Staff ; 1884 Chief of the General Staff of the Guards ; appointed Minister October 4, 1890.

5. *Minister of Public Works*.—Herr *Thielen*, born 1831 ; member of various railway directorates, 1864-1882 ; president of railway directors at Elberfeld, 1882 ; then, 1887, at Hanover ; appointed Minister June 22, 1891.

6. *Minister of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests*.—Karl Heinrich von *Hayden-Adow*, born March 16, 1839 ; March 1877 Landesdirector of Pomerania ; 1881 President of the Regierung at Frankfurt ; member of the Staatsrath and of the Generalsynode of the Evangelical Church ; since 1866 member of the House of Commons ; appointed Minister November 18, 1890.

7. *Minister of Justice*.—Dr. Hermann von *Schelling*, born April 19, 1824 : studied philosophy and jurisprudence ; entered the State service 1844, and 1864 the Ministry of Justice ; 1875 Vice-President of the Prussian Obertribunal ; 1877 Unterstaatssekretär, and November 1879 Secretary of State in the Imperial Department of Justice. Appointed Minister 1889.

8. *Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Instruction, and Medicinal Affairs*.—Count von *Zedlitz-Trützschler*, born 1836 ; member of the Technical Commission on Veterinary Institutions ; 1877 member of the Provinzialausschuss and of the Provinzialrath of Silesia ; 1883 President of the Regierung at Oppeln ; 1886 Oberpräsident at Posen ; appointed Minister March 12, 1891.

9. *Minister of Finance*.—Dr. Johannes *Miquel*, born February 21, 1829 : studied jurisprudence ; entered the State service 1851 ; 1854-64 lawyer and advocate ; 1870-73 director of the Diskonto-Gesellschaft (Berlin), Member of the Herrenhaus, Oberbürgermeister of Frankfurt-am-Main. Appointed Minister June 1890.

10. *Minister of State and Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*.—Freiherr Marschall von *Bieberstein*, born 1842 : entered the State service 1865 ; 1882 Attorney-General at Mannheim ; 1878-81 Member of the Reichstag ; 1883 Ambassador of Baden at Berlin. Appointed Secretary of State and Minister of State June 1890.

11. *Minister of Commerce*.—Freiherr von *Berlepsch*, born March 30, 1843 : entered the State service ; was Landrath at Kattowitz ; President of the County of Düsseldorf ; Oberpräsident of the Rhine 1889 ; since 1884 Member of the Staatsrath. Appointed February 1890.

The salary of the President of the Council is 54,000 marks, and that of each of the other ministers 36,000 marks.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the provinces of the Kingdom is placed under the superintendence of an 'Oberpräsident,' or governor, who has a salary of 21,000 marks. Each province has also a military commandant, a superior court of justice, a director of taxes, and a consistory, all appointed by the king. The provinces are subdivided into Regierungsbezirke, or counties, and these again into 'Kreise,' or circles, and the latter into Amtsbezirke or Bürgermeistereien, these again into Gemeinden or Gutsbezirke. Each county has a president and an administrative board or council ; and the further subdivisions have also their local authorities. The principal functionaries are all elective ; but the elections must be confirmed by the Government.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following table exhibits the area and population of the whole and of each of the 14 provinces :—

Provinces	Area : Eng. Sq. Miles	Population		Pop. per Square Mile, 1890
		1885	1890	
East Prussia (Ostpreussen) .	14,275	1,959,475	1,958,663	137·2
West Prussia (Westpreussen)	9,846	1,408,229	1,433,681	145·6
Berlin	24	1,315,287	1,578,794	65,783·1
Brandenburg	15,376	2,342,411	2,541,783	165·4
Pomerania (Pommern)	11,623	1,505,575	1,520,889	130·8
Posen	11,178	1,715,618	1,751,642	156·7
Silesia (Schlesien)	15,557	4,112,219	4,224,458	271·4
Saxony (Sachsen)	9,746	2,428,367	2,580,010	264·7
Schleswig-Holstein	7,273	1,150,306	1,217,437 ¹	167·4
Heliogoland ¹	($\frac{3}{4}$)	—	(2,086)	—
Hanover (Hannover)	14,853	2,172,702	2,278,361	133·4
Westphalia (Westfalen)	7,798	2,204,580	2,428,661	311·4
Hesse-Nassau	6,055	1,592,454	1,664,426	274·8
Rhine (Rheinland)	10,418	4,344,527	4,710,391	452·1
Hohenzollern	441	66,720	66,085	150·0
Total	134,463	28,318,470	29,955,281	223

¹ Heliogoland is attached to Schleswig-Holstein.

At the close of the reign of Friedrich I., first King of Prussia, the Kingdom had an area of about 43,400 square miles, and a population of 1,731,000. The following table illustrates the development of Prussia since the beginning of the present century. The figures for 1797 are estimated merely.

Year	Area in Sq. Miles	Population	Average per Sq. Mile	Percentage of Annual Increase
1797	118,000	8,700,000	73·7	—
1816	106,820	10,349,031	96·7	1·0
1831	106,820	13,038,070	122·0	1·7
1858	106,820	17,739,013	166·0	1·3
1861	106,820	18,491,220	173·1	1·4
1867	134,463	23,971,337	177·5	4·8
1871	134,463	24,643,623	182·5	0·65
1875	134,463	25,742,464	191·4	1·04
1880	134,463	27,279,111	202·8	1·24
1885	134,463	28,318,470	210·6	0·76
1890	134,463	29,955,281	223	1·15

Of the total population in 1885, 45 per cent. lived in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 55 per cent. in rural communes.

While the town population increased at the rate of 2·98 per cent. per annum between 1875 and 1880, the country population decreased at the rate of 0·73 per cent. per annum. The town population in 1885 was 19,554,596, showing a rate of increase of 1·74 per cent. per annum since 1880, while the rate of increase in the country districts was only 0·22 per cent. per annum.

The urban and rural population were distributed as follows at the two census periods, 1880 and 1885 :—

Census	No. of Towns	Nos. Rural Communes	Towns and Communes, with 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards			Communes, &c., with less than 2,000 Inhabitants		
			No.	Pop.	Per Ct.	No.	Pop.	Per Ct.
1880	1,287	54,784 ¹	1,615	11,614,385	42·6	53,169	15,664,726	57·4
1885	1,280	55,002 ²	1,648	12,754,674	45·0	53,722	15,563,796	55·0

¹ Including 15,829 separate 'Gutsbezirke.'

² Including 16,403 separate 'Gutsbezirke.'

The urban population was thus distributed in 1885 :—

—	No.	Pop. 1885	—	No.	Pop. 1885
Large towns ¹	12	2,880,293	Small towns	431	3,844,099
Medium „	74	2,639,188	Country „	1,131	3,391,094

¹ See p. 538 for the official signification of these terms.

In 1885 the population included 13,893,604 males and 14,424,866 females—i.e. 103·8 females per 100 males; in 1890 there were 14,702,151 males and 15,253,130 females. With respect to conjugal condition the following was the distribution :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	8,671,958	8,356,978	17,028,936
Married	4,772,862	4,796,510	9,569,372
Widowed	434,293	1,243,044	1,677,337
Divorced or separated	14,491	28,334	42,825

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the table on p. 536, and some particulars as to race on the same page.

In 1885 the number of foreigners (exclusive of other Germans) resident in Prussia was 214,240, of whom 58,827 were Austrians and Hungarians, 43,010 Dutch, 41,066 Russians, 18,178 Danes, 8,204 Swedes and Norwegians, 7,946 British, 6,984 Belgians, 6,903 Americans, 6,853 Swiss, and 4,358 French; in 1890 the number of foreigners was 164,798.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows the movement of the population for the five years 1886-90 :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Still-born	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1886	231,588	1,117,881	43,594	91,933	786,465	321,671
1887	229,999	1,129,073	43,914	92,645	730,225	398,848
1888	233,421	1,133,998	42,780	90,526	708,209	425,789
1889	240,996	1,136,588	42,084	90,413	724,803	411,785
1890	244,657	1,130,120	37,962	87,512	755,105	375,015

In 1890 3·35 per cent. of the total births were still-born, and 7·74 per cent. illegitimate.

The emigration from Prussia by German ports and Antwerp in 1882 was 129,894 ; in 1885, 68,307 ; in 1886, 50,461 ; in 1887, 63,036 ; in 1888, 63,103 ; in 1889, 57,957 ; in 1890, 59,702. The following table, indicating the emigrants from each province in 1890, shows that the northern provinces contribute most largely :—

Posen	11,241	East Prussia	2,015
West Prussia	10,986	Silesia	2,246
Pomerania	8,382	Hesse-Nassau	2,775
Hanover	5,929	Saxony	1,471
Schleswig-Holstein	3,917	Westphalia	2,356
Brandenburg (with Berlin)	4,214	Hohenzollern	97
Rhine	4,037		

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following table gives the population within the present (1890) limits of the 28 principal towns as at the census of December 1, 1890 :—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Berlin	1,578,794	Aachen	103,470
Breslau	335,186	Halle on Saale	101,401
Cologne (Köln)	281,681	Dortmund	89,663
Magdeburg	202,234	Essen	78,706
Frankfort-on-Main	179,985	Charlottenburg	76,859
Hanover	163,593	Kassel	72,477
Königsberg	161,666	Erfurt	72,360
Düsseldorf	144,642	Posen	69,627
Altona	143,249	Kiel	69,172
Elberfeld	125,899	Wiesbaden	64,670
Danzig	120,338	Görlitz	62,135
Stettin	116,228	Duisburg	59,285
Barmen	116,144	Frankfort-on-Oder	55,738
Krefeld	105,376	Potsdam	54,125

Religion.

Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Protestants, and rather over one-third Roman Catholics. The numbers and proportions of the different creeds at the census of 1885 were as follows:—Protestants, 18,244,405, or 64·4 per cent.; Roman Catholics, 9,621,763, or 33·9 per cent.; other Christians, 82,030, or ·29 per cent.; Jews, 366,575, or 1·29 per cent.; others and unknown, 3,697. In 1890 there were 19,230,376 Protestants, 10,252,807 Roman Catholics, 95,349 other Christians, 372,058 Jews, and 4,691 others and unknown. Protestants are in a decided majority in the provinces of Schleswig-Holstein, Pomerania, Brandenburg, Saxony, Berlin, Hanover, East Prussia, and Hesse-Nassau (from 98 to 70·3 per cent.); Roman Catholics are in the majority in Hohenzollern (95 per cent.), Rhineland (71), Posen (66), Silesia (52), Westphalia (52), and West Prussia (50). Jews are most numerous in Berlin (4·8 per cent.), Posen (3), Hesse-Nassau (2·7), West Prussia (1·7), and Silesia (1·2).

The Evangelical or Protestant Church is the State Church, and since 1817 has consisted of a fusion of the Lutheran and Calvinistic bodies, from which, however, there are still a few dissenters. It is governed by 'consistories,' or boards appointed by Government, one for each province. There are also synods in most circles and provinces, and general synods representing the *old* provinces only. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces. In the Upper Rhenish ecclesiastical province it is fixed by a concordat between the Government and Pope Pius VII. In every part of the Monarchy the Crown has reserved to itself a control over the election of bishops and priests. There were in 1880, 9,146 Protestant ministers and 8,300 Roman Catholic priests, besides 300 monks and 4,600 nuns. The higher Catholic clergy are paid by the State, the Prince Bishop of Breslau receiving 34,000 marks a year, and the other bishops about 22,700 marks. The incomes of the parochial clergy mostly arise from endowments. In the budget of 1888-89 the sum of 3,928,883 marks is set down as direct expenditure in Evangelical Churches, and 1,297,306 marks for the Catholic Church.

Instruction.

Education in Prussia is general and compulsory. Every town, or community in town or country, must maintain a school supported by local rates, supplemented by the State, and administered by the local authorities, who are elected by the citizens, and called aldermen or town councillors. All parents are compelled to send their children to one of these elementary schools, in which all fees are now abolished. No compulsion exists in reference to a higher educational institution than elementary schools, but parents who send more than one child to any school supported by the community have, in many cases, a reduction made in the charge, and a limited number of pupils whose parents cannot

afford to pay the full rate either enjoy this reduction or are admitted entirely free, at the discretion of the authorities.¹ The school age is from 6 to 14 years, and the number of children of that age in 1885 was returned at 5,240,016.

The following table gives the educational statistics of Prussia:—

—	No.	Teaching Staff	Students or Pupils
Universities (1889-90)	11	1,224	13,715
Gymnasias and Progymnasias (1889-90)	308	5,021	91,458
Realgymnasias, Realprogymnasias, and Higher Realschulen (1889-90)	182	2,492	46,003
Realschulen and Higher Bürgerschulen (1889-90)	50	796	18,896
Public elementary schools (1886)	34,016	65,933	4,838,247
Private " " "	248	446	8,763
Middle schools (public) " "	576	4,589	134,937
" " (private) " "	961	6,120	68,373
Public normal schools (1888)	116	833	9,093

The number of elementary schools in Prussia in 1822 was 20,440 ; in 1843, 23,646 ; in 1864, 25,056 ; in 1878, 31,963 ; and in 1886, 34,016.

There are also 3 technical high schools, 2 forestry schools, 2 technical mining schools, 2 agricultural high schools, with agricultural institutes connected with universities, 2 veterinary high schools, 175 other schools for various aspects of agriculture, besides other special schools and State establishments for art and music.

The Universities, all the high schools, some of the Gymnasias, Realgymnasias, and similar schools, as also all the normal schools, are maintained and administered by the Government, while all the other scholastic institutions are supported by the community, under control of the Government. (For number of professors, teachers, and students at each of the Universities of Prussia in 1889, see table on p. 541.)

The whole of the educational establishments in Prussia are under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, but there is a local supervision for every province. The administration of each of these, as far as regards the *Regierungs-Bezirke*, is vested in a President, who is the head of the Civil Government (*Regierung*). But as far as provinces are concerned, the administration of the affairs of the Protestant Church is vested in the hands of the Consistorium, under co-operation with the Governments in respect of church-building affairs ; while the management of the higher (secondary) schools and the normal schools belongs to the Provincial Schul-Collegium, under the supervision of the Oberpräsident, who is the head of the Civil Government of the province. The Consistorium, which has no jurisdiction in the school administration, and the Provincial Schul-Collegium are separate provincial authorities, not sections of the same authority. As a general rule, the administration of school funds provided by the State is under the control of the Civil Government, which likewise takes upon itself nearly the whole management of the lower and elementary schools, while the Schul-Collegium is responsible for the higher schools, for the general system of instruction and discipline therein, the proper selection of school books, the ex-

¹ The system of secondary education common to Prussia and the rest of Germany is described on p. 539.

amination and appointment of masters, and the examination of those who leave school for the Universities.

According to the Constitution of 1850, all persons are at liberty to teach, or to form establishments for instruction, provided they can prove to the authorities their moral, scientific, and technical qualifications. But private as well as public establishments for education are placed under the superintendence of the Minister of Public Instruction, while all public teachers are considered State servants.

In the budget of 1890-91 the sum of 61,459,503 marks was set down for instruction of all categories. Of this amount 60,622,143 marks are ordinary or permanent expenditure. On the ordinary expenditure there were allotted to Universities, 7,732,303 marks; higher institutions, 5,734,960 marks; elementary instruction, 55,822,316 marks; technical schools of the upper and lower grade, 5,726,879 marks.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

Prussia contains 15 *Oberlandesgerichte* (see *Germania Emipica*, p. 541). The *Oberlandesgericht* at Berlin is called the *Kammergericht*, and serves as an ultimate appeal court for summary convictions: though for all cases the court of final instance is the *Reichsgericht* at Leipzig. The prosecution in all criminal cases is conducted by *Staatsanwälte*, or public prosecutors, paid by the State. In 1889 there were 228,038 criminal convictions in Prussia, or 112·8 for every 10,000 inhabitants above the age of twelve. In 1885, 528,257 persons, with 425,035 dependents, received public poor-relief: i.e. 3·36 per cent. of the population were paupers. The following table shows the criminal (1889) and pauper (1885) statistics for the different provinces:—

Provinces	Criminals		Paupers		
	Persons Convicted	Per 10,000 Inhab.	Heads of Families and Solitaires	Dependents	Total per Cent.
East Prussia . . .	24,289	174·0	45,349	33,132	4·00
West Prussia . . .	17,122	176·4	31,373	23,100	3·86
Berlin (City). . .	13,947	131·4	55,083	32,124	6·63
Brandenburg. . .	17,172	102·3	36,536	25,483	2·64
Pomerania . . .	10,909	103·3	28,038	22,305	3·34
Posen . . .	20,303	173·2	27,106	23,910	2·97
Silesia . . .	40,783	137·5	74,406	53,854	3·11
Saxony . . .	17,357	99·7	32,616	25,628	2·30
Schleswig-Holstein	7,504	91·4	25,314	17,634	3·73
Hanover . . .	13,088	84·1	30,507	23,011	2·46
Westphalia . . .	11,157	72·4	31,777	32,565	2·91
Hesse-Nassau . . .	10,047	88·8	25,962	17,770	2·74
Rhineland . . .	24,013	77·9	83,075	93,628	4·06
Hohenzollern . . .	347	72·9	1,115	891	3·00

From these figures it will be seen that there is little or no local connection between the highest or lowest returns of paupers and criminals.

Finance.

The following table gives the revenue and expenditure during each of the six years ending March 31 from 1886 to 1891;

1886, 1887, and 1888 being the final accounts, 1889 and 1890 being revenue accounts, and 1891 the budget estimates:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Marks	Marks		Marks	Marks
1886	1,441,532,487	1,376,373,993	1889	1,741,042,432	1,604,946,401
1887	1,473,893,027	1,404,741,230	1890	1,959,908,747	1,831,772,073
1888	1,614,333,929	1,505,688,339	1891	1,591,613,142	1,591,613,142

The estimates of public revenue and expenditure submitted by the Government to the Chambers are always prepared to show an even balance, without surplus or deficit. In the budget estimates for the year ending March 31, 1892, the sources of revenue and expenditure were given as follows:—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Marks		Marks
Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests:—		<i>A. Working Expenses:—</i>	
Domains and forests	83,870,984	Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests	41,116,430
Various	2,000,150	" " Finance	47,227,690
Total	85,871,134	Ministry of Public Works:—	
Ministry of Finance:—		Administration of mines, &c.	118,984,978
Direct taxes	171,166,000	" " railways	557,796,583
Indirect taxes	72,532,000	Total working expenditure	765,125,681
Lottery	8,266,500	<i>B. Charges on Consolidated Fund:—</i>	
Marine Bank	2,350,000	Addition to 'Kronotation' of the King	8,000,000
Mint	290,420	Interest of public debt, inclusive railway debt	224,632,539
Total Ministry of Finance	254,604,920	Sinking fund of debt	37,109,497
Ministry of Public Works:—		Annuities, management, &c.	2,277,812
Produce of mines, iron furnaces, and salt works	140,059,612	Chamber of Lords	176,490
State railways	931,051,445	" " Deputies	1,211,770
Total Ministry of Public Works	1,071,111,057	Contribution to imperial funds	188,611,473
Dotations, and Finance Administration:—		Appanages, annuities, indemnities, &c.	103,604,693
Dotations	203,695	Total charges on Consolidated Fund	565,624,274
General Finance Administration	237,976,777	<i>C. Administrative Expenditure:—</i>	
Total Dotations, &c.	238,180,472	Ministry of Finance	59,236,110
State Administration:—		" " Public Works	21,609,892
Ministry of State	1,593,501	" " Commerce and Industry	5,279,567
Foreign Office	4,600	" " Justice	89,446,550
Ministry of Finance	2,694,266	" " the Interior	47,369,896
" " Commerce and Industry	1,414,616	" " Agriculture, Domains, and Forests	15,546,937
" " Justice	53,117,300	" " Public Worship and Instruction	96,984,604
" " the Interior	3,892,341	" " State	4,105,188
" " Public Works	1,902,885	" " Foreign Affairs	524,500
" " Agriculture, &c.	3,612,277	" " War	126,252
" " Public Worship and Instruction	2,835,030	Total administrative expenditure	340,229,496
" " War	350	Total ordinary expenditure	1,070,979,451
Total State Administration	71,067,166	Extraordinary expenditure	49,855,298
Total estimated revenue	1,720,834,749	Total expenditure	1,720,834,749

The total expenditure amounts to a little more than 2*l.* 10*s.* per head of population. The direct taxes amount to 5*s.* 6*d.* per head. The income-tax averages about 1*s.* 5*d.* per head of population. The other direct taxes are a land tax, a house tax, a class tax, and a trading tax.

The expenditure for the army and navy is not entered in the budget of Prussia, but forms part of the budget of the Empire.

The public debt of the Kingdom, inclusive of the provinces annexed in 1866, was, according to the budget of 1891-92, as follows :—

—	Amount	Sinking Fund
	Marks	Marks
National debt bearing interest :		
State Treasury Bills	54,022,500	6,747,264
Consolidated debt at 4 per cent.	3,592,667,850	—
" " 3½ per cent.	1,891,575,900	—
" " 3 per cent.	65,000,000	—
Non-consolidated loans	13,839,900	3,395,019
Preference loan of 1855	8,400,000	2,122,500
War debt of the Kurmark and Neumark	644,274	162,754
State railway debt	179,234,009	2,749,548
Debt of provinces annexed in 1866	29,398,171	3,286,936
Total national debt	5,834,782,604	18,464,321

The charges for interest, amortisation, and management of the debt amounted to 263,487,324 marks in the financial year 1891-92.

The debt amounts to over 9*l.* 3*s.* per head of population, and the annual charge to almost 9*s.* per head. The clear income from the State railways alone in 1889-90 would much more than pay for the yearly interest, amortisation, and management of the debt.

Army.

The military organisation of the Kingdom, dating from the year 1814, is based on the principle that every man, capable of bearing arms, shall receive military instruction and enter the army for a certain number of years. The conditions of service have been already described under *German Empire*.

The peace strength of the Prussian contingent of the Imperial army was given as follows in the budget estimates of 1891-92 :—

—	Officers, Surgeons, &c.	Men	Horses
Infantry of the Line	9,793	245,225	—
Riflemen, or 'Jäger'	364	8,339	—
Bezirks-Kommandos	411	4,003	—
Cavalry	2,489	51,201	50,082
Artillery (field and fortress)	3,053	50,853	20,666
Engineers	552	9,920	—
Military Train, &c.	2,553	7,300	3,192
Total	19,215	376,841	73,940

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The table on p. 536, showing the division of the population of Germany according to occupations, indicates which branches are of most importance in Prussia. About one-half, or twelve millions, of the inhabitants are dependent upon agriculture as sole or chief occupation. Of the total area 20,853,532 hectares are productively occupied by crops or forests. On June 5, 1882, the number and areas of separate farms were as follows:—

Under 1 hectare	1-10 hectares	10-100 hectares	Above 100 hectares	Total
1,456,724	1,178,625	653,941	24,991	3,040,196

These farms supported a population of 11,678,383, of whom 4,625,893 were actively engaged in agriculture. The areas under the chief crops and the yield in metric tons per hectare in 1890-91 and the annual average yield for the period 1878-90 are as follows:—

	1890-91		Average Yield 1878-90
	Hectares	Yield	
Wheat	1,121,856	1·34	1·24
Rye	4,416,759	0·89	0·90
Barley	880,276	1·18	1·15
Oats	2,566,150	1·14	1·06
Potatoes	1,980,460	7·16	7·53
Hay	3,291,970	2·25	2·19

The largest wheat-crops are grown in Silesia, Rhineland, and East Prussia; rye is a common crop all over the Kingdom; barley is produced in greatest quantities in Silesia and Saxony; and oats in Silesia, Rhineland, Saxony, and other northern provinces. Silesia, Brandenburg, and Posen produce the most potatoes.

In 1889-90 Prussia contained 315 establishments engaged in the manufacture of beet-root sugar, which consumed 7,809,869 metric tons of beet-root in the production of 930,401 tons of raw sugar, 191,686 tons of molasses, and 24,239 tons of other products. In 1889-90 there were 6,577 breweries in action in Prussia, which brewed 22,285,241 hectolitres of beer, or 75 litres per head of the population.

In 1889-90 there were 6,203 distilleries in operation, which produced 2,622,401 hectolitres of alcohol.

II. MINERALS.

The mineral riches of Prussia are very considerable. The coal-mines especially have developed greatly during the last half-century. The coal raised in Prussia amounts to 93 per cent. of the total coal produced in Germany, and is found mostly in Silesia, Westphalia, and the Rhine Province; lignite being mainly worked in Saxony. The output of coal increased from 17,571,581 tons

in 1848 to 61,436,991 tons in 1889, and the output of lignite in the same time from 8,118,553 tons to 14,205,047 tons.

Considerable quantities of iron are also raised in Prussia, chiefly in the Rhine Province, Westphalia, Silesia, Hanover, and Hesse-Nassau. The following table shows the quantities (in metric tons) and the values (in marks) of the coal and iron ore raised, and of the pig-iron produced in 1889-90:—

	1889		1890	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Coal . . .	61,436,991	332,581,059	64,373,816	479,523,814
Lignite . . .	14,205,047	35,328,133	15,468,434	39,871,250
Iron ore . . .	4,375,283	31,424,390	4,243,399	31,599,880
Pig iron . . .	3,218,719	163,746,028	3,288,369	196,510,082

Prussia yields about one-half (139,056 tons in 1890) of the world's annual production of zinc: and copper (21,779 tons) and lead (91,135 tons) are also found. The total value of the mining products in 1890 was 627,485,034 marks.

Commerce

The trade of Prussia forms an important part of the general trade of the German customs district (Zollverein), which now includes the whole of the Empire. This is carried on through the various ports of the Baltic and North Seas, through many navigable rivers and canals, and an extensive network of roads, railways, and telegraphs. There are 82 chambers and corporations of commerce in the large towns of the Kingdom. The most important commercial towns are Berlin, Königsberg, Danzig, Stettin, Posen, Breslau, Magdeburg, Altona, Hanover, Frankfort-on-Main, Cologne, Elberfeld, and Barmen. There are no separate statistics for the trade of Prussia; it is included in that of Germany, which is given on p. 556, *et seq.*

Internal Communications.

The railway system of Prussia is extensive and complete. In May, 1891, the length of the system open for traffic was as follows:—

Railways	Length in Eng. miles.
1. Owned or administered by the State	15,731
2. Owned and administered by private companies	1,028
Total	16,759

In 1878 the lines owned by the State had a length of only 3,066 miles, while those owned by private companies extended to 11,066 miles.

The whole of the railways of Prussia will in time become national property. As will be seen from the budget statement, a very large revenue is derived by the State from the railways.

REUSS-GREIZ, REUSS-SCHLEIZ, SAXE-ALTENBURG, SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, and SAXE-MEININGEN. For these see under **THURINGIAN STATES.**

SAXE-WEIMAR.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-WEIMAR.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Karl Alexander, born June 24, 1818; the son of Grand-duke Karl Friedrich and of Grand-duchess Marie, daughter of the late Czar Paul I. of Russia. Succeeded his father July 8, 1853; married October 8, 1842, to *Sophie*, born April 8, 1824, daughter of the late King Willem II. of the Netherlands. *Offspring*:—I. Prince *Karl August*, heir-apparent, born July 31, 1844; married August 26, 1873, to Princess Pauline, born July 25, 1852, eldest daughter of Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, of which union there are offspring, (1) Wilhelm Ernest, born June 10, 1876, and (2) Bernhard, born April 18, 1878. II. Princess *Maria*, born January 20, 1849; married February 6, 1876, to Prince Heinrich VII., of Reuss-Schleiz-Köstritz. III. Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 28, 1854; married Nov. 6, 1886, to Johann, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Cousins of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince *Eduard*, born October 11, 1823, the son of the late Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar; major-general in the British army; married Nov. 27, 1851, to Lady Augusta Catherine, born Jan. 14, 1827, daughter of the fifth Duke of Richmond.

II. Prince *Hermann*, born August 4, 1825, brother of the preceding; married June 17, 1851, to Princess Augusta, born October 4, 1826, youngest daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Württemberg, of which union there are offspring six children.

The family of the Grand-duke stands at the head of the Ernestine or elder line of the princely houses of Saxony, which include Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; while the younger, or Albertine line, is represented by the Kings of Saxony. In the event of the Albertine line becoming extinct, the Grand-duke of Weimar would ascend the Saxon throne. Saxe-Weimar was formed into an independent Principality in 1640, and Eisenach was joined to it in 1644. After a temporary subdivision the Principality was finally united into a compact whole under Ernest Augustus (1728-1748), who introduced the principle of primogeniture. On entering the Confederation of the Rhine, the Principality (*Fürstenthum*) became a Duchy (*Herzogthum*). At the Congress of Vienna a considerable increase of territory, together with the title of Grand-duke, was awarded to Duke Karl August, known as a patron of German literature.

The Grand-duke has a large private fortune, part of which he obtained in dowry with his consort, Princess Sophie of the Netherlands. He has also a civil list of 930,000 marks, or 46,000*l.*, amounting to nearly one-seventh of the revenues of Saxe-Weimar.

Constitution and Revenue.

The Constitution of the Grand-duchy was granted May 5, 1816; but slightly altered by the law of October 15, 1850. It was the first liberal Constitution granted in Germany. According to this charter the legislative power is vested in a House of Parliament of one Chamber. It is composed of 31 members, of whom one is chosen by the noble landowners; four by other landowners having a yearly income of from 3,000 marks upwards; five by

other persons of the same income; and twenty-one by the other inhabitants. The first-mentioned ten deputies are elected directly, the remaining twenty-one indirectly. All citizens over twenty-five years of age have the franchise. The Chamber meets every three years. The executive, acting under the orders of the Grand-duke, but responsible to the representatives of the country, is divided into three departments.

The budget is granted by the Chamber for a period of three years. That from 1890 to 1892 comprises an annual income and an annual expenditure of 7,696,040 marks. The State forests yield a large income, while there is a graduated tax on all incomes, the estimates for which are based on a total income for the population of 82,371,600 marks. The public debt amounted to 5,724,813 marks on January 1, 1891. The debt is more than covered by the productive capital of the State.

Area and Population.

The Grand-duchy has an area of 1,388 English square miles, and consists of the three detached districts of Weimar, Eisenach, and Neustadt, to which belong also 24 smaller exclaves. The population was 292,933 in 1875: 309,577 in 1880; 313,946 on December 1, 1885; 326,091 on December 1, 1890. During the years from 1875 to 1880 the increase was at the rate of 1·10 per cent. per annum, 0·28 in 1880-85, 0·77 in 1885-90. Of the population in 1890, 157,905 were males and 168,186 females: *i.e.* 106·5 females per 100 males. Foreigners numbered 1,326. Marriages, 1890, 2,609; births, 11,066; deaths, 7,521; surplus of births, 3,545. Among the births 402 (3·63 per cent.) were still-born, and 1,128 (10·2 per cent.) illegitimate.

In 1890, 37 per cent. of the population lived in towns with 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 63 per cent. in rural communes. The town of Weimar, capital and largest town of the Grand-duchy, had 24,546 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1890. The number of emigrants in 1883-90 was as follows:—

1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
1,002	661	424	267	354	368	137	97

Religion, Instruction, Justice, and Crime.

In 1890 Saxe-Weimar contained 312,738 Protestants (95·9 per cent.), 11,641 Catholics (3·6 per cent.), 418 other Christians, 1,252 Jews, and 42 unclassified.

The University at Jena (see *Germany*, p. 541) is common to the four Saxon Duchies. The public schools in the Grand-duchy at the close of 1889-90 were as follows:—

Schools	No.	Teachers	Pupils
Elementary schools	459	846	54,137
Gymnasias	3	50	767
Realgymnasias	2	27	499
Höhere Bürgerschulen (2 private) .	4	47	540
Normal schools	2	36	158
Drawing schools	2	6	411
Deaf-mute and blind asylum . .	1	11	65

Saxe-Weimar contains two Landgerichte, while the district of Neustadt is subject to the jurisdiction of the Landgericht at Gera. The Oberlandesgericht at Jena is a common court of appeal for the four Saxon Duchies, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, the two Reuss Principalities, and parts of Prussia. In 1888, 2,010 persons, *i.e.* 89·1 per 10,000 inhabitants above the age of 12, were convicted of crime in Saxe-Weimar. In 1885, 4,198 persons, with 2,601 dependents, received public poor relief, *i.e.* 21·66 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Production.

Nearly one-half of the population are supported by agriculture, and 224,625 hectares, or nearly two-thirds of the entire area, are cultivated. The number of separate agricultural tenements on June 5, 1882, was as follows:—

Under 1 Heet.	1-10 Heet.	10-100 Heet.	Over 100 Heet.	Total
14,632	19,408	6,016	147	40,203

These farms supported a population of 132,057, of whom 55,417 were actively engaged in agriculture.

There were 193 miles of railway in 1891.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Edward Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Consul-General.—Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXONY.

(KÖNIGREICH SACHSEN.)

Reigning King.

Albert, born April 23, 1828; eldest son of King Johann and of Queen Amalie, daughter of King Maximilian I. of Bavaria. Educated for a military career, and entered the army of Saxony 1843, and of the Confederate States of Northern Germany 1867. Commander of the German army of the Meuse in the war against France, 1870-71. Nominated field-marshal in the German army 1871. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, October 29, 1873. Married June 18, 1853, to Queen *Caroline*, born August 5, 1833, daughter of Prince Gustav of Vasa.

Sister and Brother of the King.

I. Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 4, 1830; married April 22, 1850, to Prince Ferdinand of Sardinia; widow February 10, 1855.

II. Prince *Georg*, Duke of Saxony, born August 8, 1832; married May 11, 1859, to Infanta Maria Anna, born July 21, 1843 (died February 5, 1884), daughter of King Ferdinand of Portugal. Nominated field-marshal in the German army June 15, 1888. Offspring of the union are six children:—1. Princess Matilde, born March 19, 1863. 2. Prince Friedrich August, born May 25, 1865; married November 5, 1891, to Princess Luise of Tuscany. 3. Princess Maria Josefa, born May 31, 1867; married October 2, 1886, to Archduke Otto of Austria. 4. Prince Johann Georg, born July 10, 1869.

5. Prince Max, born November 17, 1870. 6. Prince Albert, born February 25, 1875.

The royal house of Saxony counts amongst the oldest reigning families in Europe. It gave an emperor to Germany as early as the beginning of the tenth century; but the house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented at this moment by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Weimar; while the younger, the Albertine line, lives in the rulers of the Kingdom of Saxony. In 1806 the Elector Friedrich Augustus III. (1763-1827), on entering the Confederation of the Rhine, assumed the title of King of Saxony, which was confirmed in 1815. The following were the predecessors of the present King:—

Friedrich August I.	(1763) 1806-1827
Antony	1827-1836
Friedrich August II.	1836-1854
Johann	1854-1873

King Albert has a civil list of 2,940,000 marks per annum. Exclusive of this sum are the appanages, or dotations of the princes and princesses, amounting annually to (1890-91) 366,779 marks. The formerly royal domains consisting chiefly of extensive forests, became, in 1830, the property of the State.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Saxony dates from September 4, 1831; but has undergone alterations and modifications by the laws of June 19, 1846; March 31, 1849; May 5, 1851; November 27, 1860; October 19, 1861; December 3, 1868; and October 12, 1874. According to the terms of the Constitution, the crown is hereditary in the male line; but, at the extinction of the latter, also in the female line. The sovereign comes of age at the completed eighteenth year, and, during his minority, the nearest heir to the throne takes the regency. The legislature is jointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the blood royal; the proprietors of mediatised domains, now held by five owners; twelve deputies elected by the owners of other nobiliar estates; ten noble proprietors and five other members without restriction nominated by the King for life; the burgomasters of eight towns; and the superintendents and deputies of four collegiate institutions, of the University of Leipzig, and of the Roman Catholic chapter of St. Peter at Bautzen. The Lower Chamber is made up of thirty-five deputies of towns and forty-five representatives of rural communes. The qualification for a seat in the Upper House, as well as the right of election to the same, is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 3,000 marks a year; which qualification, however, is not required by the *ex-officio* deputies of chapters and universities. To be a member of the Lower House, no fixed income is required; and electors are all men above twenty-five years of age who pay three marks annual land-tax or other direct contributions, or who own land with a dwelling-house. The members of both Houses, with the exception of the hereditary and certain of the *ex-officio* members, are each allowed 12 marks per day during the sittings of Parliament, and an allowance for travelling expenses. Both Houses have the right to make propositions for new laws. No taxes can be made, levied, or altered without the sanction of both Chambers.

The executive is in the King and a Council of Ministers, namely, the Ministers of Justice, of Finance, of the Interior, of War, of Foreign Affairs, of Education, and Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Area and Population.

Saxony has an area of 5,787 English square miles. The following table shows the area and population of the whole and of each of the four Kreishauptmannschaften, or chief governmental divisions :—

Kreishauptmannschaften	Area, English Sq. Miles	Population.		Density per Sq. Mile
		Dec. 1885.	Dec. 1890	
Dresden	1,674	860,558	950,454	567·7
Leipzig	1,378	774,036	869,371	630·9
Bautzen. . . .	953	356,560	370,690	388·8
Zwickau	1,782	1,190,849	1,309,998	735·3
Total	5,787	3,182,003	3,500,513	604·9

In 1815, when the Kingdom received its present limits, the population was 1,178,802. The growth of the population since the first satisfactory census is illustrated in the following table :—

Year	Population	Density per Sq. Mile	Annual Increase per Cent.	Year	Population	Density per Sq. Mile	Annual Increase per Cent.
1834	1,595,668	272	—	1875	2,760,586	471	1·99
1846	1,836,433	313	1·3	1880	2,972,805	507	1·54
1855	2,039,176	348	1·2	1885	3,182,003	543	1·41
1864	2,337,192	399	1·6	1890	3,500,513	598	2·00
1871	2,556,244	436	1·3				

Of the total population in 1890, 1,594,562, or 45·6 per cent., live in towns, and the remainder, 54·4 per cent., in rural communes.

The urban population increased in 1871–75 at the rate of 15·1 per cent. ; 1875–80, 14·7 per cent. ; 1880–85, 12·3 per cent. ; and 1885–90, 12·15 per cent. The rural population increased in 1871–75 at the rate of only 0·8 per cent. ; and 1880–85, 0·02 per cent. ; in 1875–80 it decreased 0·4 per cent. ; 1885–90, 8·28 per cent.

The population in 1885 included 1,542,405 males, and 1,639,598 females, *i.e.* 106·3 females per 100 males. The conjugal condition of the population was as follows :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	925,173	922,684	1,847,857
Married	572,195	573,570	1,145,765
Widowed	42,291	137,560	179,851
Divorced or separated. .	2,746	5,784	8,530

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the table on page 536. Besides the German population, Saxony contains (1885) 49,916

Wends, most of them in the district of Bautzen. In 1885 there were (besides other Germans) 48,126 foreigners.

The movement of the population is illustrated by the following table :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1885	29,286	137,935	5,083	18,040	95,851	42,084
1886	29,849	141,825	5,294	18,406	101,473	40,352
1887	30,153	142,677	5,311	18,388	93,640	49,037
1888	30,327	145,697	5,506	18,384	92,387	53,310
1889	31,790	147,978	5,339	18,661	95,331	52,647

The emigration from Saxony, embarking at German and Dutch ports, was as follows :—

1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
6,281	4,636	2,885	2,388	2,434	2,297	2,367	2,577

There were, in December, 1890, eleven towns with a population, according to the provisional results of the census, of more than 20,000, namely :—

Leipzig ¹	.	.	.	353,272	Zittau	.	.	.	25,394
Dresden	.	.	.	276,085	Glauchau	.	.	.	23,404
Chemnitz	.	.	.	138,955	Meerane	.	.	.	22,429
Plauen	.	.	.	47,008	Zautzen	.	.	.	21,517
Zwickau	.	.	.	44,202	Reichenbach	.	.	.	21,498
Freiberg	.	.	.	28,954					

Religion.

Although the royal family is Roman Catholic in religion, the vast majority of the inhabitants of Saxony are Protestants. The distribution of the different creeds was as follows in 1885 :—Protestants, 3,075,961, or 96·6 per cent. ; Roman Catholics, 87,762, or 2·76 per cent. ; other Christians, 10,263, or ·32 per cent. ; Jews, 7,755, or ·24 per cent. ; unclassified, 262. In 1887 the Kingdom contained 1,286 Moravian Brethren or Herrnhuter, mostly at Herrnhut, the chief seat of this sect. Catholic Apostolics number 2,540 and 'Old Catholics' 2,166. The head of the State (Protestant) Church are the ministers 'in evangelicis.' The chief governing body is the Landes-Consistorium or National Consistory at Dresden : and it also has a representative Synod (*Synode*) with 29 clerical and 35 lay members. Ecclesiastically the Kingdom is divided into 960 parishes.

Instruction.

The Kingdom is divided into 28 school-inspection districts. At the end of 1890 there were in Saxony 2,171 public Protestant and 39 Roman Catholic common schools (*Volksschulen*), 77 private and chapter schools, and 1943 advanced common schools (*Fortbildungsschulen*), or altogether 4,230 common

¹ With suburbs incorporated in 1891.

schools, with a total attendance of 670,354. In addition there were 1 polytechnic at Dresden, 2 Landesschulen, 15 Gymnasias, 10 Realgymnasias, 22 Realschulen, 19 seminaries, and 2 high girls' schools and 6 private high schools —altogether 77 educational establishments, with a total attendance of 17,906, exclusive of the University and a large number of industrial, commercial, agricultural, musical, and art institutes.

The University of Leipzig, founded in 1409, and attended in the summer of 1891 by 3,242 students, is the third largest in Germany.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

Saxony has one Oberlandesgericht, at Dresden, 7 Landgerichte, and 103 Amtsgerichte. (See *German Empire*, p. 532.) The Reichsgericht has its seat at Leipzig. In 1888 20,051 persons, or 88 per 10,000 of the population over 12 years of age, were convicted of crime. The number in 1885 was 20,521, in 1886 20,437, and in 1887 20,277. In 1889, 8,566 persons (5 per cent. females) were punished as beggars or vagrants.

In 1890, 52,869 persons or 1·51 per cent. received public poor relief. In 1885, 53,190 persons, with 35,412 dependents (in all 2·78 per cent. of the population) received public poor relief.

Finance.

The financial period extends over a term of two years. In the financial accounts, both the revenue and expenditure are divided into 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary,' the latter representing disbursements for public works. The budget estimate for the two years 1890-91 was 92,620,414 marks, and was balanced by the expenditure; there was also an extraordinary revenue and expenditure of 31,384,450 marks. More than one-half of the total revenue is derived from domains, forests, and State railways. The net revenue from railways alone amounted in 1891 to 30,434,835 marks. The chief branch of expenditure is that of interest and sinking fund of the public debt, amounting to 31,237,682 marks for the years 1890 and 1891.

The public debt amounted in 1891 to 631,967,250 marks. The debt was incurred almost entirely for the establishment and purchase of a network of railways and telegraphs, and the promotion of other works of public utility. The total capital invested in State railways at the end of 1889 was 650,199,463 marks.

The total income of all classes of the population in 1890 was estimated at 1,495,910,639 marks.

Production and Industry.

Saxony is, in proportion to its size, the busiest industrial State in the Empire, rivalled only by the leading industrial provinces of Prussia. Textile manufactures form the leading branch of industry, but mining and metal-working are also important. Agriculture supported directly and indirectly little more than a sixth of the population in 1885.

In 1890, of the total area, 977,274 hectares were under cultivation, viz. :— 797,616 hectares (81·63 per cent.) arable and garden; 172,150 hectares (17·60 per cent.) meadow; 6,797 hectares (0·69 per cent.) pasture; 711 hectares (0·08 per cent.) vineyard; besides 409,120 hectares (1883) under wood, of which 175,077 belonged (1890) to the State. The number of separate farms on June 5, 1882, was as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
94,783	69,171	28,209	758	192,921

These farms supported a population of 578,592, of whom 285,414 were actively engaged in agriculture.

The areas (in hectares) under the chief crops, and the yield per hectare in metric tons (of 1,000 kilogrammes) at the undernoted dates were as follows :—

	Area		Yield in metric tons		
	1888	1890	1888	1890	Aver. 1878-89
Wheat . .	50,500	51,256	1.71	1.95	1.64
Rye . .	212,104	213,567	1.21	1.33	1.31
Barley . .	32,652	31,090	1.51	1.54	1.48
Oats . .	183,233	187,492	1.56	1.66	1.51
Potatoes .	118,846	118,778	10.25	9.59	10.08
Hay, &c. .	171,763	172,150	2.64	3.13	3.16

On December 1, 1890, the factory hands in Saxony were returned at 369,258, of whom 245,896 were males and 123,362 females : 146,484 were engaged in the textile industry, 46,990 in the manufacture of machinery and tools, 39,512 in industries connected with stone and earth, and 25,919 in those connected with paper and leather. The total number of factories and industrial establishments was 13,386, of which 5,039 had steam power. The following shows the mining statistics for the years 1885-89 :—

Coal Mines					Other Mines				Total		
Year	No. of Mines	Hands	Production in metric tons		Value in 1,000 marks	No. of Mines	Hands	Pro-duce in 1,000 marks	No. of Mines	Hands	Pro-duce in 1,000 marks
			Coal	Lignite							
1885	169	21,008	4,150,235	731,796	31,796	140	8,294	5,619	309	29,297	37,415
1886	159	21,595	4,248,144	733,918	34,443	137	8,053	5,327	296	29,648	39,770
1887	158	21,706	4,263,112	766,732	37,453	131	7,673	5,099	289	29,379	42,492
1888	153	21,387	4,358,825	839,968	38,999	132	7,408	5,095	285	28,795	44,094
1889	145	22,281	4,234,713	849,521	40,353	130	7,169	4,990	175	29,450	45,343

In 1889 the Saxon iron-foundries produced 177,489 metric tons of finished iron, representing a value of 31,799,983 marks. In 1889-90, 755 breweries produced 4,381,459 hectolitres of beer; and 619 distilleries consumed 129,961,000 kilogrammes of raw material in the manufacture of spirits.

Communications.

In 1891 there were 1,624 miles of railway in Saxony, all owned by the State.
British Minister.—George Strachey.
British Consul-General.—Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.)

Reigning Prince.

Adolf, born Aug. 1, 1817, the son of Prince Georg; succeeded his father Nov. 21, 1860; married, Oct. 25, 1824, to Princess *Hermine*, born Sept. 29, 1827, daughter of the late Prince *Georg* of Waldeck.—*Offspring*:—I. Princess *Hermine*, born Oct. 5, 1845; married, Feb. 16, 1876, to Maximilian, Duke of Württemberg, who died 28 July, 1888. II. Prince *Georg*, born Oct. 10, 1846; married, April 16, 1882, to Maria Anna, Duchess of Saxony; offspring: *Adolf*, born Feb. 23, 1883; *Moritz* born March 11, 1884; *Ernst Wolrad*, born April 19, 1887. III. Prince *Hermann*, born May 19, 1848. IV. Princess *Ida*, born July 28, 1852; married Oct. 8, 1872, to Heinrich XXII. of Reuss-Greiz. V. Prince *Otto*, born Sept. 13, 1854. VI. Prince *Adolf*, born July 20, 1859; married, June 16, 1890, to Princess Victoria of Prussia, daughter of the late Emperor Friedrich III. The reigning house of Lippe is descended from a count of the same name who lived in the sixteenth century.

Constitution and Finance.

The Principality has a Constitution, dated November 17, 1868, under which there is a legislative Diet of 15 members, two of whom are appointed by the Prince, one nominated by the nobility, one by the clergy, one by certain functionaries, and the rest elected by the people. To the Prince belongs part of the legislative and all the executive authority.

For the financial year 1890-91 the actual revenue was stated at 730,145 marks, and the actual expenditure at 733,176 marks. There was in 1891 a public debt of 510,000 marks, besides 90,000 marks as share of the paper-money of the Empire.

Area and Population.

The census of 1875 gave a population of 33,133; of 1880, of 35,374; of 1885, of 37,204; and of 1890, of 39,183 (19,435 males, 19,748 females), on an area of 131 English square miles. Marriages, 1889, 311; births, 1,314; deaths, 667; surplus of births, 647. Of the births 37 (2·81 per cent.) were stillborn, and 34 (2·60 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants, 1883, 122; 1884, 42; 1885, 75; 1886, 45; 1887, 103; 1888, 66; 1889, 31; 1890, 35. Except 521 Catholics and 295 Jews (1885) the inhabitants are Protestant. Buckeburg, the residence town, has 5,206 inhabitants (1885).

Agricultural enclosures (1882), 6,433, with a population of 12,543, of whom 5,088 were actively engaged on the farms. Of these enclosures 3,609 were less than 1 hectare each; 2,211 ranged from 1 to less than 10; 607 from 10 to less than 100 hectares; while only 6 had an area of 100 hectares and upwards.

The State had 15 miles of railway in June 1891.

British Consul-General.—Hon. Charles S. Dundas (Hamburg).

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT and **SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN**, see under **THURINGIAN STATES**.

THE THURINGIAN STATES.

The Grand-Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Altenburg, and the Principalities of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Greiz (*altere Linie*), and Reuss-Schleiz-Lobenstein (*jüngere Linie*), situated close beside each other in the part of Central Germany known as Thuringia (Thüringen), are frequently grouped together as the Thuringian States. Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, the largest and most important, has been separately treated; but the other seven are here given together for the sake of more convenient comparison. The reigning family, constitution, and revenue of each are first given separately, followed by the tabulated statistics.

REUSS, Elder Branch.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS—ÄLTERE LINIE.)

Reigning Prince.—**Heinrich XXII.**, born March 28, 1846; the son of Prince Heinrich XX. and of Princess Caroline of Hesse-Homburg; succeeded his father Nov. 8, 1859; married, Oct. 8, 1872, to Princess Ida of Schaumburg-Lippe, born July 28, 1852. — Offspring:—I. *Heinrich XXIV.*, born March 20, 1878. II. *Emma*, born Jan. 17, 1881. III. *Maria*, born March 26, 1882. IV. *Caroline*, born July 13, 1884. V. *Herminie*, born Dec. 17, 1887. VI. *Ida*, born Sept. 4, 1890.

The princely family of Reuss traces its descent to the Emperor Heinrich I. of Germany, surnamed 'The Fowler,' who died in 936. All the heads of the house, ever since the commencement of the eleventh century, have been called Heinrich. In the year 1701 it was settled, in a family council, that the figures should not run higher than a hundred, beginning afterwards again at one. The present sovereign of Reuss-Greiz has no civil list, but a great part of the territory over which he reigns is his private property.

Constitution and Finance.—The Constitution, bearing date March 28, 1867, provides for a legislative body of 12 members, 3 nominated by the sovereign, 2 by the nobility, 3 elected by towns, and 4 by rural districts. The public revenue, balanced by the expenditure, was set down as 1,081,778 marks for 1891. There is a public debt of 168,750 marks.

There were 22 miles of railway in June 1891.

REUSS, Younger Branch.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS—JÜNGERE LINIE.)

Reigning Prince.—**Heinrich XIV.**, born May 28, 1832; the son of Prince Heinrich LXVII. and of Princess Adelaide; succeeded his father July 11, 1867; married, Feb. 6, 1858, to Princess *Louise* of Württemberg, who died July 10, 1886. Offspring:—I. Prince *Heinrich XXVII.*, born November 10, 1858; married November 11, 1884, to Princess *Elise*, born September 4, 1864, daughter of Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe-Langenburg; two children. II. Princess *Elisabeth*, born October 27, 1859; consort since Nov. 17, 1877, of Prince Hermann of Solms-Braunfels.

The reigning house forms a younger branch of the Reuss family. As in Reuss-Greiz, a great part of the territory of the Principality is the private property of the reigning family.

All the princes are called Heinrich, and to distinguish them they have numbers attached to their names, beginning and ending in each century. Number I. is given to the first prince of the branch born in the century, and the numbers follow in the order of birth until the century is finished, when they begin again with number I.

Constitution and Finance.—The Principality has a Constitution, proclaimed November 30, 1849, and modified April 14, 1852, and June 20, 1856. Under it restricted legislative rights are granted to a Diet of sixteen members, of whom three are elected by those paying the highest income-tax, and twelve by the inhabitants in general. The head of the collateral Reuss-Köstritz family is hereditarily a member. The Prince has the sole executive and part of the legislative power. In the administration of the State a cabinet of three members acts under his direction.

The annual estimated public income was given as 1,771,220 marks for the financial period 1890-92, with an expenditure of 1,754,341 marks. There is a public debt (1891) of 1,040,550 marks. Railways (1891), 35 miles.

SAXE-ALTENBURG.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-ALTENBURG.)

Reigning Duke.—**Ernst**, born September 16, 1826 ; the son of Duke Georg of Saxe-Altenburg and Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, August 3, 1853 ; married April 28, 1853, to Princess *Agnes*, of Anhalt-Dessau, born June 24, 1824. Offspring :—Princess *Marie*, born Aug. 2, 1854 ; married April 19, 1873, to Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Regent of Brunswick. *Brother of the Duke* ; Prince *Moritz*, born October 24, 1829 ; married October 15, 1862, to Princess Augusta of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he has issue three daughters and a son—1. Maria Anna, born March 14, 1864, married April 16, 1882, to Prince George of Schaumburg-Lippe ; 2. Elizabeth, born January 25, 1865, married April 17, 1884, to Grand-duke Constantine of Russia ; 3. Ernst, born August 31, 1871 ; 4. Louise, born August 11, 1873.

There was a separate Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg from 1603 till 1672, but its territories were afterwards incorporated with Saxe-Gotha until 1826, when the Duke of Hildburghausen, which had been a separate Duchy since 1680, exchanged Hildburghausen for Altenburg, and became Duke Frederick of Saxe-Altenburg. In 1874 the Duke resigned his right to a civil list, in exchange for a charge upon the State or crown-domains (*Domänen-fideicommiss*).

Constitution and Finance.—The Constitution bears date April 29, 1831, but was altered at subsequent periods. The legislative authority is vested in a Chamber composed of thirty representatives, of whom nine are chosen by the highest taxed inhabitants, nine by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies are elected for two sessions.

The executive is divided into three departments, namely—1, of the Ducal House, Foreign and Home Affairs ; 2, of Justice ; 3, of Finance. The budget is voted for three years, the estimates of the last period, 1890-92, exhibiting an annual revenue of 3,322,554 marks, and an expenditure of 3,322,539 marks. Two-thirds of the revenue are derived from the State domains and the remainder from indirect taxes. The public debt in July 1891 amounted to 887,450 marks, covered seven times over by the active funds of the State.

Many of the inhabitants of the Duchy are of Slavonic origin. The peasants are reputed to be more wealthy than those of any other part of Germany,

and the rule prevails among them of the youngest son becoming the heir to the landed property of the father. Estates are kept for generations in the same family, and seldom parcelled out. The rural population, however, has been declining in numbers for the last thirty years.

There are 102 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-COBURG-GOTHA.)

Reigning Duke.—**Ernst II.**, born June 21, 1818 : the son of Duke Ernst I. of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld and of the Duchess Dorothea Luise, Princess Luise of Gotha-Altenburg. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, January 29, 1844. Married May 3, 1842, to Princess *Alexandrine*, born December 6, 1820, the daughter of the late Grand-duke Leopold of Baden.

The Duke being childless, the heir-apparent is his nephew, Prince *Alfred*, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844, the son of Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain.

The immediate ancestor of the reigning family of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was Duke John Ernst, seventh son of Duke Ernst the Pious, who succeeded his brother Albrecht, Ernst's second son, in 1699, in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, to which he added Saalfeld. John Ernst's two sons ruled in common, under the title Dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld : but their single successor Ernst Frederick I. (1764-1800) introduced the principle of primogeniture. On the extinction of the line of Saxe-Gotha in 1826, Ernst III. received Gotha in exchange for Saalfeld, which was assigned to Saxe-Meiningen, and assumed the title of Ernst I. of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The family is in possession of a large private fortune, accumulated chiefly by Duke Ernst I., to whom the Congress of Vienna made a present of the Principality of Lichtenberg. This Principality he sold, September 22, 1834, to the King of Prussia, for a sum of two million thalers, and other advantages. Besides a vast private income, Duke Ernst II. has, as reigning Duke, a civil list of 100,000 marks out of the income of the Gotha domains, and the surplus of 100,503 marks is paid into the public exchequer, while the rest is divided between the Duke and the State. The Duke further receives one-half of the excess of revenue over expenditure from the Coburg domain lands.

Constitution and Finance.—The Staatsgrundgesetz, or fundamental law of the two Duchies, proclaimed May 3, 1852, vests the legislative power in the Duke in conjunction with two separate chambers, one for the Duchy of Coburg and the other for the Duchy of Gotha. For the common affairs of the two Duchies the two Chambers meet in common. The Coburg Chamber consists of eleven, and that for Gotha of nineteen members, chosen in as many electoral divisions, by the indirect vote of all the electors. Every man above the age of twenty-five who pays direct taxes has a vote, and every fully-qualified citizen above thirty may be elected a deputy to the Landtag or Chamber. Deputies resident in Coburg or Gotha receive six marks per diem, the others ten marks per diem and travelling expenses. New elections take place every four years. The two assemblies meet separately, usually in the first and last years of their duration, otherwise when necessary : the 'United Parliament' meets alternately at the towns of Coburg and of Gotha.

The domain budget is voted for the term of four years for Gotha and for Coburg, and in the financial State-accounts a distinction is made between

domain-revenue and State-revenue. The annual domain revenue for Coburg 1891-97 is estimated at 420,500 marks, and expenditure 236,500 marks; revenue for Gotha 1889-93, 2,032,693 marks, expenditure 1,191,680 marks. The special State-revenue of Coburg and Gotha for each of the years 1885-91 is set down at 1,647,800 marks, and expenditure 2,074,408 marks. The public debt, in 1890, amounted to 3,318,101 marks for Coburg, and to 140,198 marks for Gotha (1891), both being largely covered by productive investments.

There are 110 miles of railway.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Ralph Milbanke.

Consul-General.—Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXE-MEININGEN.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-MEININGEN.)

Reigning Duke.—**Georg II.**, born April 2, 1826; the son of Duke Bernhard I. Succeeded, on the abdication of his father, September 20, 1866. Married, May 18, 1850, to Princess Charlotte of Prussia, who died March 30, 1855; married, in second nuptials, October 23, 1858, to Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, born July 7, 1839, who died February 10, 1872; married, in third nuptials,morganatically, March 18, 1873, to Ellen Franz, Baroness von Heildburg. *Offspring*:—I. Prince *Bernhard*, born April 1, 1851; married February 18, 1878, to Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late German Emperor Friedrich Wilhelm; offspring of the union is a daughter, Feodora, born May 12, 1879. II. Princess *Marie Elizabeth*, born September 23, 1853. III. Prince *Ernst*, born September 27, 1859. IV. Prince *Friedrich*, born October 12, 1861; married April 25, 1889 to Adelheid, Countess of Lippe Biesterfeld, offspring a son and daughter.

The line of Saxe-Meiningen was founded by Duke Bernhard, third son of Ernst I. of Saxony, surnamed the Pious, the friend and companion in arms of King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden. The Duchy was only one-third its present size up to the year 1826, when, by the extinction of the ancient family of Saxe-Gotha, the territories of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld fell to the father of the present Duke. The Duke has a civil list of 394,286 marks paid out of the produce of the State domains. Besides these he receives the half of the surplus, which amounts to 302,290 marks every year.

Constitution and Finance.—The charter of the Duchy bears date August 23, 1829, and is supplemented by the laws of 1870 and 1873. It provides for a legislative organization, consisting of one Chamber of twenty-four representatives. Four of these are elected by those who pay the highest land and property tax, and four by those who pay income tax on an income of 3,000 marks or more; sixteen by all other inhabitants. The Chamber meets as often as necessary, and in any case for the arrangement of the budget every three years, and new elections take place every six.

The budget estimates for each of the three financial years 1890-92 stated the revenue at 6,393,780 marks, and the expenditure at 5,716,280 marks. Nearly one-half of the revenue is drawn from State domains, formerly belonging to the ducal family. The chief items of expenditure are the public interest of the debt, and the expenses for the administration of the State. The debt in 1890 amounted to 12,580,947 marks. Most of the debt is covered by productive State capital.

There were 121 miles of railway in June 1889.

British Consul-General.—Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.)

Reigning Prince.—Günther, born August 21, 1852, succeeded his cousin Prince Georg, Jan. 21, 1890.

The Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt line is a younger branch of the house of Schwarzburg, being descended from Johann Günther, who died in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present sovereign has a civil list of 291,817 marks, exclusive of the revenue of the State domains, property of the reigning family.

Constitution and Finance.—The fundamental law of the Principality is the Constitution of March 21, 1854, modified November 16, 1870. For all legislative measures the Prince has to obtain the consent of a Chamber of Representatives of sixteen members, four of whom are elected by the highest assessed inhabitants, and the rest returned by the general population. The deputies meet every three years, and their mandate expires at the end of two sessions.

There are triennial budgets. For the period 1891-93 the annual public income and expenditure were settled at 2,542,950 marks each. There is a public debt of 4,018,688 marks, nearly three-fourths covered by productive investments.

There are 19 miles of railway.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.)

Reigning Prince.—Karl II., born August 7, 1830; succeeded his father, Prince Günther II., July 17, 1880; married, June 12, 1869, to Princess Marie of Saxe-Altenburg, born June 28, 1845.

Brother and Sisters of the Prince.—I. Princess Elisabeth, born March 22, 1829. II. Prince Leopold, born July 2, 1832. III. Princess Marie, born June 14, 1837.

The princes of the house of Schwarzburg belong to a very ancient and wealthy family. The small territory of the house was left undisturbed at the Congress of Vienna. The civil list of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen amounts to 516,500 marks, being nearly one-fourth of the revenue of the country. The Prince is, moreover, in possession of a very large income from private estates in Bohemia and Mecklenburg.

Constitution and Finance.—The Principality has a Constitution, granted July 8, 1857, under which restricted legislative rights are given to a Diet composed of fifteen members, five of whom are appointed by the Prince, five elected by certain highly-taxed landowners and others, and five elected by the inhabitants in general. The sole executive and part of the legislative power is in the hands of the Prince, who exercises his authority through a Government divided into three departments.

The budget accounts are settled for the term of three years. In the period 1888-91 the annual revenue was estimated to amount to 2,462,449 marks, and the annual expenditure to the same. There is a public debt (1891) of 3,547,860 marks.

There are 49 miles of railway.

STATISTICS OF THE THURINGIAN STATES.

Area and Population.

—	Area, Eng. sq. miles	Population					Chief Town	Pop.
		1890	Pop. per sq. mile	Males	Fe- males	Foreigners		
Reuss (ältere Linie)	122	62,754	514·3	30,497	32,257	916	Greiz . .	20,141
Reuss (jüngere Li- nie)	319	119,811	375·6	57,866	61,945	850	Gera . .	39,599
Saxe-Altenburg . .	511	170,864	332·4	83,010	87,854	890	Altenburg	31,439
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	755	206,513	273·5	95,531	103,298	662	Gotha . .	27,802
Saxe-Meiningen . .	953	223,832	234·8	105,061	109,823	412	Coburg . .	16,210
Schwarzburg - Ru- dolstadt	363	85,863	236·5	41,570	44,293	143	Meiningen	11,448
Schwarzburg - Son- dershausen . . .	333	75,510	226·7	36,674	38,836	163	Rudolstadt	11,398
							Sonders- hausen	6,634
							Arnstadt	12,818

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION IN 1890.

—	Mar- riages	Births					Deaths	Surplus of Births
		Stillborn		Illegitimate		Total		
		No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.			
Reuss (ältere Linie) .	501	100	3·6	218	7·9	2,759	1,631	1,128
Reuss (jüngere Linie) .	1,058	190	3·9	595	12·1	4,931	3,131	1,800
Saxe-Altenburg .	1,463	285	4·0	787	11·1	7,078	4,739	2,339
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha ¹ .	1,690	234	3·3	769	11·0	6,995	4,442	2,553
Saxe-Meiningen ¹ .	1,773	282	3·6	999	12·7	7,879	4,729	3,150
Schwarzburg-Rudol- stadt .	665	98	3·3	316	10·5	3,000	1,872	1,128
Schwarzburg-Sonders- hausen .	617	89	3·4	245	9·5	2,590	1,594	996

EMIGRATION.

—	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Reuss (ältere Linie)	32	44	43	44	41	47	66
Reuss (jüngere Linie)	178	98	94	125	114	138	206
Saxe-Altenburg	101	77	76	62	60	65	117
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	550	277	217	246	234	276	206
Saxe-Meiningen					212	174	241
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	198	145	101	82	63	91	94
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen . .	88	77	57	49	51	73	118

Religion.

On December 1, 1890, the following was the distribution of creeds:—

—	Protestants		Catholics		Other Christians	Jews	Unclassified.
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.			
Reuss (ältere Linie)	61,572	98·1	936	1·49	175	62	9
Reuss (jüngere Linie)	118,072	98·5	1,181	0·99	386	147	25
Saxe-Altenburg	168,549	98·6	2,091	1·22	161	45	18
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	202,444	98·4	2,909	1·24	577	549	34
Saxe-Meiningen	219,207	97·8	2,780	1·36	274	1,560	9
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	85,342	99·4	397	0·46	43	71	10
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen . .	74,615	98·8	636	0·84	26	228	5

Crime and Pauperism.

The following table shows the number of convicted criminals in 1889, and the number of paupers in 1885, in each of the seven minor Thuringian States:—

—	No. of Convictions	No. per 10,000 Inhab. above 12 years	No. of Paupers Relieved	Dependants of Paupers	Percentage of Paupers
Reuss (ältere Linie)	426	89·6	743	596	2·39
„ (jüngere Linie)	742	94·8	1,464	1,105	2·32
Saxe-Altenburg	951	81·9	1,703	1,219	1·81
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1,185	79·4	2,511	2,037	2·28
Saxe-Meiningen	1,812	124·1	2,618	2,023	2·16
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	861	141·0	847	722	3·11
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen . .	694	134·4	796	596	1·87

Agriculture.

The following table shows the number of separate farms in the minor Thuringian States, on June 5, 1882, with their respective acreage, and the total agricultural population :—

	Farms					Agric. Pop.
	Below 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	1-100 Hect.	Above 100 Hect.	Total	
Reusse (ältere Linie) .	1,827	1,445	669	6	3,922	
„ (jüngere Linie) .	3,663	3,423	1,403	30	8,519	
Saxe-Altenburg . .	8,111	5,547	2,509	41	16,208	54,579
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha .	12,410	10,908	3,015	70	26,403	65,796
Saxe-Meiningen . .	15,706	12,973	3,090	66	31,835	
Schwarzburg - Rudol- stadt	6,541	4,975	966	21	12,503	
Schwarzburg - Sonders- hausen	4,818	5,151	1,130	38	11,137	27,958

In 1889-90 there were 1,002 breweries in operation in the Thuringian States (including Saxe-Weimar), which brewed 2,131,300 hectolitres of beer ; and in 1887-88 92 distilleries produced 8,473 hectolitres of alcohol. The value of the minerals raised in the same States in 1888 was 2,101,106 marks.

WALDECK.

(FÜRSTENTHUM WALDECK.)

Reigning Prince.

Georg Victor, born January 14, 1831 ; the son of Prince Georg Friedrich and Princess Emma of Anhalt-Bernburg ; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, under the guardianship of his mother, May 15, 1845 ; married (1), September 26, 1853, to Princess *Helena*, born August 12, 1831, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau ; widower October 27, 1888. Offspring :—I. Princess *Pauline*, born October 19, 1855 ; married, May 7, 1881, to the Hereditary Prince Alexis of Bentheim-Bentheim. II. Princess *Emma*, born August 2, 1858 ; married, January 7, 1879, to the late King Willem III. of the Netherlands. III. Princess *Helena*, born February 17, 1861 ; married, April 27, 1882, to Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, son of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain ; widow March 28, 1884. IV. Prince *Friedrich*, born January 20, 1865. V. Princess *Elizabeth*, born September 6, 1873. Married (2), April 29, 1891, to Princess Louisa, born January 6, 1858, daughter of the late Duke Frederick of Slesvig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

After the war between Austria and Prussia, at the end of 1866, a 'Treaty of Accession' was signed by the Prince on July 18, 1867, by which he surrendered his chief sovereign rights to King Wilhelm I. for ten years, retaining merely nominal power, and renewed November 24, 1877, till January 1, 1888. A Treaty, made March 2, 1887, continued the arrangement for the future, making it terminable on notice given.

Constitution and Finance.—The charter of the Principality was granted August 17, 1852. It provided for a legislative assembly of forty-one members, but this number is now reduced to fifteen, with authority restricted to purely local affairs. In terms of the 'Treaty of Accession' all public officials are appointed by the King of Prussia, and take the oath of fidelity to him. Prussia also manages the finances of the Principality.

	1890	1891	1892
	Marks	Marks	Marks
Estimated Revenue . . .	1,201,421	1,187,810	1,186,802

The expenditure is estimated at exactly equal to the revenue.

The debt on July 1, 1891, was 2,217,600 marks.

Area and Population.—The Principality has an area of 433 English square miles.

It is thus divided for administrative purposes into circles:—*Waldeck*: Twiste, population, 16,587; *Eisenberge*, population, 17,681; *Eder*, population, 14,911; *Pyrmont*: population, 8,104—total, 57,283.

Of the population in 1890, 27,434 were males, and 29,849 females—i.e., 108·8 females per 100 males.

In 1885 the inhabitants numbered 56,575; in 1880, 56,522; in 1871, 56,224. Marriages, 1889, 366; births, 1,874 (82, or 4·38 per cent., stillborn, and 130, or 6·94 per cent., illegitimate); deaths, 1,302; surplus, 572. Emigrants, 1883, 282; 1884, 170; 1885, 197; 1886, 100; 1887, 91; 1888, 91; 1889, 99; 1890, 83. Except 1,454 Catholics and 804 Jews, the people are Protestants. The residence town, Arolsen, has 2,620 inhabitants.

On June 5, 1882, the number of separate agricultural tenements was as follows:—

Below 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Over 100 Hect.	Total.
3,743	4,088	1,590	34	9,455

These farms supported 30,378 persons, of whom 11,539 were actively engaged in agriculture. Railways, 6 miles.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Ralph Millanke.

Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

WÜRTTEMBERG.

(KÖNIGREICH WÜRTTEMBERG.)

Reigning King.

Wilhelm II., King of Württemberg, born February 25, 1848; son of the late Prince Friedrich of Württemberg (cousin of the late king Karl I.) and Princess Katharine of Württemberg (sister of the late king); ascended the throne on the death of Karl I., October 5, 1891. Married (1), February 15, 1877, to Princess *Marie* of Waldeck, who died April 30, 1882; issue of this union, Princess *Pauline*, born December 19, 1877; (2), April 8, 1886 Princess *Charlotte* of Schaumburg-Lippe, born October 10, 1864.

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Augusta*, born October 4, 1826 ; married June 17, 1851, to Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar ; issue :—1. Princess Pauline, born July 25, 1852. 2. Wilhelm, born December 31, 1853, who is heir presumptive to the throne. 3. Prince Bernard, born October 10, 1855. 4. Prince Alexander, born June 22, 1857. 5. Prince Ernest, born August 9, 1859. 6. Princess Olga, born September 8, 1869.

The former Duchy and Electorate of Württemberg was erected into a Kingdom by the Peace of Presburg, 1805, and by a decree of January 1, 1806. The civil list of the king amounts to 1,799,459 marks, or 89,973*l.*, with additional grants of 294,280 marks, or 14,714*l.*, for the other members of the royal family.

Constitution and Government.

Württemberg is a constitutional hereditary Monarchy, the Constitution of which bears date September 25, 1819. It vests certain powers in the Landstände, or two 'Estates' of the realm, called together every three years, or oftener if necessary. The Upper Chamber, or House of Standesherren, is composed of the princes of the royal family, of the heads of twenty mediatised houses which were before 1806 endowed with votes in the Imperial Diet, and a number of members nominated by the king hereditarily or for life, which number, however, must not exceed one-third of that of the two other categories (there are now nine, two hereditary). The Second Chamber, or House of Deputies (Abgeordneten), consists of thirteen members of the nobility, elected by the Ritterschaft (Equestrian Order) of the Kingdom : six dignitaries of the Evangelical clergy ; three dignitaries of the Catholic clergy ; the chancellor of the University of Tübingen ; seven deputies of towns ('gute Städte'), and sixty-three of districts ('Oberämter'), elected by all citizens over twenty-five years of age by secret ballot. All the members of the Second Chamber are chosen for six years, and they must be thirty years of age ; property qualification is not necessary. The president of the Upper Chamber is appointed by the king, the vice-president is elected by the Chamber from among the hereditary members ; the president and vice-president of the Second Chamber are both elected by the deputies. The debates of both Chambers are public. Whenever the Chambers are not sitting they are represented by a committee of twelve persons, consisting of the presidents of both Chambers, two members of the Upper, and eight of the Lower House. A special court of justice, called the Staats-Gerichtshof, is appointed guardian of the Constitution. It is composed of a president and twelve members, six of whom, together with the president, are nominated by the king, while the other six are elected by the combined Chambers.

The executive of the Kingdom is a Ministry of State composed of six ministerial departments. The heads of the six departments are the Ministers of Justice ; of Foreign Affairs and the Royal House, to whose province belongs also the administration of the State railways, posts, and telegraphs ; of the Interior ; of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs ; of War ; and of Finance. There is also a Privy Council, of which the Ministers are members, and which the sovereign has a right to consult on all occasions.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into 4 provinces (Kreise), 64 districts (Oberämter), and 1,911 communes (Gemeinden).

Area and Population.

Württemberg has an area of 7,528 English square miles.

The following table shows the area and population of the whole and of each of the four 'circles' (Kreise) :—

Kreise	Area in Sq. Miles	Population		Density per Sq. Mile
		1885	1890	
Neckar	1,284	639,398	665,043	517·9
Black Forest (Schwarz- wald)	1,842	475,277	481,359	261·3
Jagst	1,983	405,085	403,007	203·2
Danube (Donau)	2,419	475,425	487,147	201·3
Total	7,528	1,995,185	2,036,556	270·5

The increase of population between 1885 and 1890, amounting on the whole to only 0·41 per cent. per annum, varied greatly in the four circles of the Kingdom. Between 1885 and 1890 there was an increase of 25,645 in the Neckar circle, but a decrease of 2,078 in the Jagst circle. The total increase in the Kingdom during the fifty years from 1841 to 1890 was very slight, and at one period, from 1849 to 1855, there was a decline of population.

Of the total population in 1885, 732,023, or 36·7 per cent., live in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 1,263,162, or 63·3 per cent., in rural communes.

In 1890 the population included 982,337 males and 1,054,219 females.

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the table on p. 536. In 1885 the number of foreigners was 12,177.

The movement of the population for the five years 1886-90 is thus shown :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1886	13,167	74,264	2,788	7,455	52,915	21,349
1887	12,790	72,828	2,524	7,206	48,388	24,440
1888	13,169	71,165	2,484	7,202	52,323	18,842
1889	13,578	70,458	2,422	7,060	54,402	16,056
1890	13,747	69,072	—	—	51,591	17,481

The emigration from Württemberg, chiefly to the United States of America, was as follows in 1883-90 :—

1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
9,792	7,797	5,104	3,717	6,018	6,445	5,629	4,289

The population in 1890 of the eight largest towns was as follows :—

Stuttgart	139,817	Cannstatt	20,267
Ulm	36,201	Reutlingen	18,499
Heilbronn	29,939	Ludwigsburg	17,397
Esslingen	22,156	Gmünd	16,804

Religion.

The various creeds were distributed as follows at the last religious census, 1885:—

Creed	1885	Per Cent. of Population
Protestants	1,378,216	69·0
Roman Catholics	598,339	30·0
Other Christians	5,322	0·27
Jews	13,171	0·66
Others	137	0·07

The administration of the Evangelical Church is in the hands of a consistorium of one president, nine councillors, and six general superintendents, at Ludwigsburg, Heilbronn, Reutlingen, Tübingen, Hall, and Ulm. In the king is vested, according to the Constitution, the supreme direction as well as the guardianship—‘obersthöheitliche Schutz und Aufsichtsrecht’—of the Evangelical Protestant Church. The Roman Catholics, most numerous in the southern part of the Kingdom, comprising the circle of the Danube, are under a bishop, who has his seat at Rottenburg, but who, in all important matters, has to act in conjunction with a Catholic church-council—Kirchenrath—appointed by the Government. The Jews likewise are under a special council (Oberkirchenbehörde), nominated by the king on the proposition of the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Instruction.

Education is compulsory in Württemberg, and there must be one public school or more in every commune. According to recent official returns, there is not an individual in the kingdom, above the age of ten, unable to read and write. There are above 2,000 elementary public schools with (1889) 4,496 teachers, attended by 324,833 pupils; 78 Realschulen with (1890) 8,673 pupils; 68 grammar schools; 20 classical colleges (gymnasias), of which 4 are training colleges for the Protestant clergy, and 7 lycæums, having (1890) together 8,296 scholars. The whole educational system is completed by the University of Tübingen (founded in 1477). There are, besides, the Technical University (Polytechnicum) at Stuttgart, and several agricultural and other special institutes. The funds appropriated by the State to educational purposes amounted in 1890-91 to 5,702,267 marks, not including the sums bestowed on public schools by the parishes or out of the revenue of foundations.

Crime and Pauperism.

In Württemberg there is one Oberlandesgericht at Stuttgart (see *German Empire*, p. 541). In 1888, 12,757 persons were convicted of crimes, i.e. 91 per 10,000 of the population over 12 years of age. In 1887 the number of convictions was 12,841. In 1885, 37,795 persons, with 25,525 dependents (in all 3·17 per cent. of the population), received public poor relief.

Finance.

The final revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1888-89 showed a surplus of 7,145,700 marks. The estimated revenue for 1889-90 was 60,285,018

marks : estimated expenditure, 1889-90, 60,375,485 marks. The revenue and expenditure for each of the two years ending March 31, 1891 and 1892, are estimated as follows :—

Sources of Revenue	1890-91	1891-92
	Marks	Marks
Forests, Farms, Mines, Metal and Salt Works	6,293,590	7,051,851
Commercial Revenues—Railway : net receipts	14,753,685	15,250,000
Post Office, Telegraph, Steamers	1,608,630	1,923,980
Miscellaneous—chiefly State Bonds	886,593	841,069
Direct Taxes—on Lands, Rents, Buildings, Trades	7,668,682	7,828,600
Income Tax	4,599,400	4,875,168
Indirect Taxes—Excise	1,456,000	1,556,000
Dog Tax	233,500	178,500
Tax on Taverns	8,630,030	9,149,460
Duties on Successions, &c.	2,617,000	2,765,000
German Empire :—Quotas from Customs, &c.	11,984,530	14,109,910
Total Revenue	60,731,640	64,776,280

Branches of Expenditure	1890-91	1891-92
	Marks	Marks
Civil List	1,796,200	1,799,459
Appanages and Dowries	293,960	294,280
National Debt—Interest and Sinking Fund	20,395,263	18,793,110
Annuities and Compensations	489,756	303,485
Pensions—Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military	2,353,076	2,409,400
Others	510,663	526,833
Ministry of Justice	4,118,019	4,107,074
„ Foreign Affairs	200,705	204,683
„ the Interior	6,270,395	6,822,005
„ Worship and Education	9,420,431	10,125,691
„ Finance	3,097,489	3,367,770
Parliament, Expenses of	369,293	375,478
Reserve Fund	50,000	50,000
German Empire—Municipal contribution to	11,318,000	15,721,405
Postage	350,000	360,000
Various	7,730	—
Total Expenditure	61,040,980	65,260,673

The capital of the public debt was estimated to amount to 427,966,757 marks on April 1, 1891, of which the bulk bears interest at 4 per cent., and most of the balance 3½. The debt of the Kingdom is divided into two portions—namely, the general debt and the railway debt. The latter, forming by far the largest portion of the total, amounted to 385,177,375 marks on April 1, 1891. The total debt amounts to about 107. 16s. per head of the population, and the charge (interest and sinking fund) for 1891-92 to 18,793,110 marks, or

nearly 10s. per head. The net income of the railways, all expenses deducted, amounts to (1888-89) 15,963,300 marks, covering 80 per cent. of the interest charge of the whole public debt, and the entire interest charge of the railway debt alone, which amounted in the same year to 15,615,937.

Army.

The total strength of the Württemberg corps d'armée (the 13th of Germany) had on the peace footing, April 19, 1890, 20,760 men, 3,786 horses, and 96 guns. In 1888-89 there were 7,480 recruits.

Industry.

Württemberg is primarily an agricultural State, and 4,720 square miles, or about two-thirds of the entire area, are under cultivation, and about three-tenths under forest. On June 5, 1882, the total number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	Between 1 and 10 Hectares	Between 10 and 100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
110,086	172,412	25,479	141	308,118

These farms supported 923,252 persons, of whom 387,454 were actively engaged upon them.

The areas under the principal crops (in hectares), and the yield (in metric tons) per hectare in 1890-91, and the average annual yield for 1878-87 are as follows :—

—	1890-91		Average Yield, 1878-87	—	1890-91		Average Yield, 1878-87
	Hectares	Yield per hect.			Hectares	Yield per hect.	
Wheat .	31,834	1·45	1·27	Potatoes .	84,828	8·14	8·42
Rye .	36,941	1·27	1·05	Hay .	289,144	4·76	4·17
Barley .	98,122	1·48	1·44	Clover, etc.	114,112	5·41	4·81
Oats .	136,317	1·30	1·22	Hops .	6,485	0·42	0·61

In 1890-91 vines occupied 18,232 hectares, and yielded 320,117 hectolitres of wine.

In 1889-90, 7,185 breweries produced 3,419,080 hectolitres of beer. The total value of the minerals raised in the kingdom in 1889 was 774,578 marks.

In 1891, there were in Württemberg 1,040 miles of railway, all, except 20 miles, the property of the State, which owns, moreover, 58 miles in neighbouring States.

British Minister.—Victor A. W. Drummond (residing at Munich).

Chargé d'Affaires.—Lord Vaux of Harrowden (residing at Stuttgart).

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GREECE.

(KINGDOM OF THE HELLENES.)

Reigning King.

Georgios I., born December 24, 1845, the second son (Wilhelm) of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, present King of Denmark; elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18 (30), 1863; accepted the crown, through his father the King of Denmark, acting as his guardian, June 4, 1863; declared of age by decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863; landed in Greece November 2, 1863; married, October 27, 1867, to Queen *Olya*, born August 22 (September 3), 1851, the eldest daughter of Grand-duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the late Emperor Alexander II.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Konstantinos*, heir-apparent, born August 2, 1868; married October 27, 1889, to Princess Sophia, Princess of Prussia. II. Prince *Georgios* born June 24, 1869. III. Prince *Nicolaos*, born January 21, 1872. IV. Princess *Maria*, born March 3, 1876. V. Prince *Andreas*, born February 1, 1882. VI. Prince *Christophoros*, born August 10, 1888.

By decision of the Greek National Assembly of May 15, 1863, a civil list of 1,125,000 drachmai was settled on King Georgios I., to which the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia added 4,000*l.* each, making the total income of the sovereign of Greece about 52,000*l.* per annum. An annuity of 200,000 drachmai is allowed to the heir-apparent since he came of age in August 1886.

Greece, a province of the Turkish Empire since the commencement of the 16th century, gained its independence in the insurrection of 1821-29, and by the Protocol of London, of February 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg having declined the crown of Greece, on the ground that the boundaries proposed were insufficient, and especially excluded the island of Crete, it was offered to, and accepted by, Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the

throne January 25, 1833, being under the age of eighteen. He was expelled the Kingdom, after a reign of 29 years, in October, 1862, which event was followed by the election, under the directing guidance of the three protecting Powers, of the present sovereign.

The King, according to Art. 49 of the Constitution of 1864, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year. Before he ascends the throne, he must take the oath to the Constitution in the presence of the ministers, the sacred synod, the deputies then in the metropolis, and the higher officials of the realm. Within two months at the most the King must convoke the Legislature. If the successor to the throne is either a minor or absent at the time of the King's decease, and no Regent has been appointed, the Legislative Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within ten days after the occurrence of that event. The constitutional royal authority in this case has to be exercised by the ministerial council, until the choice of a Regent, or the arrival of the successor to the throne. The present sovereign is allowed, by special exception, to adhere to the religion in which he was educated, the Protestant Lutheran faith, but his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Greece was elaborated by a Constituent Assembly, elected in December 1863, and adopted October 29, 1864. It vests the whole legislative power in a single chamber of representatives, called the Boulé, elected by manhood suffrage for the term of four years. The elections take place by ballot, and each candidate must be put in nomination by the requisition of at least one-thirtieth of the voters of an electoral district. At the election of 1881 there were 460,163 voters on the list, being 1 voter in every 4·3 of the population; the number who voted was 306,957, or 66 per cent. of the voters. The Boulé must meet annually for not less than three, nor more than six months. No sitting is valid unless at least one-half of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members. Every measure, before being adopted, must be discussed and voted, article by article, thrice, and on three separate days. But the Legislative Assembly has no power to alter the Constitution itself; particular provisions may be reviewed after the lapse of ten years, with the exception of 'fundamental principles.' The Chamber of Deputies, unless specially convoked at an earlier date, for extraordinary occasions, must meet on November 1 (old style) of every year. By a law passed in August 1886, the total number of deputies has been reduced to 150, and the electoral colleges from eparchies have been extended to nomarchies. The deputies are paid 2,000 drachmai each per session, and an extra 1,500 drachmai each for an extra session.

The executive is vested in the King and his responsible Ministers, the heads of seven departments. They are the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, the Ministry of War, the Ministry of Marine, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

President of the Council and Minister of War and Finance.—
P. T. Delyannis.

Area and Population.

Greece, at the census of 1889, had a total population of 2,187,208—1,133,625 males and 1,053,583 females—living on an area of 25,041 English square miles. The territory detached from Turkey, consisting of most of Thessaly and a strip of Epirus, was added to Greece by a treaty with Turkey, executed—under pressure of the Great Powers—June 14, 1881. The Kingdom, excluding these, is divided into 17 monarchies. In 1879 and 1889 the area and population were as follows :—

Nomarchies	Area : English square miles	Population 1879 ¹	Population 1889	Pop. per sq. mile, 1889
NORTHERN GREECE :—				
Attica and Bœotia	2,472	185,364	257,764	104
Phocis and Phthiotis	2,044	128,440	136,470	67
Acarnania and Ætolia	3,013	138,444	162,020	34
PELOPONNESUS :—				
Argolis and Corinth	1,442	136,081	144,836	100
Achaia and Elis	1,901	181,632	210,713	111
Arcadia	2,020	148,905	148,285	73
Messenia	1,221	155,760	183,232	150
Laconia	1,679	121,116	126,888	75
ISLANDS :—				
Eubœa and Sporades	2,216	95,136	103,442	47
Cyclades	923	132,020	131,508	142
Corfu	431	106,109	114,535	266
Zanthe (Zakynthos)	277	44,522	44,070	160
Cephalonia (Kephallonia)	302	80,543	80,178	265
Soldiers and seamen	—	95,703	—	—
THESSALY :—				
Arta	395	31,178	32,890	83
Trikalla	2,200	117,109	143,143	65
Larissa	2,478	145,706	168,034	68
Natives abroad	—	5,685	—	—
Total	25,041	1,979,453	2,187,208	87

The increase of the population of Greece from 1870 to 1879 was at the rate of 1·87, and from 1879 to 1889 1·05 per cent. per annum.

The number of foreigners living in Greece in 1879 was 31,969, of whom 23,133 were Turks, 3,104 Italians, 2,187 English, 534 French, 364 Austrians, 314 Germans, 101 Russians.

The following table shows the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, in years from 1880-82 and 1884, exclusive of the recently annexed provinces:—

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1880	41,304	30,288	8,513	11,016
1881	41,689	32,195	7,843	9,494
1882	43,157	32,194	11,186	10,963
1884	57,995	35,899	13,657	22,096

The chief occupations of the people are the following, in percentages of the population in Greece and Ionian Islands (census 1879):—Agriculture, 40 per cent.; shepherds, 9 per cent.; industries, 6·37; servants, 7·75; labourers, 8·11; commerce, 6·37; landed proprietors, 6·10; seafaring, 3·05; army and navy, 4·86; priests, 1·50. In the ceded provinces (1881): Agriculture, 41·95; labourers, 12·32; industries, 10·21; shepherds, 8·18; servants, 7·24; commerce, 6·47; priests, 1·61.

From a linguistic point of view, at least, the nationality of Greece is Hellenic. Most of the Albanians who have, at various dates during the last 400 years, migrated into Greece, have become Hellenised. At present there are not more than 90,000 or 100,000 of distinct Albanian nationality in the whole of Greece. These are scattered in small communities chiefly over Attica; northwards as far as Thebes; then across the Isthmus of Corinth, throughout the ancient Argolis, in the southern districts of Eubœa, and a few of the neighbouring isles. On the other hand, there are large numbers of Greeks in the Ottoman Empire, raising the whole Greek nationality to over 8,000,000, as under:—Greece, about 2,200,000; Asia Minor, 2,000,000; Crete, Cyprus, and other Ottoman islands, 400,000; European Turkey, 3,500,000; total, 8,100,000.

About one-half of the total population of Greece is agricultural, living dispersed in villages. The principal towns are the following, with populations, 1889:—

Athens	107,251	Corfu	19,025	Trikala	12,662
Piræus	34,327	Zante	16,603	Volo	11,029
Patras	33,529	Larissa	13,610	Tripolis	10,698
Hermoupolis	21,998	Pyrgos	12,847	Colamata	10,696

Religion.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the Kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church. Before the census of 1889 there were 1,902,800 belonging to the Greek Orthodox Church; 14,677 other Christians, mainly Roman Catholics; 5,792 Jews; and 24,165 Mohammedans. By the terms of the Constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion of the State, but complete toleration and liberty of worship is guaranteed to all

other sects. Nominally, the Greek clergy owe allegiance to the Patriarch of Constantinople, though he now exercises no governing authority; he is elected by the votes of the bishops and optimates subject to the Sultan; his jurisdiction extends over Thrace and other countries, including Bosnia, as well as the greater part of Asia Minor. The real ecclesiastical authority, formerly exercised by him in Greece, was annulled by the resolutions of a National Synod, held at Nauplia in 1833, which vested the government of the Orthodox Church, within the limits of the Kingdom, in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens and four archbishops and bishops, who must during their year of office reside at the seat of the executive. The Orthodox Church has nine archbishops and eight bishops in Northern Greece: six archbishops and six bishops in the Peloponnese: one archbishop and five bishops in the islands of the Greek Archipelago; and five archbishops and ten bishops in the Ionian Islands. There are 161 monasteries and nunneries, with 2,620 monks and 485 nuns.

Instruction.

All children between the ages of five and twelve years must attend school, but the law is not well enforced in country districts. According to the census of 1879, 86·06 per cent. of males and 23·08 females could read and write.

There are 1 university, about 35 gymnasia, 300 Hellenic schools, 1,800 commercial schools, 600 elementary schools, 80 private schools, 5 ecclesiastical schools, and 1 Polytechnic.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the Kingdom were as follows in the years from 1885 to 1891, according to official returns (the figures for 1889, 1890, and 1891 are only estimates) :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Drachmai	Drachmai
1885	66,110,568	127,798,548
1886	62,151,128	129,717,825
1887	82,868,312	82,512,731
1888	89,343,288	91,791,172
1889	96,449,453	96,410,337
1890	93,543,365	91,258,840
1891	96,541,462	100,411,479

The following table gives the budget estimates for 1892 :—

Revenue	Drachmai ¹	Expenditure	Drachmai
Direct taxes :—		Public debt	36,460,545
Land taxes	12,317,431	Subventions	129,144
Cattle	2,565,000	Pensions	4,804,878
Trade Licences	3,114,000	Civil List	1,325,000
House tax	2,386,800	Chamber of Deputies	401,658
Joint Stock Co. tax	475,000	Foreign Affairs	2,066,736
		Justice	4,888,316
	20,850,231	Interior	5,690,326
Indirect taxes :—		Worship and Education	3,216,412
Customs	24,322,500	War	18,019,287
Tax on consumption of tobacco	5,000,000	Marine	5,563,683
Tax on consumption of spirituous liquors	350,000	Finance	1,453,938
		Administration	8,092,837
	29,672,500	Miscellaneous	6,440,000
Stamps	10,052,000		
Posts and Telegraphs	2,445,000		
Consular dues	560,000		
Exemption from military service	750,000		
Other dues, fines, &c.	2,336,000		
	16,143,000		
Monopolies :—			
Cigarette paper	2,015,000		
Playing cards	400,000		
Matches	900,000		
Petroleum	4,900,000		
Salt	2,447,500		
	10,662,500		
National establishments	3,741,044		
Sale of land, &c.	2,876,922		
Civil pensions, &c.	1,634,000		
Closed accounts, &c.	4,660,000		
Road-making fund	5,861,043		
Miscellaneous	2,286,800		
Total	98,396,040	Total	98,552,760

¹ In all accounts after 1882 the drachma is equal to one franc, though the re-introduction of a forced paper currency has again reduced the value of the drachma.

The deficits of 1885, and 1886, amounting to 120 million drachmai, compelled the Government again to resort to a forced paper currency, which had

only recently been abolished. The budgets of 1887 and 1888 were made to balance by a loan of 135 million drachmai, secured on the produce of the monopolies of salt, petroleum, matches, &c., by the aid of which also other debts bearing from 7 to 9 per cent. interest have been paid off.

During the four years 1888-91 the extraordinary receipts (proceeds of loans), actual or estimated, amounted to 159,542,006 drachmas; and the extraordinary expenditure to 187,460,890 drachmai, including 87,548,838 drachmai for redemption and consolidation of debt: 75,183,622 drachmai for construction of railways; and 21,513,066 drachmai for ship-building.

According to a recent diplomatic report, the capital of the funded debt in 1888 amounted to 526,665,437 dr., the annual interest and sinking fund amounted to 29,476,124 dr.; while the floating debt amounted to 109,300,000 dr. with an annual interest of 1,418,000, the loss by difference of exchange on interest and sinking funds being 6,085,508 dr. The condition of the debt in 1891 according to the same report was as follows:—

Date	Nature of Loan	Rate of Interest	Actual Capital, 1891
			Drachmai
	Funded debt:—		
1832	Guaranteed loan	—	60,000,000
1868	Debt to ex-King Otho's heirs	4	2,555,250
1874	Loan of 26,000,000 dr.	5	20,303,500
1876	„ 10,000,000 dr.	5	886,250
1880	„ 9,000,000 dr.	5½	8,900,000
1880	„ 120,000,000 dr.	5	107,655,000
1884	„ 170,000,000 dr.	5	94,845,000
1885	Patriotic loan	—	2,600,000
1887	Loan of 15,000,000 dr.	4	14,897,500
1887	„ 135,000,000 dr.	4	133,750,000
1889	„ 30,000,000 dr.	4	30,000,000
1889	„ 125,000,000 dr.	4	125,000,000
	Total		601,392,500
	Floating debt:—		
	10,000,000 bonds	4	10,000,000
	Forced currency loan	1	60,000,000
	Fractional	1	14,000,000
	Bonds	5	15,000,000
	Other advances, about	—	4,000,000
	Total		103,000,000
	Grand total		704,392,500

At the same time the annual interest and sinking fund for the funded debt was 26,849,587 dr., interest on floating debt was 2,090,000 dr., and other charges 7,049,000 dr.; total charge, 35,988,587 dr., as against 36,979,632 dr. in 1888.

In June 1890 a loan of 3,595,000*l.*, say 89,875,000 drachmai, was issued at 5 per cent., redeemable at par by half-yearly drawings in 99 years, or earlier at the option of the Government. Of this loan about 600,000*l.* were used to

pay off the remaining portion of the 1879 Independence loan, which entailed a very heavy sinking fund. The balance, say 3,000,000*l.*, is gradually being realised to meet the expenses of the construction of the Athens and Larissa Railway, the main line in Greece destined to bring that country into immediate railway communication with the rest of Europe.

This does not include the Greek portion of the Ottoman public debt, and the sum to be paid to the Ottoman Government as indemnity for property acquired by the cession of Thessaly.

The loan of 1862 was guaranteed by England, France, and Russia upon the elevation of the present King of Greece to the throne. The guarantee is not by the Powers jointly, but is distinct in each case for a third of the loan. By the terms of a convention signed in 1866, it is arranged that the Government of Greece should pay to the three guaranteeing Powers not less than 36,000*l.* a year—British portion 12,000*l.*; and by the Act 27 & 28 Vict. c. 40, passed in 1864, a sum of 4,000*l.* sterling a year, out of the amount thus repayable in respect of the British portion, was relinquished in favour of the present King.

Defence.

I. ARMY.

There is universal liability to service on all able-bodied males aged 21 years and upwards. The total service is for 19 years, of which 2 years (with considerable terms of leave) must be passed with the colours, 8 and 7 years in the reserve, and the remainder in the militia or Landwehr.

The nominal strength of the army was reported as follows in the budget estimates for the year 1891:—

Branches of the Military Service	Officers	Non-commissioned Officers	Rank and File	Total
War Office	136 ¹	—	—	136
Engineers	101	358	1,026	1,485
Chasseurs	172	1,017	2,648	3,837
Artillery	224	732	2,426	3,382
Cavalry	93	333	1,182	1,608
Infantry	684	2,460	9,400	12,544
General Services	143	662	2,954	3,759
Military Schools	379	303	496	1,178
Gendarmerie	55	8	232	295
Total	1,987	5,873	20,364	28,224

¹ Including the civilians employed in the War Office.

The estimates for 1891 reckoned 3,784 horses and mules, and 120 guns.

By the terms of a law passed by the Boulé in the session of 1887, the numerical strength of the army on the peace footing was fixed at 24,076 men, comprising 16,136 infantry, 4,877 cavalry, and 3,063 artillerymen and engineers. On the war footing, the strength could be mobilised to 100,000 men. The reserve forces alone give a total of 104,500 men, and behind these is what is called the territorial army, numbering 146,000 men.

II. NAVY.

The navy consisted, at the beginning of 1891, of two small armour-clads, the *Basileus Georgios* (1,770 tons), carrying two 10-ton Krupp guns in a battery on the upper deck and four 20-pounders, speed 12 knots; and a wood-built vessel, the *Basilissa Olga* (2,030 tons), carrying four 6-ton and two 5-ton guns, speed 10 knots. One steel armour-clad, the *Hydra*, was launched in 1889: it is 6,000 tons, and is now finished: two other similar vessels are being built in France. There are 27 torpedo boats and launches, one torpedo depot and school, and 2 Nordenfeldt submarine torpedo boats. Of unprotected vessels there are 2 corvettes (1,300 and 1,800 tons), 2 cruisers (1,000 tons each, launched 1884-85: 12 gun-vessels (6 built 1881-84, the rest old); 4 gun-boats (1880); 3 revenue vessels (1884); a steel yacht, built in 1868, an iron transport, and 16 miscellaneous craft. The budget fixes the strength of the navy at 2,945 officers and men, but the actual number for 1891 was 3,957. The navy is manned partly by conscription from the people of the sea-coast and partly by enlistment. In 1887 the period of service was made two years instead of one.

Production and Industry.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the existing manufactures are few and unimportant.

A British Embassy Report of 1885 gives the following division of the soil of Greece, including the recently added territories:—

	Ares		Ares
Tobacco, cotton, &c.	250,000	Kitchen-gardens, &c.	7,500
Cereals	1,000,000	Meadows	1,000,000
Fallow lands	1,000,000	Pasture lands, &c.	5,000,000
Vines	250,000	Forests	1,500,000
Currents	125,000	Waste	3,000,000
Olive trees	325,000		
Various fruit-trees.	32,500		13,490,000

While there are a few large proprietors in Greece, the land is to a large extent in the hands of peasant proprietors. On the whole, agriculture is in a backward state. The province detached from Turkey in 1881 is, however, of unusual fertility. The average production of cereals for the whole of Greece is:—wheat, 7,000,000 bushels; barley, 3,000,000 bushels; rye, 825,000 bushels; for the old provinces 2,700,000 bushels of maize; mezlin, 1,380,000 bushels. The most favoured and best cultivated crop is the currant, which covers vast districts; the yield for 1886-87 was estimated at 270 million lbs.; olives yield about 760,000 bushels yearly, and vineyards about 4,000,000 bushels of grapes; other 12,000,000 lbs. of tobacco and 30,000,000 lbs. of cotton are produced.

According to the latest official returns, there are 108,361 horses, 164,000 cattle, 50,123 mules, and 106,208 asses in Greece. In contrast to these numbers, there were 3,464,954 sheep and 2,510,970 goats, the latter roaming about in a half-wild state, described as causing much destruction.

Iron ore is found in some of the Cyclades and in the Ionian Islands, but its working is undeveloped. In recent years the lead mines of Laurium have been worked, and are estimated to have yielded during the twelve years 1877-88 over 1,200,000 tons of material for treatment. Of this quantity 643,000 tons have been treated at the mine, and 570,000 tons, producing 22,000 tons of lead, have been treated elsewhere. Zinc is also found in considerable quantities.

Commerce.

The total value of the general commerce of Greece in 1889 was :—Imports, 162,122,869 drachmai ; and exports, 115,974,249 drachmai. In 1888 the figures were—imports, 124,388,595 drachmai ; exports, 103,142,901 drachmai. The special commerce for 1889 and 1890 was as follows with the leading countries :—

	Imports, 1889	Exports, 1889	Imports, 1890	Exports, 1890
	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai
Russia	25,985,680	1,873,807	21,408,000	917,000
United Kingdom	29,610,062	32,757,380	33,237,000	33,021,000
Austria-Hungary	18,636,200	8,728,229	16,691,000	8,598,000
Turkey and Egypt	26,312,620	11,439,959	19,712,000	12,682,000
France	11,637,872	32,506,847	10,255,000	21,440,000
Italy	5,016,215	3,379,538	5,109,000	1,518,000
Germany	4,715,667	2,505,881	5,651,000	2,372,000
Belgium	2,724,856	7,251,098	4,009,000	6,008,000
United States	3,200,190	3,032,164	1,667,000	5,702,000
Holland	2,907,102	3,040,534	1,861,000	1,518,000
Other countries	1,904,784	562,371	1,186,000	2,016,000
	132,653,248	107,777,808	120,786,000	95,792,000

The following table shows the principal classes of special imports and exports and their values :—

Imports	Drachmai	Exports	Drachmai
Grain	29,183,000	Currants	48,193,000
Yarn	22,285,000	Ores	17,040,000
Metal goods	8,230,000	Tobacco	3,976,000
Minerals and metals	7,135,000	Wine	3,770,000
Timber, &c.	6,944,000	Olive oil	2,299,000
Fish	7,158,000	Figs	2,248,000
Chemicals	5,096,000	Sponges	1,959,000
Animals	4,132,000		
Hides	3,545,000		
Sugar	3,145,000		
Coffee	2,960,000		
Rice	2,047,000		

The trade of Greece with the United Kingdom was, in the five years 1886 to 1890, according to the Board of Trade Returns, as follows :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Greece	1,545,798	1,888,400	1,888,444	1,864,297	1,962,798
Imports of British produce . . .	984,591	989,217	948,004	853,713	1,157,572

The staple article of export from Greece to the United Kingdom is currants, the value of which in 1890 amounted to 1,343,566*l*. Other articles of export in 1890 were:—raisins, 29,798*l*.; olive oil, 14,629*l*.; lead, 159,047*l*.; silver ore, 99,659*l*.; sponges, 80,566*l*.; zinc ore, 27,595*l*. Of the imports from the United Kingdom into Greece in 1890, cotton goods and yarns were valued at 509,214*l*.; woollens and worsteds 104,729*l*.; coal 175,049*l*.; iron 156,049*l*.; machinery, 26,712*l*.

Navigation and Shipping.

The merchant navy of Greece in 1891 numbered 86 steamers, of 43,131 tons, and 5,794 sailing vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 222,331 tons. The total number of vessels that entered Greek ports in 1890 was 6,117 of 2,476,862 tons, and cleared 5,312 of 2,410,981 tons. Of the vessels entered 2,486 of 329,791 were Greek. More than half the trade is through the port of Piræus. A considerable amount of the carrying trade of the Black Sea and the Eastern ports of the Mediterranean is under the Greek flag.

Internal Communications.

Recently the internal communication by roads has greatly improved: there are now about 2,000 miles of roads. In May 1882 the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Corinth, about 4 miles, was begun; it is estimated to cost a million sterling; and more than three-quarters of the work (1891) is now completed.

Railways were open for traffic in 1891 for a length of 374 miles, while 420 miles were under construction, and 226 miles were projected.

The telegraphic lines, land and submarine, were of a total length of 4,658 English miles, at the end of 1890; length of wire, 5,538 miles. The number of offices was 178. They despatched 686,416 inland telegrams, and 276,045 international, in the year 1890. Receipts (1888), 1,130,160 drachmai; expenses, 992,320 drachmai.

Of post offices there existed 248 at the end of 1889, and there passed through the post in that year 7,664,000 letters, besides 236,000 post-cards, 6,779,000 samples, journals, and printed matter. The receipts were 2,603,614 drachmai; expenses, 2,882,240 drachmai.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Greece, and their English equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

Greece entered in 1868 the Monetary League of the Continent. The Ionian Bank at Corfu and the Thessalian Bank at Larissa have the right to circulate their own notes in their respective provinces.

The *Drachma*, of 100 *lepta*, was, by the abolition of forced paper currency in November 1882, made equivalent to the franc of the Monetary League (25·22½ francs=£ sterling). In 1885, however, the forced paper currency was renewed, so that the drachma is now equivalent to about 8½*d*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2·80	lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Canta</i>	.	.	.	.	=	123·20	„ „
„ <i>Livre</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1·05	„ „
„ <i>Baril</i> (wine)	.	.	.	.	=	16·33	imperial gallons.
„ <i>Kilo</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·114	„ quarter.
„ <i>Pike</i>	.	.	.	.	=	$\frac{3}{4}$	of an English yard.
„ <i>Stremma</i>	.	.	.	.	=	$\frac{1}{3}$	„ „ acre.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GREECE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dr. J. Gennadius.

There are Consular representatives of Greece at Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Calcutta, Malta.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GREECE.

Envoy and Minister.—Edwin H. Egerton, C.B., appointed January 26, 1892.

Secretary.—F. E. H. Elliot.

There are British Consuls at Corfu, Patras, Piræus, Syra.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Greece.

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GUATEMALA.

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Guatemala, established on March 21, 1847, after having formed part for twenty-six years of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution proclaimed December 1879, and modified October 1885, November 1887, and October 1889. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, consisting of representatives chosen by universal suffrage for four years. The executive is vested in a President, elected for six years.

President of the Republic.—General Manuel Lisandro Barillas, elected President March 15, 1886, for six years.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of six departments—of Foreign Affairs, Government and Justice, Hacienda and Public Credit, Public Instruction, Fomento, War.

Area and Population.

The area of Guatemala is estimated at 46,800 English square miles. According to a census of 1880, there were at that date 1,224,602 inhabitants, and 1,452,003 in December 1890 (on the basis of surplus of births, which is misleading). About 60 per cent. are pure Indians, most of the remainder being half-caste, there being very few descendants of Europeans. Guatemala is administratively divided into 22 departments.

The marriages in 1890 were 4,609; births, 61,575; and deaths, 69,589. Owing to an imperfect system of registration, the number of deaths given is considerably below the actual number. About one-half the births among the whites and one-fourth among the Indians were illegitimate. In 1890, 9,112 persons entered, and 8,349 left the Republic.

Capital of the Republic and seat of the government is Guatemala la Nueva, with 65,796 inhabitants (1890), a tenth of them of European origin. Other towns are Quezaltenango, 23,574, and Chimaltenango and Guatemala la Antigua, each 14,000.

Religion.

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion; but all other creeds have complete liberty of worship.

Instruction.

In 1890 there were 1,252 schools, of which 462 were rural, 760 urban, and 30 special (including Normal and Technical schools). There were 1,531 teachers (987 male and 544 female); the average attendance was 52,288 children (32,958 boys and 19,330 girls), with 3,230 adults, and in the special schools 1,860—a total school attendance of 57,380. The number of children of school age was 143,453. The Government spent on education, in 1890, 475,092 dollars, the municipalities 30,553 dollars, and from other sources came 28,495 dollars—total, 534,144 dollars.

Crime.

In 1890, 3,485 persons were sentenced for serious crimes, and 19,790 for misdemeanours.

Finance.

The net public revenue in the year 1890 was 6,638,336 dollars, and expenditure 8,300,778. Nearly half of the revenue is from customs, and over one-third from taxes on spirits, tobacco, &c.; while seven-tenths of the expenditure is for public debt, instruction, and war.

The internal consolidated debt of Guatemala on January 1, 1891, was returned at 6,495,062 dollars: non-consolidated 5,554,995 dollars: foreign debt 922,700l. (= 4,613,500 dollars): total debt, 16,663,557 dollars. During 1890 the debt was increased by 3,094,367 dollars. As payments to the Government must be in its own paper money, this currency has remained at par.

Defence.

The army of Guatemala, the cost of which is about one-tenth of the total public expenditure, consists (1891) of 3,718 officers and men. There is, besides, a reserve militia of 67,300 officers and men.

Production and Industry.

The number of owners who possess immovable property of the value of more than 1,000 dollars in 1885 was returned at 6,157, the total value of these holdings being given at 38,741,431 dollars.

The soil in general is exceedingly fertile. The chief agricultural products are coffee, sugar, maize; average product, 200 million lbs.; wheat, 40 million lbs.; rice, 4 million lbs.; also cacao, cotton, tobacco, rubber, banana, and cocoa-nuts.

In 1885 Guatemala possessed 117,880 horses, 45,501 mules, 494,130 cattle, 460,426 sheep, 194,776 pigs, 30,370 goats, the total value of all animals being given at 18,623,316 dollars.

Gold, silver, lead, tin, copper, and other minerals exist, but are little worked.

Commerce.

The following are the statistics of trade, in dollars, in the years 1886-90, including bullion and specie:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Imports . . .	3,537,399	4,241,408	5,459,568	7,586,661	7,639,833
Exports . . .	6,719,503	9,039,391	7,239,977	13,247,657	14,401,534

The chief imports in 1890 were specie, 992,666 dollars; cotton-cloth and yarn, 945,614 dollars; railway, telegraph, and electric light material, 458,266 dollars; woollen goods, 486,297 dollars; silk, 157,463 dollars; flour, 189,631 dollars. The imports from Great Britain were valued at 1,722,671 dollars; from the United States, 1,207,546 dollars; from Germany, 935,829 dollars; from France, 804,561 dollars; from Central America, 785,279 dollars; from South America, 521,938 dollars. The chief exports were coffee, valued at

12,714,981 dollars; hides, 106,502 dollars; bananas, 113,230 dollars; sugar, 84,198 dollars. The sugar and fruit trades have recently been much developed.

The value of the commercial intercourse of the Republic with the United Kingdom is not reported in the Board of Trade Returns, which summarise, under the heading 'Central America,' the commerce of the five States of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador, with Great Britain. The commercial intercourse of the whole of 'Central America' with the United Kingdom is shown in the following table:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Central America to Great Britain . . .	1,117,042	1,341,176	1,137,234	1,181,703	1,320,305
Imports of British produce into Central America . . .	679,266	987,513	945,207	996,222	987,168

The principal articles exported from Central America to Great Britain in the year 1890 were coffee, of the value of 1,159,566*l.*, and indigo, of the value of 111,777*l.* The chief articles of British produce imported into Central America in 1890 were cotton manufactures, amounting to 537,745*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 111,156*l.*; machinery, 48,893*l.*; woollens, 53,759*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1890, 430 vessels, of 548,193 tons, entered the ports of the Republic; of these vessels, 336, of 474,835 tons, belonged to the United States; 40, of 47,309 tons, were German, and 48, of 24,334 tons, were British.

There is a line of railway from San José through Esequintla to the capital (72 miles), a line from Champerico to Retalhuleu (27 miles), and one is in construction from Retalhuleu to San Filipe. There are a few good roads, but away from the railway most of the traffic is on mule-back.

There were in 1890, 155 post-offices. The total postal movement (letters, cards, parcels, &c., received and delivered) in 1890 was 5,194,301, as against 5,126,631 in 1889. Of telegraphs there were 2,176 miles, with 110 offices, in 1890; the number of messages was 603,423.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Guatemala, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The Dollar or Peso, of 100 *Centavos* . . . nominal value, 4*s.*;
real value 6½ *pesos* = £1.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Spanish *Libra* of 16 ounces . . . = 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
 „ *Arroba* of 25 *libras* . . . = 25·35 lb. „
 „ *Quintal* of 4 *arrobas* . . . = 101·40 „
 „ *Tinclada* of 20 *quintals* . . . = 18·10 cwt.
 „ *Eneaga* . . . = 1½ imperial bushel.
 The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF GUATEMALA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Señor Don Crisanto Medina, accredited August 19, 1886; accredited also to France, and resident in Paris.

Consul-General.—Benjamin Isaac, accredited December 27, 1879.

There are also Consular representatives at Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, and Plymouth.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GUATEMALA.

Minister and Consul-General to the several Republics of Central America, Audley C. Gosling. Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen 1881; Secretary of Embassy at Madrid 1887, and at St. Petersburg 1888; appointed to Central America 1890.

Attaché.—Cecil Gosling.

Consul.—Arthur Chapman.

There are British Vice-Consuls at San José, Livingston, and Quezaltenango.

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HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE DE HAÏTI.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, is governed under a Constitution proclaimed June 14, 1867. By its terms the legislative power rests in a National Assembly, divided into two chambers, respectively called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The latter is elected by the direct vote of all male citizens engaged in some occupation, for the term of five years; while the members of the Senate (30 in number) are nominated for six years by the House of Representatives from two lists presented by the Executive and the Electoral Colleges; one-third retire every two years. Members of both houses are paid during session. The executive power is in the hands of a President who, according to the Constitution, must be elected by the people, but in recent years has generally been chosen by the United Senate and House of Representatives, sitting in National Assembly, and in some instances by the troops, and by delegates of parties acting as representatives of the people. The nominal term of office of the President is seven years; it is generally cut short, however, by insurrections.

President of the Republic.—General *Hyppolite*, assumed presidency October 1889.

The administration of the Republic is carried on, under the President, by four heads of departments. The President receives a salary of 4,800*l*.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic, which embraces the western portion of the island of Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the Republic of *Santo Domingo*—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles. A census of the population does not exist; the inhabitants, nine-tenths of whom are negroes and the rest mulattoes, with very few of European descent, are calculated by the best authorities to number about 572,000, while an estimate by a native writer gives the total at 960,000 in 1887. Capital: Port-au-Prince, with 40,000 to 60,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay, and possessed of an excellent harbour. The language of the country is French, though most of the people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

Religion and Instruction.

The religion is nominally Roman Catholicism. Public elementary education is free, the country being divided into 14 inspectors' districts. There are 400 national schools, besides private schools, and 5 public lycées.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure are known only by estimates, long-continued civil war having brought extreme disorder into the finances of the Republic. The revenue and expenditure for 1885-86 were estimated at 6,412,957 dollars. The revenue for 1887-88 is given at 8,047,768 pesos.

In 1890 the import and export duties amounted, respectively, to 5,780,404 dollars and 2,820,554 dollars.

There is a large floating debt, consisting chiefly of paper-money issued by successive Governments, the great mass enormously depreciated by frequent repudiation, and by forgery on a vast scale.

According to an official statement of 1887, the total external debt is 4,320,000 dollars, and internal, 9,180,000 dollars; total, 13,500,000 dollars.

In October 1881 the National Bank of Haiti entered into activity with a capital of 800,000*l.* in 2,000 shares. It was charged with the emission of a new decimal coinage, to take the place of the various coins in circulation in the Republic. It might also issue bank-notes, but for not more than three times the cash in its possession. In the years 1884 and 1885 the issue of 3,000,000 of piastres in paper-money was decreed by the Government.

About 5,000,000 dollars in paper currency is in circulation (1891): portions are being gradually withdrawn.

Defence.

The army, under a 'law of reorganisation' passed by the National Assembly in 1878, consists, nominally, of 6,528 men, chiefly infantry. There is a special 'Guard of the Government,' numbering 650 men, commanded by 10 generals, who also act as aides-de-camp to the President of the Republic. Haiti has a gun-vessel of 900 tons, a corvette, and two sloops.

Commerce and Communications.

The total imports in the year 1889 were valued at 6,000,000 dollars, and exports at 12,000,000 dollars; in 1890, imports, 19,500,000 dollars, exports, 15,000,000 dollars. The principal articles exported were (1890) coffee, 60,000,000 lbs.; logwood, 200,000,000 lbs.; cocoa, 4,900,000 lbs.; cotton, 2,400,000 lbs.; mahogany, 50,000 feet.

There is no report of the exact value of the commercial intercourse of the Republic with the United Kingdom in the 'Annual Statement' published by the Board of Trade, which throws Haiti, together with Santo Domingo. But as the population of the latter State is only about one-fourth of that of Haiti, an estimate may be made of the respective distribution of exports and imports during the five years 1886 to 1890 given in the following table:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Haiti and Santo Domingo to U.K.	92,801	46,644	80,442	47,123	89,593
Imports of British produce into Haiti and Santo Domingo	270,992	434,529	310,069	249,624	528,357

The chief exports to the United Kingdom in 1890 were logwood, valued at 53,986*l.*; mahogany and other woods, 23,082*l.*; coffee, 3,383*l.* cacao, 422*l.* (8,749*l.* in 1884). Previously raw cotton was also exported in considerable quantities, but the value of this export sank from 76,786*l.* in 1872 to *nil* in 1881; in 1886, 350*l.*; in 1887 and 1888, *nil*. The staple article of British

produce imported into Haiti and Santo Domingo consists of cotton manufactures, valued at 170,758*l.* in 1886 ; 309,521*l.* in 1887 ; 214,516*l.* in 1888 ; 162,790*l.* in 1889 ; 356,078*l.* in 1890 ; and linens, 29,189*l.* in 1885 ; 19,630*l.* in 1886 ; 34,859*l.* in 1887 ; 17,763*l.* in 1888 ; 13,200*l.* in 1889 ; 22,248*l.* in 1890.

In 1890 there entered the three principal ports of Haiti 694 vessels of 779,676 tons (145 of 158,095 tons British).

In 1887, 479,996 letters, &c., passed through the Post Office. There are 31 offices.

On March 31, 1891, the accounts of the National Bank of Haiti balanced at 14,859,660 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Haiti, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Piastre*, or dollar, nominal value, 4*s.* ; real value, 3*s.* 4*d.*

French gold and silver coins are in current use, and bank-notes of the National Bank of Haiti.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures in use are those of France.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HAITI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—P. E. Latortue.

Consul.—Maurice Erdmann.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAITI.

Consul-General.—Vacant.

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HAWAII.

(HAWAII-NEI.)

Reigning Monarch, Constitution, and Government.

Queen Liliuokalani, eldest sister of the late King Kalakaua I., born September 2, 1838; married to His Excellency John O. Dominis, Governor of Oahu, who died August 27, 1891; succeeded to the throne January 20, 1891, on the death of King Kalakaua.

Under Kamehameha I. the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands were united into one kingdom. The second king of the name and his queen died in England, 1823. Under Kamehameha III. the integrity of the kingdom was recognised by England, France, and the United States, and subsequently by other Governments. This king gave his subjects a constitution in 1840, which was revised and extended in 1852, and on his death in 1854 was succeeded by his nephew, Kamehameha IV., the husband of Queen Emma, who died in 1863. His brother, Kamehameha V., succeeded, and proclaimed a revised constitution, August 20, 1864. On his death in 1872, without issue, Prince Lunalilo was chosen, on whose death in 1874 the late King Kalakaua was elected, and he was succeeded in 1891 by the present queen.

The Government is a constitutional monarchy. In 1887 a new Constitution was granted. The executive power of the kingdom is vested in the Sovereign and his Cabinet. The present Cabinet consists of a Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Interior, Minister of Finance, Attorney-General. No act of the sovereign can become law unless countersigned by one of the members of the Cabinet. The Ministers are appointed by the Sovereign, but are removable only on a vote of want of confidence by the Legislature, by resignation, or by the death of the Sovereign. The Ministers are *ex officio* members of the House of Nobles, and as such have seats in the Legislature; they have the right to speak and vote on all questions except on a motion of 'want of confidence.' The Legislature of the kingdom is composed of 24 members of the House of Nobles and 24 Representatives, which, with the 4 Ministers, make a total of 52, all sitting together. Members of both Houses are elected by popular vote. The qualification of an elector for Noble is an income of 600 dollars a year, or the ownership of 3,000 dollars worth of unincumbered property. No property qualification is required of voters for Representatives. The number of persons qualified to vote for Representatives is about 14,000; an educational qualification is necessary for all voters. The Legislature meets every two years, in April or May. The members of the House of Nobles are elected for six years, one-third being changed every two years; the Representatives for two years. The Nobles receive no pay; the Representatives receive 500 dollars each for the term.

The naval and military forces, authorised by law, consist of the household guards, fixed at 65 men. Volunteer military organisations are prohibited by law.

Area and Population.

The total area of the islands is 6,640 square miles—namely, Hawaii, 4,210; Maui, 760; Ohau, 600; Kauai, 590; Molokai, 270; Lanai, 150; Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 63 square miles. According to the census of 1884, the population was 80,578—51,539 males and 29,039 females; and according to the census of 1890, 89,990—58,714 males and 31,276 females. Of the population in 1890, 34,436 were natives, 6,186 half-castes, 7,495 born in Hawaii of foreign parents, 15,301 Chinese, 12,360 Japanese, 8,602 Portuguese, 1,928 Americans, 1,344 British, 1,034 Germans, 227 Norwegians, 70 French, 588 Polynesians, and 419 other foreigners. The native population is closely allied to the Maories of New Zealand. At the time of Captain Cook's discovery of the islands, upwards of a century ago, the population numbered probably 200,000. Since then the natives have rapidly decreased, and since the census of 1884 there has been a decrease in the native population of 5,578. The foreign element is, however, rapidly increasing. The total arrivals in 1883 were 11,194; departures, 3,535; the immigration in 1884 was 7,654 and emigration 4,941; in 1885 the former 5,410 and the latter 1,805; in 1886 there were 3,725 arrivals and 2,189 departures; in 1887, arrivals 3,250, departures 2,220; in 1888, 5,532 arrivals, 2,890 departures; in 1889, 3,671 arrivals, 2,313 departures; in 1890, 2,484 arrivals, 1,852 departures; excess of arrivals 632. Most of the immigrants are Chinese and Japanese. The capital, Honolulu (20,487 inhabitants) is in the island of Oahu.

Religion and Instruction.

All forms of religion are permitted and protected. Nearly all the natives are Christians. The Sovereign belongs to the Presbyterian Church. There is a Church of England, of which there is a bishop at Honolulu; there is also a Roman Catholic bishop, and ministers of various denominations. According to latest statistics there are 29,685 Protestants, 20,072 Roman Catholics, 72 Jews, 3,576 Mormons, 30,821 undesignated. Schools are established all over the islands, the sum allotted for public instruction in 1890-92 being 326,922 dollars. In 1890 there were 178 schools, with 10,000 pupils; of the pupils 5,559 were Hawaiians and 1,573 half-castes.

Finance.

The budget is voted for a biennial period. The following shows the revenue and expenditure in dollars for the last five financial periods:—

—	1880-82	1882-84	1884-86	1886-88	1888-90
Revenue .	2,050,276	3,092,085	3,010,655	4,812,576	3,632,197
Expenditure .	2,282,596	2,216,406	2,988,722	4,712,285	3,250,510

Estimated revenue, 1890-92, 2,862,505 dollars; expenditure 2,853,116 dollars. The revenue is largely derived from customs (1,082,766 dollars in 1888-90) and internal taxes (901,803 dollars in 1888-90), while the largest item of expenditure for the interior (1,180,123 dollars in 1888-90). The debt on March 31, 1890, was 2,599,502 dollars. The interest varies from 5 to 7 per cent.

Commerce, Shipping, and Communications.

The islands are to a great extent mountainous and volcanic, but the soil is highly fertile and productive. Sugar and rice are the staple industries, while coffee, hides, bananas, and wool are also exported. The following table shows the commerce (in thousands of dollars) and shipping for four years :—

—	Imports	Native Exports	Customs Receipts	Ships Entered	Tonnage
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		
1887	4,944	9,435	595	254	210,703
1888	4,541	11,631	546	246	221,148
1889	5,439	14,040	550	288	223,567
1890	6,962	13,023	696	295	230,120

Of the exports in 1890 sugar was valued at 12,159,585 dollars (259 million lbs.) ; rice, 545,239 dollars ; bananas, 176,351 dollars ; hides, 70,949 dollars ; the imports are mainly groceries and provisions, clothing, grain, timber, machinery, hardware, cotton goods. 91 per cent. of the trade is with the United States.

Steamers connect the islands with the American continent, Australasia, and China. In the inter-island traffic 20 steamers and 28 sailing vessels are constantly engaged. In 1889 there were 57 vessels belonging to the islands, of 15,403 tons. There are about 56 miles of railway in the islands of Hawaii, Maui, and Oahu. There are telegraphs in the islands of Maui, Hawaii, between Hawaii and Oahu, and round the latter island ; total length 250 miles : nearly every family in Honolulu has its telephone. In the two years April 1, 1888, to March 31, 1890, the total number of letters, &c., transmitted and received by the Post Office was 3,159,034 : there were 54 post-offices. Postal savings-banks, 1890 ; depositors, 2,641 : amount, 956,999 dollars. Honolulu is lighted by electricity and has lines of tramways. The various islands will shortly be connected by telegraphic cable.

Currency.

Hitherto, gold and silver coins of all nations have passed current in the Hawaiian Islands as legal tender, either at their real or nominal value ; but from December 1, 1884, only gold coins of the United States are legal tender for more than 10 dollars, and only Hawaiian and United States silver coins for smaller amounts. Paper money is not in use, except in the form of treasury certificates for coin deposited there.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HAWAII IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Abraham Hoffnung, November 9, 1886.

Secretary.—Sidney B. Francis Hoffnung.

Consul-General.—Henry R. Armstrong.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAWAII.

Commissioner and Consul-General.—Major James H. Wodehouse.

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HONDURAS.

(REPÚBLICA DEL HONDURAS.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Honduras, established November 5, 1838, before the dissolution of the Confederation of Central America in 1839, is governed under a charter proclaimed in November 1865, greatly modified by the new Constitution of November 1, 1880. It gives the legislative power to a Congress of Deputies composed of 37 members. The executive authority rests with a President, nominated and elected by popular vote for four years.

President of the Republic.—General Pariano Leizaola, elected President November 10, 1891.

There have been no regular elections of Presidents in recent years, and none served the full term of office.

The administration of the Republic is carried on by a Council of ministers, to whom are entrusted the departments of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Public Works, War, Finance, Public Instruction, and Justice.

The active army consists of 500 men with 20,000 militia.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is calculated to embrace 46,400 English square miles, with a population, in 1889, of 431,917, or about 9 inhabitants to the square mile. The Republic is divided into 13 departments, 60 districts, 212 municipalities. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' and the sparse European-descended population, mainly of Spanish origin, is in the small ports on the Pacific coast, and in the town of Santa Rosas in the tobacco districts of Gracias. Capital of the Republic is the ancient town of Tegucigalpa, with 12,600 inhabitants, including the district, situate nearly in the centre of the State, and chief station on the planned inter-oceanic railway.

Instruction.

There are two universities and several colleges; about 600 schools with 23,000 scholars.

Finance.

The finances of the Republic are in great disorder, owing to prolonged civil strife, aggravated by wars with Guatemala and San Salvador. Since 1880 there have been improvements. The actual revenue in the two years 1885 and 1886 was 2,596,936 dollars; in the two years 1886 and 1888 (July 31) the revenue was 2,318,264 dollars, and expenditure 2,826,532 dollars. The revenue for 1888-89 (year ending July 31) was 1,432,522 dollars and expenditure 1,385,000 dollars. The actual expenditure for several years exceeded the revenue, and the deficits were covered by loans. The revenue is drawn mainly from customs and excise duties.

The foreign debt of Honduras consisted of English loans amounting to 3,222,000*l.*, and a French loan of 2,176,570*l.*, or a total of 5,398,570*l.* No interest has been paid since 1872, and its accumulation has reached (1891) the amount of over 7,645,518*l.*

Commerce.

The exports of Honduras consist chiefly of cattle, mahogany, hides, and india-rubber, while the imports comprise cotton goods, silks, and hardware. The exports for the financial year 1887-88 were valued at 3,350,664 dollars, and were:—Vegetable products (1,221,716 dollars), animal and industrial products (376,645 dollars), minerals, exclusive of gold and silver (1,673,449 dollars), gold and silver (78,853 dollars). These exports went to the United States (2,790,405 dollars, England 105,088 dollars), France (81,566 dollars), Germany (6,003 dollars), and the Central American Republics (367,599 dollars). From Truxillo alone the exports of 1887 were valued at 628,100 dollars, including 1,200 head of cattle, valued at 30,000 dollars; mahogany to the value of 52,000 dollars; hides and deer-skins, 52,540 dollars; bananas, 346,164 dollars; india-rubber, 51,326 dollars. At that port in 1887 139 vessels of 59,723 tons arrived, and same number cleared. There are no complete official returns of the value of either the imports or exports, owing partly to the customs at the principal ports being farmed out to individuals whose interest it is to conceal all facts concerning their revenue. The value of the commerce with Great Britain is not given in the 'Annual Statement' of the Board of Trade, which merges Honduras into 'Central America.' The gold and silver mines of the country are officially stated to be in a fair way of development.

Communications.

In 1890 there were 56 post-offices; receipts 19,436 dollars, expenses 157,851 dollars. There are 1,800 miles of telegraphs, with 70 offices; and there is a railway from Puerto Cortez to San Pedro Sula, 37 miles, and an inter-oceanic railway is projected from Puerto Cortez to Amapala on the Pacific. Also a line from Puerto Cortez by the N. Coast, through one of the best fruit districts of the Republic.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Honduras, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 cents: nominal value, 4s., real value 3s. 4d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Arroba</i>	{ for wine	= 3½ imperial gallons.
	„ oil . . .	= 2¾ „ „
	„ <i>Square Vara</i> . . .	= 1.90 vara = 1 yard
	„ <i>Fanega</i> . . .	= 1½ imperial bushel.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HONDURAS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—William Binney, accredited October 17, 1882.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HONDURAS.

Minister and Consul-General.—Audley C. Gosling.

Consuls.—William Melhado (Truxillo); Robert McLachlan (Omoa).

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1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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ITALY.

(REGNO D'ITALIA.)

Reigning King.

Umberto I., born March 14, 1844, the eldest son of King Vittorio Emanuele II. of Italy and of Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 9, 1878. Married, April 22, 1868, to Queen *Margherita*, born November 20, 1851, the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinando of Savoy, Duke of Genoa.

Son of the King.

Vittorio Emanuele, Prince of Naples, born November 11, 1869.

Sisters of the King.

I. Princess *Clotilde*, born March 2, 1843; married, January 30, 1859, to the late Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte; widow, March 17, 1891; offspring of the union are Napoleon Victor, born July 18, 1862; Louis, born July 16, 1864; and Maria Lætizia, born December 20, 1866; married, September 11, 1888, to Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta; widow, January 18, 1890.

II. Princess *Pia*, born October 16, 1847; married, September 27, 1862, to the late King Luis I. of Portugal; widow, October 19, 1889.

Nephews of the King.

Prince Emanuele Filiberto, Duke of Aosta, born January 13, 1869; Prince Vittorio Emanuele, Count of Turin, born November 24, 1870; Prince Luigi Amedeo, Duke of Abruzzi, born January 30, 1873; Prince Umberto Maria, Count of Salemi, born June 22, 1889—children of the late Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta.

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Elisabetta*, born February 4, 1830, the daughter of King Johann of Saxony; married, April 30, 1850, to Prince Ferdinando of Savoy, Duke of Genoa; widow, February 10, 1855; re-married, in 1856, to the Marquis of Rapallo. Offspring of the

first union are:—1. Princess Margherita, born November 20, 1851; married, April 22, 1868, to King Umberto I. 2. Prince Tommaso of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, vice-admiral, born February 6, 1854; married, April 14, 1883, to Princess Isabella, daughter of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria; offspring, Prince Ferdinando Umberto, born April 21, 1884.

The origin of the reigning house is not historically established; but most genealogists trace it to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Lemán. In the end of the eleventh century the Prince of Savoy acquired the countries of Turin and Susa. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which greatly strengthened the family, leading to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416 the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke; in 1418 they acquired the Principality of Piedmont; and in 1713 they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. Genoa and the surrounding territory were added to the Sardinian Crown at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felix in 1831, and, the existing Salic law prohibiting the accession of females, the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded by Tommaso Francesco, born in 1596, younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I. of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto, the first of the house of Savoy-Carignano, abdicated the throne March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the late King Vittorio Emanuele II. By the Peace of Zürich, November 10, 1859, King Vittorio Emanuele II. obtained Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua, part of the Papal States, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena. On March 11, 1860, annexation to Sardinia was voted by *plébiscite* in Parma, Modena, the Romagna, and Tuscany; on October 21, Sicily and Naples (including *Benvenuto* and *Pontecorvo*, part of the Papal States), and on November 4, Marche and Umbria. The first Italian Parliament assembled in February 1861, and declared (March 17, 1861) Vittorio Emanuele King of Italy. The remaining part of Lombardy and Venetia were added to his dominions in 1866 (October 21). Finally, the Papal States (Province of Rome), having been taken possession of by an Italian army (September 20, 1870), after the retreat of the French garrison, were, after a *plébiscite*, annexed to the Kingdom October 2.

The 'Dotazione della Corona,' or civil list of the King, has been settled at 14,250,000 lire. Out of this the children of the late Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, have an 'Appannaggio,' or State allowance, of 400,000 lire; his cousin Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, an allowance of 400,000 lire. The greater part of the private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1848.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively

to the Sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers—an upper one, the Senato, and a lower one, called the ‘Camera de’ Deputati.’ The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life; a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire, or 120*l*. In the beginning of 1890 there were 335 senators. The deputies of the lower House are elected according to the electoral law of September 24, 1882 (modified as regards future Parliaments by the law of May 5, 1891, abolishing the *scrutin de liste*), by ballot, by all citizens who are twenty-one years of age, can read and write, and pay taxes to the amount of 19 lire, or 80 centesimi. Members of academies, professors, persons who have served their country under arms for two years, and numerous other classes, are qualified to vote by their position. The number of deputies is 508, or 1 to every 57,000 of the population (census 1881). In 1890 the number of enrolled electors was 2,826,055, including 73,397 temporarily disfranchised on account of military service. At the general election in November 1890, the number of those who voted was 1,477,173, or 53·6 per cent. of those who had the right to vote. For electoral purposes the whole of the Kingdom is divided into 508 electoral colleges or districts, and these again into several sections. No deputy can be returned to Parliament unless he has obtained a number of votes greater than one-fourth of the total number of inscribed electors, and than half the votes given. A deputy must be thirty years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law. Incapable of being elected are all salaried Government officials, as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood and filling clerical charges, or receiving pay from the State. Officers in the army and navy, ministers, under-secretaries of State, and various other classes of functionaries high in office, may be elected, but their number must never be more than forty, not including the ministers and the under-secretaries of State. Neither senators nor deputies receive any salary or other indemnity, but are allowed to travel free throughout Italy by rail or steamer.

The duration of Parliaments is five years; but the King has the power to dissolve the lower House at any time, being bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four months. It is incumbent upon the

executive to call the Parliament together annually. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new Bills, the same as the Government ; but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower House ; but they have no vote unless they are members. The sittings of both Chambers are public ; and no sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present.

The executive power is exercised, under the King, by a ministry divided into the following 11 departments :—

1. *The Presidency of the Council and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*—Marquis Antonio *Starrabba di Rudini*, Minister of Interior, October 22–December 14, 1869. Appointed President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs, February 9, 1891.

2. *The Ministry of the Interior.*—Baron Giovanni *Nicolera*, Minister of the Interior, 1876–77. Reappointed Minister of the Interior, February 9, 1891.

3. *The Ministry of Finance.*—Giuseppe *Colombo*. Appointed February 9, 1891.

4. *The Ministry of the Treasury.*—Luigi *Luzzatti*. Appointed February 10, 1891.

5. *The Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—Bruno *Chimirri*. Appointed Minister of Justice, December 31, 1891.

6. *The Ministry of War.*—General Luigi *Pelloux*. Appointed February 6, 1891.

7. *The Ministry of Marine.*—Vice-Admiral Antonio *Simone Pacoret de Saint Bon*, Minister of Marine 1873–76. Reappointed Minister of Marine, February 15, 1891.

8. *The Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture.*—Marques de *Rudini*. Appointed *ad interim* December 31, 1891.

9. *The Ministry of Public Instruction.*—Pasquale *Villari*. Appointed February 9, 1891.

10. *The Ministry of Public Works.*—Ascanio *Branca*. Appointed February 9, 1891.

11. *The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs.*—Ascanio *Branca* (*interim*).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The two principal elective local administrative bodies are the communal councils and the provincial councils. According to the law of February 10, 1889, each commune has a communal council, a municipal council, and a syndic. Both the communal councils and the municipal councils vary according to population, the members of the latter being selected by the former from among themselves. The syndic is the head of the communal administration, and is a Government official ; he is elected by the communal council from among its own members, by secret vote, in all the chief communes of provinces and districts, and in other communes having more than 10,000 inhabitants. In other communes the syndic is appointed by the King from among the communal councillors. Each province has a provincial council and a provincial commission, the numbers varying according to population.

The council elects its president and other officials. The provincial commission is elected by the council from its own members. It conducts the business of the province when the latter is not sitting. Both communal and provincial councils are elected for five years, one-fifth being renewed every year. The communal council meets twice and the provincial once a year in ordinary session, though they may be convened for extraordinary purposes. All communal electors are eligible to the council except those having an official or pecuniary interest in the commune. Persons not resident in the province, or having no solid interest in it, or who do not pay taxes on movable property, as well as officials in any way interested in the province, are ineligible to the provincial councils. Electors must be Italian citizens, twenty-one years of age, able to read and write, be on the Parliamentary electoral list, or pay a direct annual contribution to the commune, of any nature, or comply with other conditions of a very simple character.

In 1889 the number of enrolled *administrative* electors was 3,420,987, of whom 77,112 were temporarily deprived of electoral rights. In the general communal elections of 1889, 2,002,630 electors voted, or 59·9 per cent. of the total number.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The first census of United Italy was taken on December 31, 1861, but at that date Venetia, certain districts of the province of Mantua, and the present province of Rome had not been annexed, and were excluded from the census. At the censuses of 1871 and 1881, the area was, as now, 114,410 square miles. In 1861 the area of the Kingdom of Italy was about 96,500 square miles. The census of 1861, of 1871, and of 1881 gave the following results:—December 31, 1861 (excluding the regions annexed, Venetia, southern part of Mantua, and the province of Rome), 21,777,334; December 31, 1871 (present territory), 26,801,154; December 31, 1881 (present territory), 28,459,628.

The following figures show the increase of the population of the present territory of the Kingdom of Italy from 1800 onwards, in round numbers:—

Year	Population	Increase per cent. per annum	Year	Population	Increase per cent. per annum
1800	18,124,000	—	1848	23,617,000	0·747
1816	18,383,000	0·089	1861	25,000,000	0·450
1825	19,727,000	0·812	1871	26,800,000	0·400
1838	21,975,000	0·876	1881	28,460,000	0·619

The Kingdom of Italy is divided into 69 provinces, the names of which, with area in English square miles, population in 1881, estimated population, and density per square mile in 1890, are

given in the subjoined table, which is classified according to the old *compartimenti*, not now recognised as legal divisions:—

Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Population, Present: Census 1881			Estimated Population 1890	Population 1890, per square mile
		Males	Females	Total		
Alessandria . .	1,976	374,060	355,650	729,710	771,137	390·25
Cuneo . .	2,755	321,423	313,977	635,400	651,807	236·59
Novara . .	2,533	327,010	348,916	675,926	726,485	286·81
Torino . .	4,068	506,175	523,039	1,029,214	1,085,077	266·73
Piedmont . .	11,332	1,528,668	1,541,582	3,070,250	3,234,506	285·43
Genova . .	1,572	376,408	383,714	760,122	806,162	512·83
Porto Maurizio .	467	65,630	66,621	132,251	140,391	300·62
Liguria . .	2,039	442,038	450,335	892,373	946,553	464·22
Bergamo . .	1,088	196,915	193,860	390,775	412,393	379·04
Brescia . .	1,644	240,669	230,899	471,568	486,193	295·74
Como . .	1,050	256,444	258,606	515,050	551,617	525·35
Cremona . .	632	152,526	149,612	302,138	305,214	482·93
Mantova . .	1,155	151,328	144,400	295,728	306,562	265·42
Milano . .	961	567,367	547,624	1,114,991	1,223,134	1,272·77
Pavia . .	1,284	237,527	232,304	469,831	492,253	383·37
Sondrio . .	1,261	59,189	61,345	120,534	129,592	102·77
Lombardy . .	9,075	1,861,965	1,818,650	3,680,615	3,906,958	430·52
Belluno . .	1,271	82,677	91,463	174,140	175,742	138·27
Padova . .	755	201,652	196,110	397,762	430,662	570·41
Rovigo . .	651	109,602	108,098	217,700	234,530	360·26
Treviso . .	941	192,128	183,576	375,704	398,459	423·44
Udine . .	2,515	247,340	254,405	501,745	521,418	207·32
Venezia . .	849	178,551	178,157	356,708	375,149	441·87
Verona . .	1,061	202,769	191,296	394,065	419,939	395·80
Vicenza . .	1,016	200,461	195,888	396,349	429,137	422·38
Venice . .	9,059	1,415,180	1,398,993	2,814,173	2,985,036	329·51
Bologna . .	1,391	232,557	224,917	457,474	482,219	346·67
Ferrara . .	1,010	117,453	113,354	230,807	246,089	243·65
Forlì . .	719	128,628	122,482	251,110	267,545	372·11
Modena . .	966	141,308	137,946	279,254	285,968	296·03
Parma . .	1,251	135,355	131,951	267,306	271,189	216·78
Piacenza . .	965	116,668	110,049	226,717	228,616	236·91
Ravenna . .	742	115,143	110,621	225,764	222,547	299·93
Reggio Emilia .	877	123,622	121,337	244,959	248,931	283·84
Emilia . .	7,921	1,110,734	1,072,657	2,183,391	2,253,104	284·45
Perugia(Umbria)	3,719	294,019	278,041	572,060	593,216	159·51

Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Population, Present: Census 1881			Estimated Population 1890	Population 1890, per square mile
		Males	Females	Total		
Ancona . .	736	130,937	136,401	267,338	271,910	369·44
Ascoli Piceno . .	809	101,907	107,278	209,185	214,927	265·67
Macerata . .	1,057	116,589	123,124	239,713	242,201	229·14
Pesaro e Urbino	1,144	112,290	110,753	223,043	232,438	203·18
Marches . .	3,746	461,723	477,556	939,279	961,476	256·67
Arezzo . .	1,278	122,958	115,786	238,744	242,506	189·75
Firenze . .	2,268	400,953	389,923	790,776	813,031	358·48
Grosseto . .	1,707	64,401	49,894	114,295	120,836	70·79
Livorno . .	126	61,085	60,527	121,612	124,302	986·52
Lucca . .	576	135,452	149,032	284,484	288,221	500·38
Massa e Carrara	687	81,813	87,656	169,469	177,725	258·70
Pisa . .	1,180	147,170	136,393	283,563	300,470	254·64
Siena . .	1,465	108,033	97,893	205,926	207,100	141·37
Tuscany . .	9,287	1,121,865	1,087,004	2,208,869	2,274,191	244·88
Roma . .	4,601	480,689	422,783	903,472	977,868	212·53
Aquila degli Abruzzi . .	2,509	164,263	188,764	353,027	372,710	148·55
Campobasso . .	1,771	176,287	189,147	365,434	376,191	212·42
Chieti . .	1,105	168,920	175,028	343,948	348,318	315·22
Teramo . .	1,284	127,319	127,487	254,806	263,159	204·95
Abruzzi e Molise . .	6,669	636,789	680,426	1,317,215	1,360,378	203·99
Avellino . .	1,409	194,349	198,270	392,619	408,675	290·05
Benevento . .	688	118,799	119,626	238,425	244,464	355·33
Caserta . .	2,313	353,618	360,513	714,131	732,810	316·82
Napoli . .	412	498,978	502,267	1,001,245	1,094,324	2,656·13
Salerno . .	2,126	266,129	284,028	550,157	565,198	265·85
Campania . .	6,948	1,431,873	1,464,704	2,896,577	3,045,471	438·32
Bari delle Puglie	2,292	338,285	341,214	679,499	756,071	329·87
Foggia . .	2,956	177,873	178,394	356,267	389,760	131·85
Lecce . .	3,293	276,193	277,105	553,298	613,565	186·32
Apulia . .	8,541	792,351	796,713	1,589,064	1,759,396	205·99
Potenza (Basili- cata) . .	4,122	251,621	272,883	524,504	538,707	130·69
Catanzaro . .	2,307	216,283	217,692	433,975	455,290	197·35
Cosenza . .	2,841	214,433	236,752	451,185	463,181	163·03
Reggio di Calabria	1,515	184,660	188,063	372,723	391,083	258·14
Calabria . .	6,663	615,376	642,507	1,257,883	1,309,554	196·54

Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Population, Present: Census 1881			Estimated Population 1890	Population 1880, per square mile
		Males	Females	Total		
Caltanissetta	1,455	136,493	129,886	266,379	304,444	209·24
Catania	1,970	280,014	283,443	563,457	633,249	321·45
Girgenti	1,491	156,034	156,453	312,487	335,433	224·97
Messina	1,768	227,934	232,990	460,924	500,742	283·23
Palermo	1,964	352,722	346,429	699,151	782,648	398·50
Siracusa	1,427	173,295	168,231	341,526	390,368	273·56
Trapani	1,214	141,612	142,365	283,977	338,588	278·90
Sicily	11,289	1,468,104	1,459,797	2,927,901	3,285,472	291·03
Cagliari	5,257	217,497	203,138	420,635	447,807	85·18
Sassari	4,142	134,891	126,476	261,367	278,715	67·29
Sardinia	9,399	352,388	329,614	682,002	726,522	77·30
Total	114,410	14,265,383	14,194,245	28,459,628	30,158,408	263·60

At the time of the census of 1881, the resident or legal population was 28,953,480. The number of foreigners in Italy was 59,956, of whom 16,092 were Austrians, 12,104 Swiss, 10,781 French, 7,302 English, 5,234 Germans, 1,387 Russians, 1,286 Americans (United States), 1,212 Greeks, 922 Spaniards, and the rest mainly Turks, Belgians, Swedes and Norwegians, Dutch, Egyptians, Argentines, Brazilians.

The administrative divisions of Italy are provinces, territories (*circondari*), districts (*distretti*), and communes. There are 69 provinces: of which 60 are divided into territories, and 9 (the province of Mantua and the 8 provinces of Venetia) into districts. There are 197 territories (*circondari*), and 87 districts (*distretti*). The territories (*circondari*) and districts are divided into communes (*comuni*), of which at the census of 1881 there were 8,259; the number at present (1891) is 8,253.

The population of Italy is in general perfectly homogeneous. According to statistics of 1861, the exceptions are: about 100,000 of French origin, in the territories of Aosta, Pinerolo, and Susa, in the province of Torino; from 3,000 to 4,000 of Teutonic origin in some communes of the territories (*circondari*) of Domodossola and Varallo, in the province of Novara, and of Aosta, in the province of Torino; from 55,000 to 60,000 of Albanian origin, in a dozen communes of Nearer Calabria, and in some communes of the provinces of Foggia, Avellino, Potenza, and Palermo; from 20,000 to 25,000 of Greek origin, in a few communes of Nearer and Further Calabria, and of the province of Lecce; lastly, from 7,000 to 8,000 of Spanish (Catalan) origin, settled in Alghero in the province of Sassari, in Sardinia.

The population over 16 years of age in 1881 was 19,301,420: of these 7,047,163 were unmarried, 10,361,039 were married, and 1,893,218 were widowers or widows. Of the whole population, 16,205,371 or 56·9 per cent. were unmarried; 10,361,039 or 36·5 per cent. were married; and 1,893,218 or 6·6 per cent. were widowers or widows.

The numbers of inhabitants at the different centres do not in Italian statistics afford a sufficient basis for distinguishing between the urban and rural

population. In Northern Italy the population is scattered over the country and there are few centres. In Southern Italy and in the islands the country people live in the towns, coming and going to cultivate their own plots of land; consequently there are many populous centres where, if numbers alone were considered, the population would be regarded as urban, though it is, in truth, almost exclusively rural. The following statement gives the number of the head communes (capoluoghi) of provinces and of territories (circondari) or districts, with their population according to the census of 1881, but many of these local capitals have under 6,000 inhabitants:—

Head communes of provinces	69	population	4,509,159
“ “ of territories (circondari) or districts	215	“	2,573,004
Total	284	“	7,082,163
Other communes		“	21,377,465
Total population		“	28,459,628

The following table gives the population according to occupation in 1881, exclusive of children under 9 years:—

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	5,124,481	3,048,951	8,173,382
Raising of animals and apiculture	213,556	30,896	244,452
Horticulture	58,914	14,925	73,339
Sylviculture	53,226	6,425	59,651
Fishing and chase	47,901	340	48,241
Mining	58,937	575	59,512
Mineral industry	755	—	755
Industrial productions	2,281,317	1,904,144	4,185,461
Inns, clothing, &c.	51,500	99,594	151,094
Commerce	246,618	33,155	279,773
Transport	310,347	2,664	313,011
Proprietors and pensioners	427,456	535,425	962,881
Employés and domestics	265,605	447,800	713,405
National defence	160,155	—	160,155
Civil administration	167,252	3,400	170,652
Public worship	103,161	28,424	131,585
Justice	28,248	2	28,250
Sanitary service	44,333	15,384	59,717
Instruction	32,908	46,887	79,795
Fine arts, &c.	31,174	4,450	35,624
Literature and applied science	19,740	35	19,775
Hawkers	28,993	5,457	34,450
Workmen, porters, &c.	121,562	8,267	129,829
Prisoners, paupers, &c.	73,188	56,493	129,681
Students, housekeepers, &c.	582,407	4,143,274	4,725,681
No occupation stated	725,284	855,691	1,580,975
Total	11,258,968	11,292,158	22,551,126

Number of proprietors in Italy on December 31, 1881 :—

	Land		Buildings		Land and Buildings		Total		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Agriculturists	219,328	131,181	204,395	59,406	1,093,753	227,175	1,457,476	417,762	1,875,238
Pensioners and persons of means .	26,370	70,311	27,938	54,702	289,985	263,733	344,298	388,746	733,039
Other categories	102,088	133,524	249,725	185,768	579,885	274,165	931,698	593,457	1,525,155
Total .	347,786	335,016	482,058	299,876	1,903,623	765,073	2,733,467	1,399,965	4,133,432

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

Year	Marriages	Births Living			Stillborn	Deaths exclusive of the Stillborn	Surplus of Births
		Legitimate	Illegitimate and Exposed	Total			
1886	233,310	1,005,402	81,558	1,086,960	39,204	844,603	242,357
1887	235,629	1,067,002	85,904	1,152,906	42,485	828,992	323,914
1888	236,883	1,037,150	82,413	1,119,563	42,007	820,431	299,132
1889	230,451	1,064,798	84,399	1,149,197	43,945	768,068	381,129
1890	221,200	1,002,612	78,500	1,081,112	41,402	794,209	286,903

The numbers for 1890 are provisional.

2. *Emigration.*

The following table shows the number of emigrants according to sex and ages for the year 1890 :—

Emigration	Number of Emigrants								
	Under 14 years			Of 14 and over			Of all ages		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Permanent	10,318	7,688	18,006	65,468	21,250	86,727	75,786	28,947	104,733
Temporary	6,106	2,137	8,243	95,469	8,799	104,268	101,575	10,936	112,511
Totals .	16,424	9,825	26,249	160,937	30,058	190,995	177,361	39,883	217,244

The following table shows the numbers of emigrants from Italy to various parts of the world, according to Italian statistics, for the six years 1885-90 :—

—	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Europe . . .	78,232	80,406	82,474	82,941	92,631	100,259
North Africa . .	5,435	4,540	2,875	3,089	2,177	2,020
America—						
United States and Canada .	13,096	28,640	38,853	34,292	25,881	48,019
Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Central America	1,583	1,179	1,245	640	1,037	926
Brazil . . .	12,311	11,334	31,445	97,730	16,953	16,233
Chili and Peru .	366	321	313	359	375	3,334
The Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay .	40,054	38,383	54,499	65,958	75,058	41,352
America (country not named) .	5,080	2,309	3,108	5,285	3,877	4,553
Other countries .	1,036	717	853	442	423	548
Total . . .	157,193	167,829	215,665	290,736	218,412	217,244

This classification is founded upon the declarations of intending emigrants made before the syndics (or mayors) of communes on application for passports, and it is to be observed that the figures differ considerably from those given in the statistics of the various countries mentioned. Thus the United States claim to have received, in 1890, 69,969 immigrants from Italy, the Argentine Confederation 39,122, and Brazil 19,675. The difference is explained chiefly by the fact that, in many cases, emigration for other European States, intended to be temporary, becomes permanent, the emigrants embarking for America from their temporary home.

The emigrants were from the following provinces or compartimenti :—

Piemonte, 30,497 (19,005 temporary) ; Liguria, 4,360 ; Lombardy, 22,921 (9,916 temporary) ; Veneto, 67,676 (62,135 temporary) ; Emilia, 5,065 ; Toscana, 11,660 (5,925 temporary) ; Marche, 1,406 ; Roma, 1,440 ; Abruzzi e Molise, 12,842 ; Campania, 24,647 ; Puglie, 2,744 ; Basilicata, 9,062 ; Calabrie, 11,757 ; Sicilia, 10,705 (4,666 temporary) ; Umbria and Sardinia, 462.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The agglomerated (not communal) population of the principal cities and towns was as follows at the census of December, 1881 :—

Towns	Popula- tion	Towns	Popula- tion	Towns	Popula- tion
Naples . . .	463,172	Piacenza . . .	34,987	Udine . . .	23,254
Milan . . .	295,543	Trapani . . .	32,020	Termini Ime- rese . . .	22,733
Rome . . .	273,268	Barletta . . .	31,994	Bitonto . . .	22,726
Turin . . .	230,183	Sassari . . .	31,596	Cerignola . . .	22,659
Palermo . . .	205,712	Ancona . . .	31,277	Acireale . . .	22,431
Genoa . . .	138,081	Cremona . . .	31,083	Salerno . . .	22,328
Florence . . .	134,992	Modena . . .	31,053	Castellamare di Stabia . . .	22,207
Venice . . .	129,445	Alessandria . . .	30,761	Bisceglie . . .	21,765
Bologna . . .	103,998	Corato . . .	30,428	Vittoria . . .	21,755
Catania . . .	96,017	Pavia . . .	29,836	Lecce . . .	21,742
Leghorn . . .	78,998	Molfetta . . .	29,697	Torre del Greco . . .	21,588
Messina . . .	78,438	Ferrara . . .	28,814	Partinico . . .	21,000
Verona . . .	60,768	Caltagirone . . .	28,119	Catanzaro . . .	20,931
Bari . . .	58,266	Mantova . . .	28,048	Terlizzi . . .	20,442
Padua . . .	47,334	Vicenza . . .	27,694	Lucca . . .	20,421
Parma . . .	44,492	Como . . .	25,560	Chioggia . . .	20,381
Brescia . . .	43,354	Taranto . . .	25,246	Aversa . . .	20,183
Modica . . .	38,370	Trani . . .	25,173	Vercelli . . .	20,165
Pisa . . .	37,704	Caltanissetta . . .	25,027	Torre Annun- ziata . . .	20,060
Alcamo . . .	37,697	Ragusa . . .	24,183	Castelvetro . . .	20,053
Foggia . . .	36,852	Reggio di Cal . . .	23,853		
Andria . . .	36,795	Bergamo . . .	23,819		
Cagliari . . .	35,588	Siena . . .	23,445		

San Marino.—Embraced in the area of Italy is the independent Republic, and one of the oldest States in Europe. San Marino. It has an area of 32 square miles, and a population of about 8,000. In 1872 it concluded a treaty of protective friendship with the Kingdom of Italy.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy; but many Acts of the Legislature, passed since the establishment of the Kingdom, and more especially since the suppression of the temporal government of the Supreme Pontiff, have subordinated the power of the Church and clergy to the authority of the civil government, and secured perfect religious freedom to the adherents of all creeds without exception. However, scarcely any other creeds as yet exist but Roman Catholicism. At the census of 1881, of the total population about 62,000 were Protestants and 38,000 Jews. Of the Protestants 22,000 belonged to the Waldensian Church of Piedmont, about 10,000 to the other evangelical Italian Churches, and 30,000 belonged to foreign Protestant bodies. In 1861 (exclusive of Veneto and the province of Rome) the total number of Protestants was 32,684, and Jews 22,458; and in 1871 (inclusive of Veneto and Rome), 58,651 Protestants, and 35,356 Jews.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy in Italy consists of 51 archbishoprics and 223 bishoprics, in addition to the 6 cardinal-bishops who have sees in Italy. Of these 73 are immediately subject to the Holy See, of which 12 are archbishoprics. There are altogether 37 ecclesiastical provinces. All these dignitaries of the Church are appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a council of Cardinals. But the royal consent is necessary to the installation of a bishop or archbishop. The number of parishes in 1881 was 20,465; of churches and chapels, 55,263; of parish priests, 76,560.

The immense wealth of the Italian clergy has been greatly reduced since the year 1850, when the Siccardi bill, abolishing ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the privileges of the clergy, passed the Sardinian Chambers. This law was extended, in 1861, over the whole of the Kingdom, and had the effect of rapidly diminishing the numbers as well as the incomes of the clergy.

In 1865 there were 2,382 religious houses in Italy, of which 1,506 were for men and 876 for women. The number of religious persons was 28,991, of whom 14,807 were men and 14,184 women. The Mendicant orders numbered 8,229 persons, comprised in the above-mentioned total. A law for the entire suppression of all religious houses throughout the Kingdom was adopted by the Chamber of Representatives in the session of 1866. This law provided a small pension to all monks and nuns having taken regular vows before January 18, 1864. Several monasteries were set aside for the reception of such monks or nuns as might wish to continue their monastic life. All chapters of collegiate churches, abbeys, ecclesiastical benefices not attached to parishes, lay benefices, and all brotherhoods and foundations to which an ecclesiastical service is annexed, were suppressed. Under certain regulations the ecclesiastical property was transferred to the State.

SEE AND CHURCH OF ROME.

The 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno' enacts, in its first article, that 'the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion is the sole religion of the State.' By the terms of the Royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870, which declared that 'Rome and the Roman Provinces shall constitute an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy,' the Pope or Roman Pontiff was acknowledged supreme head of the Church, preserving his former rank and dignity as an independent sovereign prince. By Roman Catholics the Bishop of Rome, or Pope, is accounted Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. Peter, and Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church. Over every baptized person they hold him to possess immediate spiritual jurisdiction.

Supreme Pontiff.—**Leone XIII.** (**Gioacchino Pecci**), born at Carpineto, in the diocese of Anagni, March 2, 1810, son of Count Luigi Pecci; consecrated Archbishop of Damiana 1843; Apostolic Nuncio to Belgium 1843-46; Bishop of Perugia 1846; proclaimed Cardinal December 19, 1853; elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Pio IX., February 20, 1878; crowned March 3 following.

The election of a Pope ordinarily is by *scrutiny*. Each Cardinal in conclave writes on a ticket his own name with that of the Cardinal whom he chooses. These tickets, folded and sealed, are laid in a chalice which stands on the altar of the conclave chapel; and each elector approaching the altar repeats a prescribed form of oath. Thereupon the tickets are taken from the chalice by scrutators appointed from the electing body; the tickets are compared with the number of Cardinals present, and when it is found that any Cardinal has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected. Should none have received the needful number of votes, another proceeding is gone through,

viz., *access*—so called because any Cardinal may accede to the choice of another by filling up another ticket made for that purpose. The present Pontiff, Leone XIII., was chosen by unanimity. He is regarded as the 263rd Pope (or thereabouts) from St. Peter.

The rise of the Roman Pontificate, as a temporal power, dates from the year 755, when Pippin, King of the Franks, gave to Pope Stefano III. the Exarchate and the Pentapolis (Romagna), conquered from the Lombards, to which Charles the Great added the provinces of Perugia and Spoleto. Kaiser Heinrich III., in 1053, increased these possessions of the spiritual head of Christendom by the city of Benevento; and not long after, in 1102, Countess Matilda of Tuscany bequeathed to the Holy See the territory known as the 'Patrimony of St. Peter.' From the accession of Martino V., 213th in the usual list of Pontiffs, to Leone XIII., 263rd in the list, the Popes have been as follows :—

No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election
213	Martino V.	Italian	1417	239	Leone XI.	Italian	1605
214	Eugenio IV.	"	1431	240	Paolo V.	"	1605
215	Niccolò V.	"	1447	241	Gregorio XV.	"	1621
216	Calisto III.	Spanish	1455	242	Urbano VIII.	"	1623
217	Pio II.	Italian	1458	243	Innocenzo X.	"	1644
218	Paolo II.	"	1464	244	Alessandro VII.	"	1655
219	Sisto IV.	"	1471	245	Clemente IX.	"	1667
220	Innocenzo VIII.	"	1484	246	Clemente X.	"	1670
221	Alessandro VI.	Spanish	1492	247	Innocenzo XI.	"	1676
222	Pio III.	Italian	1503	248	Alessandro VIII.	"	1689
223	Giulio II.	"	1503	249	Innocenzo XII.	"	1691
224	Leone X.	"	1513	250	Clemente XI.	"	1700
225	Adriano VI.	Dutch	1522	251	Innocenzo XIII.	"	1721
226	Clemente VII.	Italian	1523	252	Benedetto XIII.	"	1724
227	Paolo III.	"	1534	253	Clemente XII.	"	1730
228	Giulio III.	"	1550	254	Benedetto XIV.	"	1740
229	Marcello II.	"	1555	255	Clemente XIII.	"	1758
230	Paolo IV.	"	1555	256	Clemente XIV.	"	1769
231	Pio IV.	"	1559	257	Pio VI.	"	1775
232	Pio V.	"	1566	258	Pio VII.	"	1800
233	Gregorio XIII.	"	1572	259	Leone XII.	"	1823
234	Sisto V.	"	1585	260	Pio VIII.	"	1829
235	Urbano VII.	"	1590	261	Gregorio XVI.	"	1831
236	Gregorio XIV.	"	1590	262	Pio IX.	"	1846
237	Innocenzo IX.	"	1591	263	Leone XIII.	"	1878
238	Clemente VIII.	"	1592				

The Supreme Pontiff is the absolute and irresponsible ruler of the Roman Catholic Church. His *ex cathedra* definitions on matters of faith or morals are held to be infallible, and there is no appeal against his judgments. The Roman Pontiff seeks advice from the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of seventy members, namely, six cardinal-bishops, fifty cardinal-priests, and fourteen cardinal-deacons, but hardly ever comprising the full number. In January 1892 the Sacred College consisted of six cardinal-bishops, forty-five cardinal-priests, and six cardinal-deacons. The following list gives the names of these fifty-seven cardinals :—

Names	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Bishops :—</i>				
Raffaele Monaco La Valletta	Bp. of Ostia & Velletri, Dean Sacr. Coll., Prefect Cong. Ceremonial, Gr. Penitentiary, Archpriest of the Lateran Arch-Basilica	Italian	1827	1868
Luigi Oreglia di Santo Stefano	Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina, Sub-dean Sacred Coll., Camerlengo of Holy Roman Church	„	1828	1873
Edward Howard	Bishop of Frascati, Archpriest of the Vatican Basilica	English	1829	1877
Luigi Serafini	Bishop of Sabina, Prefect Congreg. Council	Italian	1808	1877
Lucido Maria Parocchi	Bishop of Albano, Vicar-General of His Holiness	„	1833	1877
Angelo Bianchi	Bishop of Palestrina, Pro-Datary of His Holiness	„	1817	1882
<i>Cardinal-Priests :—</i>				
Gustav Adolf von Hohenlohe	Archpriest of the Librarian Basilica	German	1823	1866
Luciano Bonaparte	—	Italian	1828	1868
Mieczyslaw Ledóchowski	Prefect of the Congreg. Propaganda	Polish	1822	1875
Francisco de Paula Benavides y Navarrete	Archbp. of Zaragoza	Spanish	1810	1877
Luigi di Canossa	Bishop of Verona	Italian	1809	1877
Friedr. von Fürstenberg	Archbishop of Olmütz	Austrian	1812	1879
Julien Florian Desprez	„ „ Toulouse	French	1807	1879
Americo Ferreira dos Santos Silva	Bishop of Oporto	Portuguese	1829	1879
Tommaso Zigliara	Prefect Congreg. Studies	Corsican	1833	1879
Carlo Laurenzi	—	Italian	1821	1880
Francesco Ricci Paraciani	Gr. Prior in Rome of Sov. Order St. John of Jerusalem, Secretary of Memorials	„	1830	1880
Charles Martial Allemand-Lavigerie	Archbishop of Carthage and Algiers	French	1825	1882
José Sebastião Neto	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese	1841	1884

Names	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Priests—cont.</i>				
Guglielmo Sanfelice } di Acquavella }	Archbp. of Naples .	Italian .	1834	1884
Pietro Geremia Ceslasia	„ Palermo .	Sicilian .	1814	1884
Ant. Monescillo y Viso	„ Valencia	Spanish .	1811	1884
Zeferino González y } Díaz Tuñón }	Formerly Archbp. } of Seville . }	„ .	1831	1884
Isidoro Verga .	Pref. Congr. Bishops } and Regulars }	Italian .	1832	1884
Paul Melchers .	Former Archbp. of } Köln . }	German .	1813	1885
Alfonso Capecebatro .	Archbp. of Capua .	Italian .	1824	1885
Francesco Battaglini .	„ Bologna .	„	1823	1885
Patrick Francis Moran	„ Sydney .	Irish .	1830	1885
Alexandre Taschereau	„ Quebec .	Canadian	1820	1886
Benoît M. Langénieux	„ Reims .	French .	1824	1886
James Gibbons .	„ Baltimore	American	1834	1886
Charles Philippe Place	„ Rennes .	French .	1814	1886
Serafino Vannutelli {	Secretary of Apos- } tolic Briefs }	Italian .	1834	1887
Gaetano Aloisi-Ma- } sella }	Prf. Congr. Sacred } Rites }	„	1826	1887
Luigi Giordani .	Archbp. of Ferrara .	„	1822	1887
Camillo Siciliano di } Rende }	„ Benevento	„	1847	1887
Mariano Rampolla } del Tindaro }	Pontif. Secr. of State	„	1843	1887
Agostino Bausa .	Archbp. of Florence .	„	1821	1887
Giuseppe Benedetto } Dusmet }	„ Catania .	Sicilian .	1818	1889
Giuseppe d'Annibale {	Prefect Congreg. } of Indulgences and } Sacred Relics . }	Italian .	1815	1889
François Marie Ben- } jamin Richard }	Archbp. of Paris .	French .	1819	1889
Joseph Alfred Foulon	„ Lyons .	„	1823	1889
Peter Lambert Goos- } sens }	„ Mechlin .	Belgian .	1827	1889
Franz de Paula von } Schönborn }	„ Prague .	Bohemian	1844	1889
Vincenzo Vannutelli .	—	Italian .	1836	1889
Sebastiano Galeati	Archbp. of Ravenna .	„	1824	1890
Gaspar Mermillod {	Bishop of Lausanne } and Geneva . }	Swiss .	1824	1890
Albin Dunajewski .	Bishop of Cracow .	Polish .	1817	1890
Antonde Paul Gruscha	Archbp. of Vienna .	Austrian.	1820	1891
Luigi Ruffo Scilla .	—	Italian .	1840	1891
Luigi Sepiacchi .	—	„	1835	1891

Names	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Deacons :—</i>				
Teodolfo Mertel . . . }	Vice-Chancellor of }	Italian .	1806	1858
Augusto Theodoli	Holy Roman Church }		1819	1886
Camillo Mazzella	—		1833	1886
Luigi Macchi . . .	Prefect Congr. Index		1832	1889
Achille Apolloni . .	—		1823	1889
Gaetano de Ruggiero .	—		1816	1889

Of these Cardinals 11 were nominated by Pope Pio IX., and 46 by Leone XIII.

Though primarily belonging to the local Roman Church, the Cardinals are regarded as Princes of the Church at large. Those living in Rome have a certain yearly allowance, according to circumstances. In early ages the Cardinals were simply the parish rectors of Rome, or deacons of districts. In 1586 the number was finally settled by Sisto V. at seventy. The Cardinals compose the Pope's Council and the various Sacred Congregations, govern the Church while the Pontifical throne is vacant, and elect the deceased Pontiff's successor. They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocenzo IV., during the Council of Lyons, in 1246 ; and the title of Eminence from Urbano VIII., in 1630.

In 1891, besides the Pope and the Sacred College of Cardinals, the upper Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world comprised 8 Patriarchates of the Latin and 5 of the Oriental Rite, 167 Archbishoprics of the Latin and 17 of the Oriental Rite, and 699 Bishoprics of the Latin and 55 of the Oriental Rite. The list (exclusive of the new episcopal hierarchy of Japan) was as follows :—

I. *Patriarchates.*

*Latin Rite :—*1. Constantinople ; 2. Alexandria ; 3. Antioch ; 4. Jerusalem ; 5. Venice ; 6. Lisbon ; 7. West Indies ; 8. East Indies.

*Oriental Rite :—*1. Antioch, of the Maronites ; 2. Antioch, of the Melchites ; 3. Antioch, of the Syrians ; 4. Babylon, of the Chaldeans ; 5. Cilicia, of the Armenians.

II. *Archbishoprics.*

<i>Latin Rite :—</i>		Græco-Roumanian Rite . . .	1
Immediately subject to the Holy See . . .	19	Græco-Ruthenian Rite . . .	1
With Ecclesiastical Provinces . . .	148	Under Patriarchs :	
		Græco-Melchite Rite . . .	3
		Syriac Rite . . .	3
		Syro-Chaldaic Rite . . .	2
		Syro-Maronite Rite . . .	6
<i>Oriental Rite :—</i>			
With Ecclesiastical Provinces :			
Armenian Rite . . .	1		

III. *Bishoprics.*

<i>Latin Rite:—</i>		Græco-Roumanian Rite	3
Immediately subject to the Holy See	86	Græco-Ruthenian Rite	6
Suffragan, in Ecclesiastical Provinces	613	Under Patriarchs :	
<i>Oriental Rite:—</i>		Armenian Rite	18
Immediately subject to the Holy See :		Græco-Melchite Rite	8
Græco-Ruthenian Rite	2	Syriac Rite	3
Suffragan, in Ecclesiastical Provinces :		Syro-Chaldaic Rite	10
		Syro-Maronite Rite	2
			<hr/> 754

Besides the above sees, and 17 sees 'nullius dioceseos,' there are now 7 Apostolic Delegations, 119 Apostolic Vicariates, and 44 Apostolic Prefectures, most of them held by titular archbishops and bishops (formerly called 'in partibus infidelium').

The summary of actual dignitaries stands as follows for January 1892 (each dignitary being reckoned under his highest rank and title):—

Sacred College of Cardinals	57
Patriarchs of both Rites	10
Archbishops and Bishops of the Latin Rite, Residential	783
Archbishops and Bishops of the Oriental Rite	52
Archbishops and Bishops, Titular	308
Archbishops and Bishops, having a title no longer	16
Prelates <i>Nullius Dioceseos</i>	7
Total	<hr/> 1,233

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent committees called Sacred Congregations, composed of Cardinals, with Consultors and Officials. There are now twenty Sacred Congregations, viz., Inquisition or Holy Office, Consistorial, Apostolic Visitation, Bishops and Regulars, Council, Residence of Bishops, State of Regulars, Ecclesiastical Immunity, Propaganda, Propaganda for Eastern Rite, Index, Sacred Rites, Ceremonial, Regular Discipline, Indulgences and Sacred Relics, Examination of Bishops, Fabric of St. Peter's, Lauretana, Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Studies.

The apostolic delegations, vicariates, and prefectures throughout the world stand under the 'Congregatio de Propagandâ Fide' at Rome. At present they are distributed as follows:—

Continents, &c.	Apostolic Delegations	Apostolic Vicariates	Apostolic Prefectures
Europe	2	10	6
Asia	4	58	8
Africa	1	25	18
America	0	12	9
Oceania	0	14	3
Total	7	119	44

Instruction.

The State regulates public instruction, and maintains, either entirely or in conjunction with the communes and provinces, public schools of every grade. Every teacher in a public institution maintained by the State, or by any other public body, must have the qualifications required by law; and in all public institutions not belonging to the State, the same programme must be followed, and the same rules observed. No private person can keep a school without having obtained the authorisation of the State.

Elementary education is compulsory for children between six and nine years of age. (Of these, according to the census of 1881, there were 1,808,129.) The compulsory clause is by no means strictly enforced. The enactment, however, provided that education for children of school age should be compulsory only when the supply of teachers should reach the proportion to population, in the least populous communes, of one to every 1,000 inhabitants; in the most populous, one to every 1,500 inhabitants. The law (1889) has been applied to 8,178 communes out of 8,527.

Schools in Italy may be classified under four heads, according as they provide: (1) elementary instruction; (2) secondary instruction—classical; (3) secondary instruction—technical; (4) higher education.

(1) Schools providing elementary instruction are of two grades. Religious instruction is given to those whose parents request it. Only the *lower-grade* instruction is compulsory. Every commune must have at least one lower-grade school for boys and one for girls; and no school with only one master should have more than seventy pupils. Higher-grade elementary schools are required in communes having normal and secondary schools, and in those with over 4,000 inhabitants. In both grades the instruction is free.

(2) Secondary instruction—classical—is provided in the *ginnasi* and *licei*, the latter leading to the universities.

(3) Secondary instruction—technical. This is supplied by the technical schools, technical institutes, and institutes for the mercantile marine.

(4) Higher education is supplied by the universities, by other higher institutes, and by special higher schools.

Of these various educational institutions, the elementary schools are supported by the communes, subsidies or free loans being occasionally granted by the State. In the normal schools and *licei*, the State provides for the payment of the staff and for scientific material. The *ginnasi* and technical schools should, according to the general law, be supported by the communes; but, in many cases, the cost of these is borne, in great part, by the State. In the technical institutes, half the sum paid to the staff is provided by the State. The universities are maintained by the State and by their own ancient revenues, such expenses as those for scientific material, laboratories, &c., being, in some cases, borne by the various provinces of the university region. The higher special schools are maintained conjointly by the State, the province, the commune, and, sometimes, the local Chamber of Commerce.

The total sum allotted by the State for the Minister of Public Instruction in 1889–90 was 41,802 160 lire; by the provinces in 1889, 5,502,242 lire; and

by the communes in 1889 (including subsidies from the State and the provinces), 72,237,067 lire. There are, besides, revenues derived from foundations (*opere pie*) for the benefit of schools of different grades, generally, or in particular communes.

The attendance at elementary schools (public and private) has, in the last twenty-five years, risen from 1,000,000 to 2,326,000; or, allowing for the increase of population, there has been an increase of 86 per cent. in school attendance.

The percentage of illiterates, male and female, over five years for 1861, over six for 1871 and 1881, and over twenty years of age, in 1861, 1871, and 1881, was:—

Year	Over 5 Years		Over 20 Years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1861	68·09	81·27	65·47	81·52
1871	61·86	71·73	60·17	77·18
1881	54·56	69·32	53·89	72·93

The percentage of illiterate conscripts, and of illiterates married, at various intervals from 1866 to 1889 was as follows:—

Year	Illiterate Conscripts	Illiterates Married	
		Male	Female
1866	64·01	59·96	78·97
1871	56·74	57·73	76·73
1881	47·74	48·24	69·90
1888	42·98	42·27	61·90
1889	42·04	41·21	60·45

According to the census of 1881 the number of the population above six years of age who could not read nor write in Upper Italy was 40·85 per cent.; Middle Italy, 64·61 per cent.; South Italy, 79·46 per cent.; and in the Islands, 80·91 per cent. The smallest percentage of illiterates above six years was in Piedmont, 32·27, and the largest in Basilicata, 85·18.

The following are the statistics of elementary and higher schools for 1888-89:—

—	Number	Teachers	Pupils		
			Males	Females	Total
<i>Asili</i> for infants	2,220	5,720 ¹	136,139	132,047	268,186
Public primary day schools:—Regular	44,664	45,694	1,118,217	941,172	2,059,389
Do. irregular	2,908	2,875	48,397	36,775	85,172
Private do.	7,975	8,499	63,246	118,585	181,831
Evening and holiday schools	8,797	8,942	205,028	86,192	291,220
Normal schools	137	1,353	1,611	11,245	12,856
Licei	309	1,824 ¹	—	—	13,846
Ginnasi	714	4,309 ¹	—	—	51,286
Technical institutes	75	1,249 ¹	—	—	6,538
Technical schools	407	3,028 ¹	—	—	30,836
Naval mercantile do.	21	171 ¹	—	—	885

¹ In 1887-88.

The following is a list of the twenty-one universities of Italy, with statistics for 1888-89 :—

—	Date of Found- ation	No. of Teach- ers ¹	Students and Auditors	—	Date of Found- ation	No. of Teach- ers ¹	Students and Auditors
State Univer- sities :—				Pisa . .	1338	56	598
Bologna .	1200	90	1,394	Rome . .	1303	84	1,360
Cagliari .	1626	35	125	Sassari .	1677	23	124
Catania .	1434	43	544	Siena . .	1300	29	151
Genoa . .	1243	56	850	Turin . .	1404	72	2,275
Macerata .	1290	13	130	Free Univer- sities :—			
Messina .	1549	48	251	Camerino .	1727	18	94
Modena .	1678	37	316	Ferrara .	1391	21	49
Naples . .	1224	91	4,205	Perugia .	1276	21	145
Padua . .	1222	73	1,222	Urbino . .	1564	21	86
Palermo .	1805	67	1,242				
Parma . .	1512	42	255				
Pavia . .	1300	54	1,080	Total . .		994	16,496

¹ In 1887-88.

There were besides (1889) 11 superior collegiate institutions, with 1,955 students; 11 superior special schools, with 933 students; 29 special and practical schools of agriculture (1890), with 768 students; 4 schools of mining (1888), with 93 students; 168 industrial and commercial schools (1889), with 23,111 students; 14 Government academies and institutes of the fine arts (1888), with 3,376 students; 6 Government institutes and conservatoires of music (1888), with 826 students.

In 1888 there were in Italy 32 Government libraries, with 166,153 readers, who had 1,019,498 books given out.

On December 31, 1889, there were in Italy 1,596 periodical publications. Of these, 130 were daily; 153 twice or thrice weekly; 525 weekly; 25 thrice a month; 233 fortnightly; 385 monthly; 74 at intervals of two or more months; 71 occasionally; 461 were political; 291 were economic, juridical, or on social science; 178 agricultural; 175 religious; 152 literary and scientific; 93 medical; 28 musical and dramatic; 11 of the fine arts; 11 military; 11 of geography and travels; 32 humorous (non-political). Of the whole number, 26 were in Italian and a local dialect (12 Neapolitan); 8 in a local dialect only; 29 in Italian and a foreign language (13 French); 26 in foreign languages only (13 French, 5 English).

In 1890 there were 10,339 books published in Italy, comprising 912 religious books; 1,159 scholastic and educational; 550 historical and geographical; 490 biographical; 1,160 of poetry and general literature; 369 in mathematical, physical, and natural science; 832 in medicine; 1,062 in agriculture, the industries, and commerce.

Justice and Crime.

In Italy, justice in penal matters is administered in the first instance by the Pretori, by the correctional tribunals, and by the courts of assize; on appeal, by the correctional tribunals, and by the courts of appeal. The highest court is the Court of Cassation, which confines itself to inquiring whether the forms

prescribed by law have been observed. The new penal code came into force on January 1, 1890, abolishing the distinction between crimes and misdemeanours (*crimini e delitti*).

The Pretori have jurisdiction concerning all delicts (*delitti*) punishable by imprisonment or banishment not exceeding three months, or by fine not exceeding 300 lire. The correctional tribunals have jurisdiction in the first instance in offences punishable by imprisonment or banishment over three months, or fine exceeding 300 lire. The courts of assize have jurisdiction in the first instance in all proceedings concerning crimes brought before them by direct citation, or by sentence of the sections of accusation (*sezioni d' accusa*). They have exclusive jurisdiction concerning offences against the internal and external security of the State, and all crimes of a serious character. Appeal is allowed to the correctional tribunals from the sentences of the Pretori, and to the courts of appeal from those of the correctional tribunals. The courts of cassation have power to annul, for illegality, sentences passed by the inferior courts, and to decide questions of jurisdiction or competency. This court can also decide regarding sentences passed by the supreme military and naval court.

Italy is divided, for the administration of justice, into 20 appeal court districts, each of which is subdivided into tribunal districts, 162 in all, and these again into mandamenti, each with its own magistracy (*Pretura*), 1,806 in all.

Table showing the number of persons convicted of crimes before the various classes of courts, 1885-89 :—

Year	Convictions			
	Total	Before the Pretori	Before the Tribunali (first instance)	Before the Corti d'Assise
1885	332,079	273,463	53,103	5,513
1886	337,394	280,810	51,654	4,930
1887	315,359	259,387	50,426	5,546
1888	340,381	282,646	52,369	5,366
1889	351,218	292,041	54,088	5,089

The number of prisons or penitentiaries, with number of inmates, on June 30, 1888, is given as follows :—

Prisons or Penitentiaries	Number	Inmates		
		Male	Female	Total
Lock-ups	1,717	26,509	2,152	28,661
Penal establishments	110	29,463	1,277	30,740
Correctional establishments for the young :				
Houses of detention for the young	8	920	57	977
Private reformatories	40	2,761	1,913	4,674
Penal colonies	12	2,718	2	2,720
Total	1,877	62,371	5,401	67,772

Pauperism.

In Italy legal charity, in the sense of a right in the poor to be supported by the parish or commune, or of an obligation on the commune to relieve the poor, does not exist. Exceptions to this rule are in favour of forsaken children and the sick poor, the former being maintained and the latter supplied with medical attendance at the expense of the province or commune. Public charity in general is exercised through the permanent charitable foundations, called 'Opere pie,' regulated by the law of July 17, 1890. These are very unequally distributed in the different provinces, and their operation is in the manner prescribed and in the territory named in the deeds of foundation, or by the statutes in force. A thorough inquiry into their financial position was made in 1880. The general results were:—Leaving out of account institutions intended for lending, or for the encouragement of saving (that is, monti di pietà, monti frumentari, casse di prestanze agrarie), there were 21,638 opere pie, with a gross capital of about 2,000,000,000 francs. Their income and expenses were:—

Gross income	Lire. 89,673,307
Burdens (not charitable)	7,838,000
Taxes, &c.	15,181,255
Expenses of administration	16,076,779
Total disbursement	39,046,034
Balance free	50,627,273

Added to this net income were casual legacies, contributions from private benefactors, subsidies from communes (for hospitals), &c. all of which receipts are spent annually, and thus the sum at the disposal of the opere pie in 1880 amounted to 96,395,470 lire.

The property of these foundations is constantly increasing. In the space of nine years (1881–89) the new legacies amounted to 154,281,429 lire. In 1889 the communes spent about 42,683,917 lire, and the provinces about 20,273,500 lire in charity; over one-fourth of the former sum and over three-fourths of the latter being disposed of through the opere pie.

Finance.

I. STATE FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Direct taxes are those on lands, on houses, and on incomes derived from movable capital and labour. The tax on lands, amounting to about 96 millions, with an additional tenth, is spread over the 9 cadastral compartimenti. That on houses is at the rate of 12·5 per cent. (with three-tenths additional) of the amount taxable, which is two-thirds of the real annual value in the case of factories, and three-fourths in the case of dwelling-houses. The tax on incomes from movable capital and labour is 13·2 per cent of the sum taxable. This, in incomes from capital alone, is the

whole amount stated as income ; in those from capital and labour (trade, industries), it is six-eighths, and in those from labour alone (professions), it is five-eighths of the income stated. In the case of State, provincial, or communal employés, half the income is taxable. The communes and provinces also tax lands and buildings. The State grants to the communes one-tenth of the proceeds of the tax on incomes as compensation for other communal revenues made over to the State by various laws.

The principal indirect taxes are:—the customs duties, the octroi, the taxes on manufactures, the salt and tobacco monopolies, lotto.

The financial year of Italy ends on June 30. The following table exhibits the total ordinary revenue and expenditure of the Kingdom, together with the annual difference in each of the years from 1885–86 to 1892, the first four years representing actual receipts and disbursements, and 1890–91 and 1891–92 the budget estimates :—

Years	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Difference
	Lire	Lire	Lire
1885–86	1,745,515,911	1,730,598,335	+ 14,917,576
1886–87	1,801,185,804	1,789,413,851	+ 11,771,953
1887–88	1,936,724,649	1,993,875,769	– 57,151,120
1888–89	1,866,670,029	2,097,131,115	– 230,461,086
1889–90	1,903,170,131	1,879,636,028	+ 23,534,103
1890–91	1,850,248,143	1,872,133,271	– 21,885,128
1891–92	1,775,123,004	1,780,942,130	– 5,819,130

The following table gives an abstract of the official budget accounts for the year ending June 30, 1892, showing the principal sources of revenue and chief branches of expenditure :—

REVENUE		REVENUE—cont.	
	Lire		Lire
A. Ordinary revenue :—		Taxes on transactions :	
1st Category : ¹		Succession duties	37,300,000
State property	11,445,367	Registration	63,700,000
Ecclesiastical property	2,940,500	Stamps	73,300,000
State railways	71,215,100	Railway tax	18,300,000
Various	1,246,389	Various	29,440,550
Direct taxes :		Indirect taxes :	
Land tax	106,342,000	Excise	31,000,000
House tax	83,000,000	Customs	245,000,000
Income tax	236,269,274	Octrois	69,978,320
		Tobacco (monopoly)	193,000,000

¹ The revenue and the expenditure of each Ministry are divided into four categories :—
1. *Effective* receipts or expenditure ; 2. Movement of capital ; 3. Construction of railways, &c. ; 4. Receipts or expenditure *d'ordre*.

REVENUE— <i>cont.</i>		REVENUE— <i>cont.</i>	
	Lire		Lire
Salt (monopoly).	63,500,000	Total ordinary revenue	1,648,010,393
Lottery . . .	76,200,000		
Fines . . .	2,000		
Public services :		B. Extraordinary re-	
Posts . . .	48,500,000	venue :—	
Telegraphs . .	15,400,000	1st Category (ef-	
Prisons . . .	7,177,000	fective receipts)	12,300,636
Fines . . .	2,250,000		
School taxes . .	4,590,000	2nd Category	
Various . . .	7,591,697	(movement of	
Repayments. . .	36,704,308	capital) :	
Various receipts .	8,030,240	Sale of property, &c.	10,076,084
		Recovery of debts .	5,204,077
Total 1st Category	1,543,622,745	New debts . . .	16,587,000
4th Category :			
Working of State		Total 2nd Category	31,867,161
domains . . .	13,148,890		
Interest of paper-		3rd Category (con-	
money caution		struction of	
fund . . .	14,945,038	railways) . . .	82,944,814
Treasury deposits &			
loans for pensions	42,543,000	Total extraordi-	127,112,611
Share of gross pro-		nary revenue	
ceeds of Octrois			
of Rome and		Total revenue	1,775,123,004
Naples . . .	26,471,680		
Various . . .	7,279,040		
Total 4th Category	104,387,648		

RECAPITULATION.

—	Ordinary	Extraordinary,	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire
1st Category (effective receipts) . . .	1,543,622,745	12,300,636	1,555,923,381
2nd Category (movement of capital) . . .	—	31,867,161	31,867,161
3rd Category (construction of railways). . .	—	82,944,814	82,944,814
4th Category (receipts <i>d'ordre</i>) . . .	104,387,648	—	104,387,648
Total . . .	1,648,010,393	127,112,611	1,775,123,004

EXPENDITURE		Lire	EXPENDITURE—cont.		Lire
A. Ordinary expenditure :—			Ministry of War . 243,143,965		
Ministry of the Treasury :			Ministry of Marine 104,010,466		
1st Category (effective expenditure) :			Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce . 10,139,301		
Interest on consolidated debt		438,206,640	Total ordinary expenditure }		1,591,924,373
Interest on redeemable debt .		85,494,957	B. Extraordinary expenditure :—		
Railway annuities .		27,848,861	Ministry of the Treasury :		
Floating debt .		111,048,060	1st Category (effective expenditure) . 11,507,670		
Fixed annuities .		38,943,000	2nd Category (movement of capital) :		
Civil list and appanages .		15,050,000	Railway Redemption Annuities . 5,311,350		
Senate and Chamber of Deputies		2,140,000	Redemption of debts 25,431,658		
General expenses		13,292,084	Other disbursements 7,837,764		
Reserve fund .		4,000,000	Total 2nd Category }		38,580,772
Various .		2,258,224	3rd Category (construction of railways) . 11,507,670		
Total 1st Category }		738,281,826	Total Ministry of Treasury }		50,088,442
4th Category (d'ordre) .		65,293,143	Ministry of Finance 2,698,834		
Total Ministry of Treasury }		803,574,969	Ministry of Justice, &c. . 546,252		
Ministry of Finance :			Ministry of Foreign Affairs 40,167		
1st Category (effective expenditure) :			Ministry of Public Instruction . 1,038,245		
General expenditure		18,438,169	Ministry of the Interior . 2,055,033		
Annuities, &c. .		3,340,000	Ministry of Public Works . 115,506,729		
Expenses of collection .		159,231,998	Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs . 196,400		
Total 1st Category }		181,010,167	Ministry of War . 7,750,000		
4th Category .		28,171,523	Ministry of Marine 7,200,000		
Total Ministry of Finance }		209,181,690	Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry . 1,897,655		
Ministry of Justice, &c. .		33,739,720	Total extraordinary expenditure }		189,017,757
Ministry of Foreign Affairs .		9,020,807	Total expenditure }		
Ministry of Public Instruction .		39,927,028	1,780,942,130		
Ministry of the Interior .		57,552,924			
Ministry of Public Works .		27,802,601			
Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs .		53,830,902			

RECAPITULATION BY CATEGORIES.

—	1st Category (effective)	2nd Category (Movement of capital)	3rd Category (Construction of railways)	4th Category (<i>d'ordre</i>)	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
Revenue . . .	1,555,923,381	31,867,161	82,944,161	104,387,648	1,775,123,004
Expenditure . . .	1,550,391,896	43,217,772	82,944,814	104,387,648	1,780,942,130
	× 5,531,485	— 11,350,611	— 653	—	— 5,819,126

In the ordinary revenue there is a surplus of 56,086,020 lire, and in the extraordinary revenue a deficit of 61,905,146 lire; giving a net deficit of 5,819,126 lire.

Public Debt.

The following table shows the interest (including premiums) and sinking fund of the Public Debt on July 1, 1891 :—

Debts	Per Cent.	Rentes, Inter- ests, &c.	Sinking Fund 1890-91	Year of Extinc- tion
		Lire	Lire	
I. Consolidated debt :				
Rentes at 5 per cent.	5	442,734,255	—	—
„ 3 „	3	6,408,080	—	—
Total consolidated debt	—	449,142,335	—	—
II. Permanent annuity due to } the Holy See	—	3,225,000	—	—
III. Debts separately inscribed :	3 to 5	20,138,439	1,039,969	} 1895- 1961
IV. Various debts	3 to 6	96,487,707	329,747	
V. Floating debt :				} 1906- 1970
Treasury bonds	—	12,213,635	—	
Current accounts	—	500,000	—	—
Bank advances	—	400,000	—	—
Total floating debt	—	13,113,635	—	—
Total public debt	—	582,107,116	1,369,716	—

The capital of the consolidated and redeemable debt amounted to 11,800,454,529 lire on July 1, 1891, or about 474,018,180 sterling.

The burden of the debt per head of population is 15*l.*, and of the interest 14*s.* The value per head of the special exports in 1890 was 1*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

II. LOCAL FINANCE.

The total revenue of the communes of Italy in 1889 amounted, according to official reports, to 640,340,410 lire, and the revenue of the provinces amounted to 118,625,599 lire. The debts of the communes in 1889 (December 31) amounted to 1,037,449,263 lire; of the provinces to 170,439,703 lire.

III. PUBLIC PROPERTY.

On June 30, 1890, the property of the State was as follows:—

	Lire
Financial assets (Treasury)	617,245,058
Property, immovable, movable, loans and various titles	750,456,209
Property of industrial nature	3,548,791,209
Material in use in army and navy	185,072,516
Property used in the service of the State	1,717,678,102
Total	6,819,243,094

In the financial year 1889-90 the revenue from State property was:—
 Railways, 72,235,321 lire; ecclesiastical, 3,974,316 lire; various, 12,057,751 lire; total, 88,267,388.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The extent of the land frontier of Italy is as follows:—French frontier 495 kilometres; Swiss 655; Austro-Hungarian 750; frontier of San Marino 38·5; in all (exclusive of San Marino) 1,900 kilometres. The coast line of the peninsula measures 3,657 kilometres; of Sicily, 1,098; of Sardinia, 1,017; of Elba and the small islands, 1,013; the total length of coast is thus 6,785 kilometres.

On the Continental frontier of Italy the principal passes of the Alps are defended by fortifications distributed according to a plan decided on in 1874, and at present in process of execution. The basin of the Po is also studded with fortified places, though some of the old fortresses have been either abandoned or de-classed, while others are being constructed. The chief strong places in the region are the following:—Casale, Placentia, Cremona,

Peschiera, Verona, Mantua, Legnago (these four form the old Austrian Quadrilateral), Pavia, Boara, Venice, Alessandria, Bologna. On the coasts and islands are the following fortified places :—Ventimiglia, Vado, Genoa, Spezia, Elba, Mont-Argentario, Civitavecchia, Gaeta, Baja, and Castellamare in the Gulf of Naples ; works in the Straits of Messina ; various places in Sicily ; Tarentum ; Brindisi, Ancona, the mouth of the Adige ; Brindolo and Chioggia. On the north Sardinia is defended by the fortifications in the Island of St. Madeleine, and on the south by those of Cagliari. Rome is surrounded by walls, and is being protected by a circle of forts.

II. ARMY.

Universal liability to arms forms the basis of the military organisation of Italy. A certain portion of all the young men who have completed their twentieth year, amounting to about 200,000, is levied annually, 82,000 of whom are drafted into the standing army, while the rest are entered in a second and third category.

By recent legislation (June 28, 1891) the term of compulsory service will be slightly lengthened for some classes. To secure the strength required for the war footing it is intended to make special provision for :—(1) the increase of the annual normal contingent of the first category from 82,000 to 95,000 men ; (2) some modification in the law of recruiting to reduce the number of titles to exemption from service in the first and second category. The consideration of this has been entrusted to a commission. According to the law of August 6, 1888, the time of service in the standing army for the first category of recruits is five years in the infantry, four years in the cavalry, and three years in the other arms. Having completed their service under arms, the men of the first category are granted unlimited leave, but are enrolled in the permanent army, the infantry for four years, the cavalry five years, when they are both transferred to the territorial militia. The men belonging to the other arms are enrolled in the permanent army for five or six years, when they are transferred to the mobile militia, in which they complete twelve years of service before being transferred to the territorial militia. Those of the second category are entered in the permanent army for eight years, and the mobile militia for four years, when they form part of the territorial militia. The men of the third category are entered at once in the territorial militia, but are given unlimited leave. The total period of service is 19 years. As in

the German army, young men of superior education are permitted under certain conditions to serve as one-year volunteers. The different arms of the Italian army have the following organisation according to the law of June 23, 1887 :—

1. *Permanent Army.*

The main army is composed of :—Infantry : 96 regiments of the line and 12 regiments of bersaglieri, each regiment of 3 battalions of 4 companies and 1 depôt ; 7 regiments of Alpine troops divided into 22 battalions, in 75 companies ; 87 military districts with 98 companies.

Cavalry :—24 regiments of 6 squadrons and 1 depôt ; 6 depôts for remounts.

Artillery :—12 regiments of divisional field artillery, each of 1 staff and 2 brigades (8 batteries) ; 1 company of train, and 1 depôt : 12 regiments of army corps field artillery, of 1 staff and 2 brigades (8 batteries) ; 1 brigade of train (2 companies) and 1 depôt ; 1 regiment of horse artillery, of 1 staff, 3 mounted brigades (6 batteries) ; 1 brigade of train, of 4 companies and 1 depôt ; 1 regiment of mountain artillery, of 1 staff, 3 brigades of 9 batteries, 1 depôt ; 5 regiments of fortress artillery, 2 of these composed each of 1 staff, 4 brigades (16 companies), and 1 depôt ; the other 3 each of 1 staff, 3 brigades (12 companies), and 1 depôt ; 1 regiment (5 companies) of artillery mechanics, and 1 company of veterans.

Engineers :—4 engineer regiments, 2 of which of 1 staff, 6 brigades of sappers (18 companies), 1 brigade of train (2 companies), and 1 depôt ; the 3rd regiment of 1 staff, 3 sapper brigades (7 companies), 3 brigades (6 companies) of telegraphists and 1 of specialists, 1 brigade train (3 companies), and 1 depôt ; the 4th regiment of 1 staff, 3 brigades of pontooners (8 companies), 1 railway brigade (4 companies), 1 lagoon brigade (2 companies), 1 train brigade (3 companies), and 1 depôt.

Carabineers :—11 territorial legions, and 1 legion of cadets.

Sanitary corps, 13 companies ; commissariat, 13 companies ; veterinary corps ; administrative corps ; invalids and veterans, 4 companies ; establishments and institutes of instruction ; disciplinary establishments, 15 companies ; 2 houses of correction.

2. *Mobile Militia.*

Infantry :—48 regiments of the line of 3 battalions of 4 companies ; 18 battalions of bersaglieri of 4 companies ; 22 companies of Alpine troops.

Artillery :—13 brigades of field artillery of 4 batteries ; 14 companies of train ; 36 companies of fortress artillery ; 3 brigades of mountain artillery of 3 batteries.

Engineers :—7 brigades of sappers with 21 companies ; 2 railway companies ; 3 companies of telegraphists ; 1 lagoon company ; 4 companies of train.

Sanitary corps of 12 companies, and commissariat corps of 12 companies.

Special militia of Sardinia :—3 regiments of the line, each of 3 battalions of 4 companies ; 1 battalion of bersaglieri of 4 companies ; 1 squadron of cavalry ; 1 brigade of field artillery of 2 batteries, and 1 company of train ; 1 brigade of fortress artillery of 4 companies ; 1 company of engineers ; 1 sanitary company ; and 1 commissariat company.

3. Territorial Militia.

320 battalions of the line of 4 companies; 22 battalions of Alpine troops with 75 companies; 100 companies of fortress artillery and 20 brigade commands; 30 companies of engineers and 6 brigade commands; 13 sanitary companies; 13 commissariat companies. In time of peace the territorial militia is called out every four years for 30 days' drill, which may be divided into two, three, or four years.

There are 12 army corps. The following is the official statement of the strength of the Italian army for February, 1891:—

	Permanent Army		Militia	
	Under Arms	On Unlimited Leave	Mobile	Territorial
OFFICERS.				
Effective	14,508	193	315	5,250
Supplementary	—	4,713	3,697	—
Auxiliary	—	2,502	—	—
Reserve	—	4,278	—	—
Total officers	14,508	11,686	4,012	5,250
TROOPS.				
Carabineers	24,811	4,290	572	8,952
Infantry	115,237	211,965	302,681	458,402
Bersaglieri	13,944	26,818	38,000	27,053
Alpine troops	10,099	18,110	38,304	23,833
Military districts	17,721	27,001	—	942,025
Cavalry	25,808	11,174	533	31,519
Artillery	36,326	68,498	44,283	38,188
Engineers	8,352	17,531	10,312	7,502
Military schools	1,590	—	—	—
Sanitary corps	2,543	7,326	8,501	7,895
Commissariat	2,229	3,818	1,818	2,539
Invalid and veteran corps	270	—	—	—
Supplementary troops	—	157,935	—	—
Penal establishments and disciplinary companies	2,575	—	—	—
Total troops	261,505	554,466	445,004	1,547,908
Grand total	276,013	566,152	449,016	1,553,158
2,844,339				

The special African corps, constituted in accordance with the law of July 10, 1887, consisted (June, 1891) of:—1 company of carabineers, 1 battalion of chasseurs, 4 battalions of infantry (native), 2 squadrons of cavalry (native), 2 mountain batteries (native) each of 4 guns, 1 company of artillery mechanics, 1 of sappers, 1 of specialist engineers, 1 sanitary, 1 commissariat,

and 1 train company. The force contained, in all, 247 officers (32 native), 6,122 men (3,795 native), and 1,069 horses and mules.

The Italian army is provided with the Vetterli repeating rifle (the Vitali system) and sword bayonet.

III. NAVY.

The following table contains the official data as to the strength of the Italian navy on January 1, 1891 (I = iron ; S = steel ; W = wood ; B = breech-loader ; M = muzzle-loader) :—

Nature of Ships	Number				Tonnage	Horse-power	Guns			Crews
	I.	S.	W.	Total			B.	M.	Total	
Warships, 1st Class . .	5	7	—	12	105,467	87,682	134	—	134	5,670
„ 2nd „ . .	3	11	—	14	39,776	72,098	106	9	115	3,725
„ 3rd „ . .	4	15	2	21	18,407	34,840	108	2	110	2,243
Transports, 1st „ . .	1	2	2	5	22,473	15,577	23	—	23	1,003
„ 2nd „ . .	4	2	—	6	7,792	4,191	22	—	22	468
„ 3rd „ . .	4	—	1	5	2,247	1,311	4	4	8	202
School ships . .	—	—	6	6	10,454	4,849	26	16	42	1,437
Central ships for local defence . .	1	—	4	5	19,121	10,913	4	20	24	1,243
Local vessels . .	22	7	17	50	6,186	6,317	31	20	51	1,110
Lagoon gunboats (paddle) . .	6	—	—	6	528	880	6	—	6	72
Torpedo cruisers . .	—	7	—	7	1,466	14,040	20	—	20	260
Ocean torpedo vessels . .	—	61	—	61	4,881	62,600	122	—	122	1,043
Torpedo vessels, 1st Class . .	—	38	—	38	1,496	16,800	38	—	38	418
Torpedo vessels, 2nd Class . .	—	21	—	21	281.5	4,050	—	—	—	210
Steam torpedo barges . .	—	—	12	12	139.4	1,590	—	—	—	120
Totals . .	50	171	44	269	240,714.9	337,248	644	71	715	19,224

On January 1, 1891, there were building, of the first class 1 iron clad of 13,090 tons displacement ; of the second class, 6 deck-protected cruisers of together 14,930 tons ; and of the third class, 5 torpedo cruisers. The total tonnage building was 33,300, and horse-power 82,860.

The following table, derived from the *Annuario Ufficiale della R. Marina*, gives the names and other particulars of all the first and second class ships of war built and building in the Italian navy (*a* = barbette ships ; *b* = turret ships ; *c* = broadside ships ; *d* = deck-protected cruisers ; *e* = spar or flush-decked unprotected vessels). The machine guns and smaller guns with which all the vessels are well supplied are not given in the list.

Name	Material	Launched	Displacement— metric tons	Horse- power of En- gines	Greatest Thick- ness of Armour at water line	Guns		Knots per Hour	
						No.	Weight in Tons		
<i>First-class Sea-going Armour-clads :—</i>						inches			
<i>a</i> Italia	s.	1880	13,898	11,958	} —3	{ 4 8	{ 100 4	{ 17·8	
<i>a</i> Lepanto	s.	1882	13,550	15,797		{ 4 8	{ 68 4½	{ 18·4	
<i>a</i> Re Umberto ¹	s.	1888	13,298	15,200		{ 4 8	{ — —	{ 18	
<i>a</i> Sicilia ¹	s.	—	13,298	15,200		{ — —	{ — —	{ 18	
<i>a</i> Sardegna ¹	s.	1890	13,860	15,200		{ — —	{ — —	{ 18	
<i>b</i> Duilio	i.&s.	1876	11,138	7,711	22 2	4	100	15	
<i>b</i> Dandolo	i.&s.	1878	11,202	8,045	22 2	—	—	15·5	
<i>a</i> Lauria	s.	1884	11,000	10,591	18	{ 4 2	{ 100 4	{ 16	
<i>a</i> Francesco Morosini	s.	1885	11,000	10,000	18	—	—	16	
<i>a</i> Andrea Doria	s.	1885	11,000	10,000	18	—	—	16	
<i>c</i> Ancona	i.	1864	4,460	2,500	4½	{ 6 6	{ 4 3	{ 13	
<i>c</i> Maria Pia	i.	1863	4,262	2,800	4½	{ 8 6	{ 4 3	{ 12	
<i>c</i> Castelfidardo	i.	1863	4,259	2,500	4½	—	—	12	
<i>c</i> San Martino	i.	1863	4,284	2,800	4½	—	—	—	
Affondatore (turret ram)	i.	1865	4,062	3,240	5	{ 2 4	{ 10 3	{ 11	
<i>Second-class :—</i>									
<i>c</i> Terribile	i.	1861	2,854	1,100	4½	8	7	7	
<i>c</i> Formidabile	i.	1861	2,660	1,080	4½	{ 4 2 5	{ 7 4 3	{ 7	
<i>c</i> Varese	i.	1865	2,220	950	4½	4	7	10	
<i>d</i> Gioia	s.	1881	2,524	4,066	—	8	4	15	
<i>d</i> Vespucci	s.	1882	2,533	3,696	—	—	—	15	
<i>d</i> Savoia	s.	1883	2,850	3,340	—	6	4	15	
<i>c</i> Cristoforo Colombo	w.	1875	2,316	3,782	—	8	3	15	
<i>d</i> Bausan (torpedo ram)	s.	1883	3,020	5,500	—	{ 2 6	{ 25 4	{ 17·5	
<i>d</i> Etna „ „	s.	1885	3,530	7,480	—	—	—	17	
<i>d</i> Vesuvio „ „	s.	1883	3,530	6,480	—	{ 2 6	{ 28 4	{ 17	
<i>d</i> Stromboli „ „	s.	1886	3,530	6,252	—	{ 2 6	{ — —	{ 17	
<i>d</i> Fieramosca ¹ „ „	s.	1887	3,745	7,700	—	{ 2 6	{ — —	{ 17	
<i>d</i> Dogali „ „	s.	1887	2,050	7,617	—	6	4	19·6	
<i>d</i> Piemonte	s.	—	2,500	12,200	—	{ 6 6	{ 4 1½	{ 22	
<i>d</i> Marco Polo ¹	s.	—	4,460	10,000	—	{ 8 8	{ — —	{ —	
<i>d</i> Lombardia ¹	s.	—	2,231	6,500	—	{ 6 6	{ 1½ —	{ 18·5	
<i>d</i> Liguria ¹	s.	—	2,281	6,500	—	{ 6 4	{ — 1½	{ 18·5	
<i>d</i> Umbria ¹	s.	—	2,281	6,500	—	—	—	18·5	
<i>d</i> Etruria ¹	s.	—	2,281	6,500	—	—	—	18·5	
Elba	s.	—	2,281	6,500	—	—	—	18·5	

¹ In course of construction, or incomplete.² Citadel.³ These ships have no side armour, but inclined armour 19 in. thick on the citadel, and 15½ in. thick round funnel hatchways. Armour on ammunition tube 19 in. thick.

The *Duilio* and *Dandolo* belong to the central citadel type, of which the *Inflexible* is the most powerful example in the British Navy, and are superior to the *Inflexible* in armament and speed, although not quite so strongly protected. The *Italia* and *Lepanto* are 400 feet long, 74 feet broad, and have a mean draught of water exceeding 30 feet. There is no vertical belt armour protecting the water-line, but instead of it a deck covered with 4- and 3-inch steel plates is built about 6 feet below water. The cost of each of them was over a million sterling.

The navy was manned in 1891 by 7 vice-admirals, 17 rear-admirals, 175 captains, 330 lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, 44 marine guards, besides 266 engineers and machinists, 161 medical staff, 308 commissariat, 119 'del corpo Reale Equipaggi,' and 19,604 men, there being 689 officers and 48,603 men on unlimited leave or in reserve. The total of all ranks for the navy was thus 70,323.

Production or Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The systems of cultivation in Italy may be reduced to three:—1. The system of peasant proprietorship (*coltivazione per economia o a mano propria*); 2. That of partnership (*la colonia parziaria*); 3. That of rent (*affitto*). Peasant proprietorship is most common in Piedmont and Liguria, but is found in many other parts of Italy: in the province of Rome, the Abruzzi and Molise, Campania, Apulia, the Basilicata, Calabria, and in Sicily and Sardinia. This system tends to become more general. The system of partnership or *colonia parziaria*, more especially in the form of *mezzadria*, consists in a form of partnership between the proprietor and the cultivator. No wages are paid, profits and losses are equally divided, the families of the two partners subsisting, it may be, entirely on the common produce of the cultivation. This system is general in Tuscany, the Marches, and Umbria; it prevails over other systems in Emilia, and is frequently found in the sub-mountain (*pede montane*) regions of Lombardy and Venetia, in the Abruzzi and Molise, in Campania and in Sicily. It is almost unknown in the Basilicata, little practised in Apulia, Calabria, and Sardinia, and has been entirely abandoned in the two most advanced centres of cultivation in the south, viz:—Barese and the province of Naples. Various modifications of the system exist in different parts of Italy. The system of rent (*affitto*) exists in Lombardy and Venetia, especially in the marsh lands, Emilia, Campania, the Abruzzi and Molise, Piedmont, and Sicily. It is little used in Umbria, the Marches, Tuscany, the Province of Rome, the Basilicata, and Sardinia. In Upper Italy the agreement is usually for nine (sometimes other multiples of three) years; in Southern Italy for two, four, or six years, according to local customs.

Large farms (*la grande coltura*) exist in the neighbourhood of Vercegli, Pavia, Milan, Cremona, Chioggia, Ferrara, Grosseto, Rome, Caserta, and in Apulia, the Basilicata, Calabria, and at Girgenti and Trapani in Sicily. In Italy generally the land is much subdivided.

Of the total area of Italy 86·9 per cent. is productive, and 13·1 per cent. unproductive. Of the total area 12 per cent. is under forest, and 36 per cent. under culture. Agriculture is generally in a primitive condition.

The following table shows the produce of the various crops in 1889, and the averages for the five years 1879–83; in the case of tobacco and silk, instead of the averages for 1879–83 the averages for 1885–89 are given:—

—	Produce 1889	Average 1879-83	Area under Cultivation 1879-83	Produce per Hectare	Value 1879-83 (average)
	Produce	Produce			
	Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hectares	Hectol.	Lire
Wheat . . .	38,391,000	46,562,105	4,434,053	10·50	803,000,000
Maize . . .	28,918,000	29,661,200	1,891,831	15·68	384,000,000
Oats . . .	6,111,000	6,481,155	436,741	14·84	47,000,000
Barley . . .	2,954,000	3,849,873	337,628	11·40	47,000,000
Rye . . .	1,449,000	1,839,647	160,295	11·48	22,000,000
Rice . . .	8,332,000	7,281,041	201,311	36·16	134,000,000
Pulse . . .	4,936,000	6,148,669	720,059	8·27	98,000,000
	Quintals	Quintals		Quintals	
Hemp . . .	846,000	853,142	120,319	7·09	72,000,000
Flax . . .	144,000	198,734	68,340	2·91	20,000,000
Potatoes . .	6,036,000	8,783,430	150,258	58·39	40,000,000
Chestnuts . .	2,865,000	3,899,657	406,416	9·60	82,000,000
	Hectolitres	Hectolitres		Hectol.	
Wine . . .	21,757,000	36,760,035	3,166,718	11·61	1,066,000,000
Olive oil . .	1,540,000	3,390,293	928,897	3·66	335,000,000
	Kilogrammes	Kilogrammes		Kilogr.	
Tobacco ? . .	1,757,699	1 / 3,880,048	1,621	2·40	4,000,000
Silk cocoons .	34,332,291	38,984,171	—	—	151,000,000
	Number	Number	Plants	No. per plant	
Acid fruits .	3,008,100,000	3,776,575,600	15,698,432	241	75,000,000
Total					3,380,000,000

¹ Average 1885-89.

In 1890 Italy had 5,000,000 cattle, 6,900,000 sheep, 1,800,000 goats, 1,800,000 swine. In 1889 Italy exported 21,946 and imported 52,391 cattle; exported 33,784 and imported 5,762 sheep; exported 4,678 and imported 2,289 goats; exported 127,028 and imported 3,334 swine. The wool product is not, however, sufficient for consumption, the export in 1890 being only 13,305 quintals and the import 82,230 quintals.

The total weight of the cocoon harvest in 1881 was 91,683,000 lbs.; in 1882, 70,000,000 lbs.; in 1883, 92,886,200 lbs.; in 1884, 80,000,000 lbs.; in 1885, 70,985,000 lbs.; in 1886, 91,000,000 lbs.; in 1887, 94,656,700 lbs.; in 1888, 96,786,173 lbs.; in 1889, 75,678,000 lbs.; in 1890, 89,866,800 lbs.

In the census of December 31, 1881, there were 5,024,826 males of 15 years of age and upwards described as engaged in agriculture. The entire agricultural population, male and female, of 15 years and upwards, was thus about 10,000,000. According to last census the number of persons of 15 years of age and upwards was to the whole population in the ratio of 678 to 1,000; thus the whole agricultural population was computed to be 14,900,000.

II. FORESTRY.

The forestry department is under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, with a council (consiglio forestale) consisting of the Director of Agriculture, the higher forestry inspectors, and a legal adviser. The executive of the department consists of inspectors of various classes and 190 guards with 25 officers (brigadieri).

The yield from the forests, including both those free from and those under the forest regulations (vincolo), is valued at about 90,000,000 lire, as follows:—

	Cubic metres	Lire
Useful timber	1,374,547	17,062,006
Firewood	6,289,341	20,632,380
Charcoal	3,019,148	18,133,294
Secondary produce, excluding chest- nuts	Quintals 15,527,404	32,174,111
Total		88,001,791

The values of produce, agricultural, animal, and forest, are thus in round numbers :—

	Lire
Cereals, fibres, wine, fruit, &c.	3,400 millions
Animals, wool, milk, cocoons, &c.	1,180 „
Forest yield	90 „
Total	4,670 „

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The following table gives the mineral production in 1889 :—

Mineral	Mines.	Tons	Lire	Employés
Iron ore	43	173,489	1,887,231	1,418
Copper and manganese ore	21	50,417	1,393,329	1,346
Zinc ore	102	97,059	8,257,775	10,587
Lead ore		36,894	7,062,348	
Silver ore		1,997	1,748,663	
Gold ore	20	10,932	508,427	451
Antimony ore	5	563	100,072	328
Mercury and iron pyrites	13	17,407	2,520,944	876
Mineral fuel (anthracite, &c.) ¹	37	390,320	2,858,154	2,714
Sulphur	419	371,494	24,652,876	29,028
Salt, graphite, boric acid, and others	66	71,615	2,564,436	2,233
Totals	726	1,222,187	53,554,255	48,981

¹ Inclusive of the output from turbaries and factories of agglomerate carbon, the total quantity of fuel obtained in Italy was 940,865 tons, valued at 19,818,585 lire.

The value of the mineral products for the years 1878-89 was :—1878, 55,078,461 lire ; 1882, 73,815,252 lire ; 1883, 70,518,473 lire ; 1885, 58,979,950 lire ; 1886, 53,591,771 lire ; 1887, 49,977,119 ; 1888, 52,377,908 ; 1889, 53,554,255. The quarries of Italy, especially its marble quarries, employ about 20,000 men ; the annual output being valued at a million sterling.

IV. FISHERIES.

On December 31, 1889, the number of vessels and boats employed in fishing was 19,378, with an aggregate tonnage of 52,797. These numbers include 64 boats of 262 tons engaged in coral fishing. At the same date there were 57,355 fishermen, of whom 6,602 were engaged in deep-sea

or foreign fishing. In 1890 there went to the deep-sea fishing 1,706 boats of 15,261 tons. Of these, 36 of 102 tons were employed in coral-fishing, and 98 of 1,403 tons in fishing for sponges. The value of the fish caught in 1889 (excluding foreign fishing) was estimated at 13,953,505 lire, probably too low an estimate; the value obtained from tunney-fishing was 1,946,700 lire and from coral-fishing 154,732 lire, the quantity (much less than the average) being estimated at 3,485 kilogrammes.

Commerce.

The first two columns in the following table show the total special imports and exports (excluding gold, coined silver, and goods in transit), the second two the imports and exports of the precious metals of the Kingdom in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
1886	1,458,243,889	1,028,231,726	52,711,000	47,870,000
1887	1,604,947,273	1,002,136,762	84,806,100	107,245,000
1888	1,174,601,582	891,934,539	67,030,400	75,478,700
1889	1,391,154,246	950,645,760	49,612,800	55,058,100
1890	1,319,638,433	895,945,253	57,648,000	66,655,100

The following table shows the value of the leading imports and exports in 1890:—

Imports		Exports	
	Lire		Lire
Grain, wheat . . .	128,997,200	Silk, raw and thrown	268,714,900
Cotton, raw . . .	127,169,500	„ waste . . .	27,002,805
Coal . . .	121,935,716	„ manufactures . . .	15,568,514
Timber for building . . .	30,854,845	„ cocoons . . .	4,141,410
Sugar, raw . . .	31,178,035	Wine in casks . . .	34,364,426
„ refined . . .	984,735	Oil, olive . . .	45,398,160
Wool, raw . . .	27,149,000	Fruit (fresh) . . .	47,372,022
„ manufactures . . .		Eggs . . .	19,870,760
Machinery . . .	39,414,280	Coral, manufactured . . .	15,227,280
Silk, unbleached, raw, or twisted . . .	35,585,800	Hemp and flax, raw . . .	25,873,180
Fish, of all sorts . . .	30,415,630	Sulphur, unrefined and refined . . .	26,296,648
Iron in bars, 1st fusion . . .	17,520,841	Rice . . .	2,945,550
Coffee . . .	32,160,180	Cotton, raw . . .	22,648,625
Silk, manufactures of . . .	11,331,601	Marble . . .	15,169,676
Linen and hemp yarn . . .	14,030,012	Meat, fresh and salted . . .	11,262,660
Hides, raw and dried . . .	29,387,935	Skins, raw . . .	14,073,110
Cheese . . .	13,541,500	Straw plaiting . . .	3,948,000
Tobacco leaf . . .	15,714,629	Dyeing and tanning stuffs . . .	8,926,776
Cotton tissues, pure or mixed— . . .		Animals, oxen . . .	7,866,540
„ unbleached . . .	3,614,066	„ horses . . .	1,230,400

Imports		Exports	
	Lire		Lire
Cotton bleached . . .	6,720,083	Animals, swine . . .	7,866,540
„ coloured & dyed . .	4,971,238	Zinc ore	10,498,670
„ printed	14,176,015	Lead ore	
Horses	22,169,400	Grain, wheat	100,320
Cotton yarn	8,714,311	„ other	10,449,159
Oil, mineral refined . .	14,947,422		
Rice	2,245,095		
Railway materials . . .	803,583		
Indigo			
Oil, olive	2,643,690		
Silkworms' eggs on cards			

The following table for 1890 shows, in thousands of lire (excluding precious metals), the value of the trade with the leading countries :—

—	Imports from	Exports to
	1,000 lire	1,000 lire
France	163,806	160,620
United Kingdom . . .	318,897	111,178
Austria	143,914	83,947
Germany	140,294	118,572
Russia	119,352	11,258
Switzerland	55,039	168,514
United States and Canada .	81,670	78,337
Turkey, Servia, Roumania .	37,240	13,829
Belgium	33,842	32,203
Central and South America .	37,234	46,064
British Possessions in Asia .	98,939	12,131
Egypt	19,873	7,271
Spain, Gibraltar, and Portugal	11,188	13,800

The value of the commercial intercourse of Italy with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the following table in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890 :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Italy . . .	2,773,573	3,072,074	3,418,371	3,230,131	3,093,918
Imports of British produce	6,092,470	7,794,177	5,762,941	7,113,040	7,757,862

The principal articles of export from Italy to Great Britain in the year 1890 were :—Olive oil, of the value of 320,221*l.* ; hemp, 333,713*l.* ; oranges and

lemons, 312,654*l.* ; sulphur, 127,886*l.* ; chemical products, 156,235*l.* ; shumac, 119,234*l.* ; other dyes, 97,392*l.* ; wine, 73,414*l.* ; almonds, 79,261*l.* ; stones, 146,606*l.* ; and iron ore, 43,411*l.* The value of the cotton manufactures and yarn imported from Great Britain in the year 1890 amounted to 1,067,099*l.* ; coals, 2,303,301*l.* ; iron, wrought and unwrought, 813,127*l.* ; woollen manufactures, 845,776*l.* ; machinery, 638,646*l.* ; refined sugar, of the value of 49,437*l.* ; arms, ammunition, &c., 424,789*l.* ; fish, 149,061*l.* ; copper, wrought and unwrought, 186,087*l.*

In addition to the total value of imports in 1888 (exclusive of precious metals), given as 1,174,601,582 lire, the value of those imported free of duty is stated at 350,618,417 lire. The proportion of duty-free imports would thus be about 29·85 per cent.

The following table shows the re-exportation and transit, in thousands of lire, from 1884 to 1888 :—

—	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
Re-exportation . . .	75,833	54,211	75,232	87,252	78,012
Transit.	82,412	69,867	48,418	50,046	53,115

Navigation and Shipping.

On January 1, 1890 there were on the registers of the mercantile marine 6,810 vessels, classified as follows :—

—	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
For long sea voyages . . .	592	358,317	75	129,122	667	481,439
For long coasting voyages . .	344	108,930	43	31,330	387	140,260
For short voyages, fishing, &c. .	5,506	174,978	161	27,797	5,667	202,775
Totals	6,442	642,225	279	182,249	6,721	824,474
Or according to tonnage :—						
Vessels over 1,000 tons . . .	29	34,140	76	129,180	105	163,320
801 to 1,000 tons . . .	75	66,629	12	10,445	87	77,074
601 to 800 tons . . .	143	99,446	21	15,003	164	114,449
401 to 600 tons . . .	373	182,407	23	11,520	396	193,927
201 to 400 tons . . .	314	93,931	39	11,296	353	105,167
101 to 200 tons . . .	301	42,679	17	2,363	318	45,042
1 to 100 tons . . .	5,207	122,993	91	2,502	5,298	125,495
Totals	6,442	642,225	279	182,249	6,721	824,474

On January 1, 1891, there were 6,442 sailing vessels of 634,209 tons, and 290 steamers of 186,567 tons ; in all 6,732 vessels of 820,776 tons.

In 1890 there entered Italian ports 111,586 Italian vessels of 14,610,961 tons, and 10,146 foreign vessels of 7,848,512 tons ; in all 121,732 vessels of 22,459,473 tons. There cleared from Italian ports 110,790 Italian vessels of 14,525,149 tons, and 9,930 foreign vessels of 7,776,555 tons : in all 120,720 vessels of 22,301,704 tons.

At the principal Italian ports the number of vessels entering and clearing in 1890 were :—

Port	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Genoa	7,363	3,393,612	7,138	3,326,718
Leghorn	4,192	1,416,934	4,063	1,408,125
Naples	3,717	1,630,942	3,706	1,612,983
Messina	4,787	1,681,744	4,773	1,665,304
Palermo	3,359	1,210,807	3,229	1,187,895
Venice	3,012	976,820	2,978	967,124

Of the Italian steam tonnage, more than half belongs to the 'Italian General Navigation' (Società Florio e Rubattino—Genoa and Palermo).

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

A large portion of the Italian railways belong to the State, but in accordance with a law of April 27, 1885, the working of the State lines has been transferred to private enterprise. The contracts are for 60 years, but at the end of 20 and 40 years they may be terminated.

On January 1, 1889, there were 8,167 kilometres of State railway, 149 kilometres jointly State and companies', and 4,272 kilometres of companies' railway: in all, 12,588 kilometres. The length of the principal lines, January 1, 1891, was:—Mediterranean, 4,800 kilometres: Adriatic, 5,212 kilometres: Sicilian, 729 kilometres: Sardinian, 759 kilometres: various, 1,663 kilometres: total, 13,163 kilometres.

In 1888 the total receipts were 249,993,973 lire, of which 100,580,634 lire were for passenger traffic. In the same year the expenses were 165,364,975 lire. By slow trains there were forwarded 15,630,967 tons of goods, and by fast trains 8,352,480 quintals of goods. The number of passengers was in all 49,333,266.

Up to January 1, 1891, there had been constructed 2,539 kilometres of tramway.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

During the year ending June 30, 1890, there were transmitted 171,631,040 letters and post-cards, to which 39,075,241 Government official letters have to be added. There were sent also 6,730,064 manuscript papers, 170,149,368 periodicals and other printed matter, and 5,817,208 parcels. The money orders numbered 5,648,313, value 608,412,273 lire. The total receipts were 45,420,386 lire, and expenses 39,245,300 lire. On June 30, 1890, there were 5,511 post-offices.

The public telegraph service is a monopoly of the Government, certain concessions, however, being made to the railway and tramway companies. On June 30, 1890, the length of line and wire on land was :—

	Kilometres		Kilometres
Government lines	33,868	wire	100,507
Railway ..	2,401	..	33,798
Total	36,269		134,305

During the year ending June 30, 1890, there were despatched from Government and railway telegraph offices 7,342,188 private telegrams inland, and there were sent or received from abroad 1,501,053 telegrams. The receipts amounted to 15,242,221 lire, and the expenses to 14,250,048 lire. Number of State offices, 2,602 ; other offices, 1,851.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the amount of State notes and bank notes in circulation at the end of each year from 1886 to 1890 in thousands of lire :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire
State notes .	446,665	395,185	346,338	344,185	342,809
Bank notes .	1,031,870	1,075,743	1,074,877	1,114,123	1,126,440

Value of gold, silver, and copper coined from 1886 to 1890, exclusive of re-coinage :—

Year	Total	Gold	Silver	Bronze
1886	2,275,512	1,180,160	1,095,352	—
1887	31,304,648	—	31,304,648	—
1888	2,433,950	2,433,950	—	—
1889	—	—	—	—
1890	1,364,400	1,364,400	—	—

The re-coinage, 1889, consisted of silver to the value of 311,960 lire, and bronze to the value of 50,000 lire. Re-coinage in 1890, 5,655 lire (silver).

There is no national bank in Italy. There are six banks authorised to issue notes. There are besides many private banking institutes. The following table shows the state of the assets and liabilities of these six banks on December 31, 1890, in thousands of lire :—

—	Assets	—	Liabilities
	1,000 Lire		1,000 Lire
Cash and reserve	489,008	Capital	315,750
Bills	670,650	Notes in circulation	1,126,440
Credits	252,383	Accounts current	388,765
Deposits	822,982	Titles and valuables deposited	822,982
Various securities	816,790	Various	389,182
Total	3,051,813	Total	3,043,119

There are 692 co-operative credit societies and popular banks, with assets at the end of 1888 amounting to 742,747,344 lire, and liabilities 732,919,581 lire : 161 ordinary credit companies, with assets 2,152,864,193 lire, and liabilities 2,130,317,730 lire. Eleven agrarian credit companies had assets 58,579,154

lire, and liabilities 58,317,156 lire. There are 9 *crédit foncier* companies, with assets 778,999,121 lire, and liabilities 773,001,998 lire.

The post-office savings-banks have been in operation since January 1, 1876. Private savings-banks are subject to certain statutory rules and to Government inspection. The following table shows the number of post-office, ordinary and co-operative savings-banks on December 31, 1889, with the numbers of their depositors and amount deposited at that date, and the deposits and repayments made during the year 1889:—

—	Offices	Depositors	Deposits	In 1889	
				Deposits	Repayments
			Lire	Lire	Lire
Post-office savings-banks	4,394	1,941,254	285,954,332	181,328,710	168,558,980
Ordinary " "	393	1,368,672	1,139,145,875	402,307,595	375,467,719
Co-operative " "	721	430,444	331,488,000	365,849,852	372,269,299

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France, the names only being altered, the franc changing into the lira, divided into 100 centesimi, the kilogramme into the chilogramma, the mètre into the metro, the hectare into the ettaro, and so on. The British equivalents are—

MONEY.

The *Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*; intrinsic value, 25·22½s. to 1*l.* sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Grammo</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	15·434 grains troy.
„ <i>Chilogramma</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	2·20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintale Metrico</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	220 „ „
„ <i>Tonnellata</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	2,200 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Litro</i> , Liquid Measure	.	.	.	.	.	=	0·22 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Ettolitro</i> { Liquid Measure	.	.	.	.	.	=	22 „ „
„ { Dry Measure	.	.	.	.	.	=	2·75 „ bushels.
„ <i>Metro</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
„ <i>Chilometro</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	1,093 yards.
„ <i>Metro Cubo</i> {	.	.	.	.	.	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Stero</i> }	.	.	.	.	.	=
„ <i>Ettaro</i> or <i>Hectare</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	2·47 acres.
„ <i>Square Chilometro</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	0·386 square mile.
							(2·59 sq. chilo. = 1 sq. mile).

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF ITALY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Tornielli-Brusati de Vergano; appointed January 1890.

Secretary.—Count de Hierschel de Minerbi

Naval Attaché.—Captain Persico.

There are Consular representatives at London (C.G.), Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool (C.G.), Aden, Bombay, Calcutta (C.G.), Cape Town, Colombo, Gibraltar, Halifax, Melbourne, Rangoon, Singapore,

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ITALY.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Lord Vivian, G.C.M.G., C.B., Envoy and Minister to Denmark 1881–84; to Belgium 1884–92; appointed Ambassador to Italy January 22, 1892.

Secretary.—Henry N. Dering.

Military Attaché.—Col. J. R. Slade, R.A., C.B.

Naval Attaché.—Captain W. H. May, R.N.

There are Consular representatives at Rome, Brindisi, Cagliari, Florence (C.G.), Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo.

Foreign Dependencies.

The dominion of Italy in Africa extends, on the coast of the Red Sea, from Cape Kasar ($18^{\circ} 2' N.$) to the southern limit of the Sultanate of Raheita, on the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb ($12^{\circ} 30' N.$). This tract comprises Massowah and its territory (with the adjacent Dahlak archipelago), and Assab and its territory, with Beilul and Gubbi to Cape Rakhmat and Cape Sintiar. The territory of Assab, on the Red Sea, opposite Aden, has an area of 548 square miles, with a population of 6,800 (1888). The length of coast is about 670 miles, and the population, which is to a great extent nomadic, is roughly estimated at 219,600; Massowah having 16,000 inhabitants, of whom 500 are Italians (exclusive of the garrison), 700 Greeks, 50 other Europeans, and 100 Banians (Indians). By various decrees between January 1, 1890, and January 25, 1891, the Italian possessions on the Red Sea are constituted as the Colony of Eritrea, with an autonomous administration and the management of its own finance. The general command is entrusted to a civil and military governor, assisted by three councillors, who are nominated by the king. The estimated revenue of the colony for 1890–91 was—From customs 1,056,000 lire, from taxes 257,300 lire; total, 1,313,300 lire; expenditure, 2,960,000 lire. The deficit of 1,646,700 lire would be met by contributions and reimbursements by various departments of the Italian Government to the civil service of the colony. Throughout the colony agriculture is in a very primitive condition. The tropical climate and the general scarcity of water during the summer months necessitate works for irrigation before crops can be raised with success. Pasture is abundant, but the pastoral population is essentially nomadic. Camels, oxen, sheep, goats, are common, and the produce, consisting of meat, hides, butter, supplies articles of local trade. Pearl-fishing is carried on at Massowah and the Dahlak archipelago to the annual value of from 400,000 lire to 600,000 lire for pearls, and 200,000 lire for mother-of-pearl. This trade is chiefly in the hands of Banians (Indians). Trade of Massowah in 1890: imports by land and sea, 14,980,041 lire. In 1889, vessels entered, 2,442 (1,535 Italian), of 215,955 tons; cleared, 2,519 (1,585 Italian), of 219,712 tons. There are 17 miles of railway from Massowah to Saate. In 1889–90 the post-office at Massowah forwarded 241,807 letters and post-cards, 1,352 manuscripts, 3,640 newspapers, and 12,011 parcels. There is a telegraph line of 515 kilometres from Massowah to Assab, and of 101 kilometres from Assab to Perim. In 1889–90 there were 9,361 messages. Keren was occupied in June, Asmara in August, 1889.

In February, 1889, the Sultan of Obbia, on the Somali coast ($5^{\circ} 33' N.$ to $2^{\circ} 30' N.$), put his sultanate under the protection of Italy. In April, 1889, the protectorate was extended to the country between $5^{\circ} 33' N.$ and $8^{\circ} 3' N.$ by treaty with the Sultan of the Mijertain Somalis, who at the same time bound himself to make no treaty with any other power regarding the rest of his

territory. In November, 1889, the Somali coast, from the sultanate of Obbia to the mouth of the Juba ($2^{\circ} 30' N.$ to $0^{\circ} 15' S.$), was declared to be under the protection of Italy. The boundary between the spheres of influence of Italy and Great Britain in East Africa, settled March 24, 1891, ascends the channel of the Juba from its mouth to $6^{\circ} N.$: thence it follows the parallel of $6^{\circ} N.$ as far as $35^{\circ} E.$, whence it goes north to the Blue Nile.

In consequence of a treaty of May 2, 1889, and a subsequent convention, ratified February 25, 1890, the region comprising Abyssinia and Shoa is within the Italian sphere of influence.

The area and population of the territories under Italian influence (including Abyssinia and Shoa) are estimated as follows :—

	Area in sq. miles	Population
<i>Possessions :</i>		
Country around Massowah, with Keren and Asmara	3,100	250,000
Dahlak Archipelago	420	2,000
Assab Territory	580	6,800
<i>Protectorate :</i>		
Territory of the Habab, Bogos, Beni-Amer, &c.	18,000	200,000
Territory of the Afâr or Danakil, including the Sultanate of Aussa	34,000	200,000
Somali and Gallaland (according to Anglo-Italian agreement)	70,000	210,000
Kingdom of Abyssinia (Tigré, Lasta, Amhara, Gojam, Shoa, Kaffa, Harrar, &c.)	190,000	5,000,000
Total	316,100	5,658,800

ABYSSINIA AND SHOA.

The ancient empire of Abyssinia, or 'Ethiopia,' includes the Kingdoms of Tigré, with Lasta, in the north-east : Amhara, with Gojam, in the west and centre : Shoa in the south : besides the outlying territories and dependencies of the Bogos, Shoho, Mensa, Barea, Bazen (Kunama), Habab, and Beni-Amer in the north : the Shankalla in the west : the Galla and Kaffa lands beyond Shoa, and the Afâr (Danakil) and Adal country occupying the lowlands between Abyssinia proper and the coast.

After the overthrow of Theodore, King of Amhara, by the English in 1868, the suzerain power passed to Prince Kassai of Tigré, who assumed the old title of Negus Negust ('King of Kings'), and was crowned in 1872 as Johannes II., Emperor of Ethiopia. After the death of this potentate in 1889, Menelek II., King of Shoa, became the supreme ruler of Abyssinia, which region has practically become an Italian protectorate in virtue of the treaty of May 2, 1889, confirmed and extended in October of the same year by a convention for 'mutual protection' between Menelek and Umberto I., King of Italy. The political institutions are essentially of a feudal character, analogous to those of mediæval Europe.

Since the conversion of the Abyssinians in the fourth century they have remained members of the Alexandrian Church. The Abuna, or head of the Church, is always a Copt, appointed and consecrated by the Patriarch of Alexandria, but his influence is controlled by the Echegeheh, a native ecclesiastical dignitary.

who presides over the religious orders, numbering about 12,000 monks. The Falashas appear to have been converted at a very early date by Jewish missionaries, and still practise many Jewish rites.

Education is restricted to the teaching of the secular and regular clergy, who instruct a limited number of children in grammar, choral singing, poetry, and the recitation of Bible texts. This education is gratuitous, and those to whom it is imparted constitute the somewhat influential class of *dabtara* or literati. There is no special class of magistrates or judges, justice being entirely administered by the provincial governors, landed proprietors, and *shum*, or petty chiefs. Besides the chiefs and their retainers summoned in time of war, the king maintains a permanent army of *Wottoader* or 'mercenaries,' most of whom are now armed with rifles instead of the national weapons, shield and lance.

There is comparatively little land under tillage, pasturage being the chief pursuit of the people, who raise large herds of cattle, as well as sheep and goats. Wild indigo, coffee, cotton, the sugar-cane, date-palm, and vine thrive well in many districts, but are nowhere extensively cultivated. The forests abound in valuable trees. The chief exports are skins, ivory, butter, gums, mules, forwarded mainly through Massowah. British imports amounted in 1887 to 14,000*l.*, in 1888 to 3,270*l.*, and in 1889 to 1,174*l.* Besides Maria Theresa pieces, bales of cloth and salt are still used as currency. Towns are numerous, but are all of small size, scarcely any with a population of over 5,000. The most important, politically and commercially, are: Gondar, capital of Amhara, 5,000; Adua, capital of Tigré, 3,000; Aksum, ancient capital of the Ethiopian Empire, 5,000; Antalo, former capital of Tigré, 1,000; Ankober, former capital of Shoa, 7,000; Licheh, present capital of Shoa, 3,000; Debra-Tabor, Magdala, and Makallé, occasional royal residences; Besso and Sokoto, 1,500, important trading centres; Amba-Mariam, 4,000; Mahdera-Mariam, 4,000.

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JAPAN.

(NIPHON.)

Reigning Sovereign.

THE Japanese claim that their empire was founded by the first Emperor Jimmu 660 B.C., and that the dynasty founded by him still reigns. It was revived in the year 1868, when the now ruling (*de jure*) sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the Shiogun (the *de facto* sovereign), who had held the ruling power in successive families since the twelfth century; and in 1871 the feudal system (*Hōken Seiji*) was entirely suppressed. The sovereign bears the name of Kōtei, or Emperor; but the appellation by which he is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado, or 'The Honourable Gate.'

Mikado of Japan.—*Mutsuhito*, born at Kyoto, November 3, 1852; succeeded his father, Kōmei Tenno, Feb. 13, 1867; married, Feb. 9, 1869, to Princess Haruko, born May 28, 1850, daughter of Prince Ichijo.

Offspring.—Prince Yoshihito, born Aug. 31, 1877; proclaimed the Crown Prince (Kōtaishi), Nov. 3, 1878; Princess Masako, born Sept. 30, 1888; Princess Fusako, born Jan. 29, 1890; Princess Nobuko, born Aug. 7, 1891.

By the Imperial House Law of February 11, 1889, the succession to the throne has been definitely fixed upon the male descendants. In case of failure of direct descendants, the throne devolves upon the nearest Prince and his descendants. The civil list for 1889-90 amounts to 3,000,000 yen.

Constitution and Government.

The system of government of the Japanese Empire was that of an Absolute Monarchy. A Constitution was, however, promulgated on February 11, 1889.

By this Constitution the Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercising the whole of the executive powers with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet Ministers, who are responsible to him, and are appointed by himself. There is also a Privy Council, who deliberate upon important matters of State when they have been consulted by the Emperor. The Emperor can declare war, make

peace, and conclude treaties. The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet. It is the prerogative of the Emperor to give sanction to laws, to convoke the Imperial Diet, to open, close, and prorogue it, and to dissolve the House of Representatives. The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet. Both Houses may respectively initiate projects of law, can make representations to the Government as to laws or upon any other subject, and may present addresses to the Emperor.

The House of Peers is composed of (1) male members of the Imperial family of the age of 20 and upwards ; (2) princes and marquises of the age of 25 and upwards (11 princes and 28 marquises) ; (3) counts, viscounts, and barons of the age of 25 and upwards, and who have been elected by the members of their respective orders, never to exceed one-fifth of each order (80 counts, 355 viscounts, 29 barons) ; (4) persons above the age of 30 years, who have been nominated members by the Emperor for meritorious services to the State or for erudition ; (5) persons who shall have been elected in each Fu and Ken from among and by the 15 male inhabitants thereof, of above the age of 30 years, paying therein the highest amount of direct national taxes on land, industry, or trade, and have been nominated by the Emperor. The term of membership under (3) and (5) is seven years ; under (1), (2), and (4) for life. The number of members under (4) and (5) not to exceed the number of other members. The entire membership of the House of Peers is to be about 300.

The members of the House of Representatives number 300, a fixed number being returned from each election district. The proportion of the number of members to the population is about one member to 128,000. The qualifications of electors are (1) male Japanese subjects of not less than full 25 years of age ; (2) fixed permanent and actual residence in the Fu or Ken for not less than a year ; (3) payment of direct national taxes to the amount of not less than 15 yen for one year in the Fu or Ken, and in case of income tax for three years.

The qualifications of persons eligible for election are generally the same as those of electors, except that they must be of not less than 30 years, and need not have fixed residence in the Fu or Ken. The term of membership is four years.

Disqualified for members of the House of Representatives are officials of the Imperial Household, judges, auditors, officials connected with the collection of taxes, police officials, officials of electoral districts within their own districts, military and naval officers, and priests or ministers of religion. The President and Vice-President of the House of Peers are nominated by the Emperor from among the members, and President and Vice-President of the House of Representatives are nominated by the Emperor from among three candidates elected by the House. The Presidents of both Houses receive an annual salary of 4,000 yen ; Vice-Presidents, 2,000 yen ; elected and nominated members of the House of Peers and members of the House of Representatives, 800 yen, besides travelling expenses. No one is allowed to decline these annual allowances.

The Imperial Diet has control over the finances and the administration of justice. Voting is by secret ballot, and the system is that of *scrutin de liste*. The Diet must be assembled once every year.

Local Government.

At the head of local administration in the provinces are the governors, one of them residing in each of the 46 districts (3 *Fus* and 43 *Kens*) into which Japan is divided. In 1879, city and prefectural assemblies were created, based on the principle of election; their power is confined to fixing the estimates of the local rates, subject to the confirmation of the governors, and finally of the Minister of the Interior. Eligible to the assembly are all male citizens 25 years of age, resident in the district at least three consecutive years, and paying land tax of more than ten yen annually. The franchise is conferred on all male citizens of 20 years residing in the district, and paying more than five yen land tax. Annually, or in every other year, governors are summoned to the Department of the Interior to deliberate upon matters of local administration. Each district is subdivided into cities (*ku*), and counties (*gun*), each with its chief magistrate (*chō*), who manages local affairs. The Island of Hokkaidō (Yezo) has a governor and a special organisation.

To further carry out the principle of decentralisation and self-government a system of local administration in *shi* (municipality), *cho* (town), and *son* (village) was established by Imperial Rescript, April 17, 1888, which came into effect April 1, 1889, and is to be applied gradually according to the circumstances and requirements of these localities.

Area and Population.

The Empire is geographically divided into the four islands of Honshiu or Nippon, the central and most important territory; Kiushiu, 'the nine provinces,' the south-western island; Shikoku, 'the four states,' the southern island; and Hokkaidō (Yezo) to the north of Honshiu; besides the Liukiu, Sado, Awaji, Oki, Tsushima, and Bonin Islands. Administratively there exists a division into three 'Fu' and forty-three 'Ken,' or prefectures. There is also a political division into 85 provinces, 42 urban and 804 rural arrondissements, 1,111 towns, and 13,374 villages (1890).

The population of Japan has increased as follows since 1879:—

Year	Population (Jan. 1)	Annual Increase per cent.	Year	Population (Jan. 1)	Annual Increase per cent.
1879	35,768,584	—	1888	39,069,007	1·46
1886	38,151,217	0·75	1889	39,607,234	1·38
1887	38,507,177	0·93	1890	40,072,020	1·17

The total area of Japan, according to the official returns of 1890 (Jan. 1), is 147,655 square miles, with a population of

40,072,020 ; namely, 20,246,336 males, and 19,825,684 females, as follows :—

—	Sq. m.	Population	Density per sq. m.	—	Sq. m.	Population	Density per sq. m.
Central Nippon	36,600	15,515,924	423.93	Shikoku.	7,031	2,863,342	407.25
Northern „	30,204	6,072,551	201.05	Kinshiu.	16,840	6,166,482	366.18
Western „	20,681	9,183,458	444.05	Hokkaidô	36,299	270,263	7.45
Total Nippon	87,485	30,771,933	351.74	Grand tot.	147,655	40,072,020	271.39

In 1889 the population was divided among the various classes as follows :—Imperial family, 46 ; kwazoku, or nobles, 3,825 ; shizoku, or knights (formerly retainers of the daimios), 38,074,558 ; common people, 1,993,637. The number of foreigners in 1890 was 9,063, of which 4,975 were Chinese, 1,701 English, 899 Americans, 550 Germans, 312 French. The number of Japanese residents abroad in 1889 was 18,688.

The following table gives the statistics of the births, deaths, and marriages for the five years 1885–89 :—

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
1885	1,024,574	886,824	259,497	137,750
1886	1,050,617	938,343	315,311	112,274
1887	1,058,137	753,456	334,149	304,681
1888	1,172,729	752,834	330,246	419,895
1889	1,209,910	808,680	340,445	401,230

In 1886 the still-births (not included in the above) numbered 58,350, and living illegitimate, 41,322 ; in 1887 the former 60,865, the latter 49,767 ; in 1888 the former 77,495, the latter 63,754 ; in 1889 the former 85,251, the latter 68,498.

The following is a list of the principal cities, with their populations in 1890 :—

Tokyo .	1,389,684	Kagoshima .	57,465	Naha .	40,212
Osaka .	476,271	Wakayama .	56,713	Shizuoka .	37,664
Kioto .	279,792	Nagasaki .	55,063	Matsue .	35,934
Nagoya .	162,767	Fukuoka .	53,014	Matsuyama .	32,738
Kobe .	135,639	Hakodate .	52,909	Kochi .	32,241
Yokohama .	121,985	Kumamoto .	52,833	Takamatsu .	32,081
Kanazawa .	94,257	Okayama .	48,333	Morioka .	31,153
Sendai .	90,231	Sakai .	48,165	Kofu .	31,135
Hiroshima .	88,820	Niigata .	46,353	Utsunomiya .	30,698
Tokushima .	61,107	Fukui .	40,849	Hirosaki .	30,487
Toyama .	58,159				

Religion.

By the new Constitution absolute freedom of religious belief and practice is secured, so long as it is not prejudicial to peace and order. The chief forms of religion are—(1) Shintoism, with 10 sects; (2) Buddhism, with 12 sects and 40 creeds. There is no State religion, and no State support. The principal Shinto temples are, however, maintained by State or local authorities. In 1889—Shinto temples, 193,291; priests, 14,665; students, 1,249. Buddhist temples, 72,164; priests, 51,995; students, 10,761. There are also numerous Roman Catholics, adherents of the Greek Church, and Protestants.

Instruction.

Elementary education is compulsory. The number of children of school age (6-14) on December 31, 1889, was 7,078,564. The following are the educational statistics for 1889:—

Institutes	Number	Teaching Staff	Students and Pupils
Elementary schools . .	26,101	65,665	3,031,928
Lower middle „ . .	55	1,122	12,352
Higher „ „ . .	7	313	3,837
High girls' „ . .	25	278	3,274
Normal „ . .	48	646	5,228
Technical „ . .	84	1,439	16,502
Special „ . .	1,728	4,117	81,584
University „ . .	3	229	839
Kindergarten „ . .	112	246	7,360

The University consists of a University Hall, Colleges of Law, Science, Medicine, Literature, and Engineering. It is supported by Government. The bulk of the elementary and higher schools are also supported by Government and by local rates. One of the normal schools is for high school teachers.

There are 17 libraries in Japan, with 153,202 volumes. In 1889, 14,066 books of various kinds were published. In 1888, 647 kinds of periodicals, monthly, weekly, daily, including separate brochures, were published, and 151,892,701 copies were issued.

Justice and Crime.

A system of justice founded on modern jurisprudence has been established. Judges are irremovable, except by way of criminal or disciplinary punishment. There is a Court of Cassation at Tokio, which takes cognisance of civil and criminal appeals. There are seven courts of appeal, having appellate jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases decided in the courts of first instance. There are 99 courts of first instance, one in each Fu or Ken, with branch courts in some Fuses and Kens having unlimited original civil jurisdiction. As criminal courts they try and decide all lesser crimes, and also make preliminary examination of serious crimes. Courts of peace (194), established in principal towns and villages of every Fu and Ken, take cognisance of all petty

offences. Once in three months criminal courts are constituted in courts of appeal, and sometimes in courts of first instance, a president and four judges to try serious crimes.

A few judges of high rank are directly appointed by the Emperor, some are appointed by him on nomination by the Minister of Justice, and the rest are appointed by the Minister of Justice. The following are the criminal statistics for five years :—

—	1885-	1886	1887	1888	1889
Serious crimes	5,636	5,940	4,397	3,174	2,431
Lesser „	103,732	96,474	79,723	73,279	86,555
Total . .	109,368	102,414	84,120	76,453	88,986

There are four State prisons (one temporary), 181 local prisons, reformatories at least in each Fu and Ken, also 10 military prisons, and 3 naval prisons. Number of prisoners of all kinds, convicted and accused, and those in reformatories, at the close of 1889 :—Men, 59,909 ; women, 3,753 ; total, 63,662.

Pauperism.

Government annually sets aside 1,200,000 yen for a relief fund, 300,000 yen contributed by the central Government, and 900,000 yen by the local governments. Landowners are besides taxed for relief rates to the amount of 900,000 yen. The amount thus distributed in 1889-90 was 316,301 yen for food to 12,638,107 persons (counting the same person as different for each day), 172,533 yen for provisional dwellings to 34,253 families, 117,601 yen for instruments of agriculture to 24,278 families, 90,246 yen for seed grain to 54,831 families, 179,770 yen for subsidy of land tax to 56,452 persons, 132,835 yen for loan of land tax to 30,241 persons. The central Government also grant relief to the extremely poor, the helpless, and friendless ; in 1889-90, 17,842 persons were thus relieved, to the amount of 71,833 yen, as compared with 6,018 persons and 44,800 yen in 1883-84 ; and besides, 1,165,113 persons were relieved from the relief fund, to the amount of 1,109,931 yen. In the end of 1889, 5,375 parentless children were being maintained. There is a workhouse in Tokio, with 419 paupers in the end of 1890, as compared with 108 in 1884 ; income 1889-90, 7,020 yen ; expenditure, 6,017 yen.

Finance.

I. IMPERIAL.

The following shows actual revenue and expenditure for 1886-90, and estimate for 1890-91 :

—	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Revenue . .	84,020,401	88,191,445	92,814,806	96,687,979	85,070,889
Expenditure .	83,487,257	80,116,122	81,089,013	79,713,672	84,903,651

The following are the budget estimates for 1891-92 (March 31) :—

Revenue	Yen	Expenditure	Yen
Land-tax	38,771,339	Public debt repayment	2,540,980
Income-tax	1,058,441	Public debt interest	
Bank licences	221,850	and fees	17,829,890
Stamp duties	591,592	Civil list and Shinto	
Tax on saké, malt, and		temples	3,206,811
soy	16,886,409	Cabinet, Privy Council,	
Tax on tobacco	1,844,861	Board of Auditors,	
Other inland revenue	2,569,609	and Court of Admin-	
Customs	4,479,096	istrative Litigation	701,027
Post and Telegraphs	5,163,299	Imperial Diet	565,624
State Services	3,193,754	Ministry of For. Affairs	741,097
Forests	724,456	„ „ Interior	858,438
Various licences, fees,		Tokio police department	301,432
and others	1,766,394	Provincial government	4,929,982
State property, and		Ministry of Finance	4,173,164
miscellaneous	901,895	„ War	12,507,162
Interest received from		„ Marine	5,712,471
deposits	1,370,870	„ Justice	3,692,537
Temporary revenue	3,918,668	„ Education	955,583
		„ Agriculture	
		and Commerce	830,834
		Ministry of Post and	
		Telegraphs	4,684,205
		Hokkaidô government	1,648,913
		Annuities and pensions	896,283
		Redemption of paper	
		currency	1,000,000
		Exceptional or tempo-	
		rary :	
		Bridges and embank-	
		ments	1,204,413
		Defences and forti-	
		fications	2,810,159
		Other temporary	5,212,247
Total	83,462,533	Total	77,012,252

The public debt of Japan stood as follows in April 1890 :—Home debt : $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 10,000,000 yen ; 7 per cent., 40,426,885 yen ; 6 per cent., 46,736,485 yen ; 5 per cent., 134,882,145 yen ; 4 per cent., 10,551,275 yen ; no interest, 7,022,544 yen ; total, 249,619,334 yen. Foreign debt : 7 per cent., 5,826,232 yen. Total, 255,445,566 yen. Paper currency, 40,065,256 yen.

II. LOCAL.

The estimated revenue of Fu and Ken for 1890-91 is 15,081,130 yen, and expenditure 14,965,751 yen. The Treasury is to grant to local governments 1,266,280 yen. The actual revenue for 1888-89 of Ku, Cho, and Son was 13,256,833 yen, and expenditure 12,700,039 yen.

Defence.

I. ARMY.

The Emperor has the supreme command of the army and navy. Since the restoration of Imperial authority and the consequent abolition of the feudal system, the army of the Empire has been organised on a uniform system, on the basis of conscription. According to the present law, all males of the age of 20 are liable to serve in the standing army for seven years, of which three must be spent in active service, and the remaining four in the army of reserve. After quitting the army of reserve they have to form part of the *landwehr* for another five years; and every male from 17 up to 40 years of age, who is not either in the line, the reserve, or the *landwehr*, must belong to the *landsturm*, and is liable to be called to service in times of national emergency.

The army is composed of the Imperial Guard and six divisions. The Imperial Guard (2 brigades or 4 regiments of infantry, 1 squadron of cavalry, 1 regiment of artillery, 1 company of engineers, and a band of music) consists on the peace footing of 252 officers, 5,076 non-commissioned officers and men, with 28 field guns and 493 horses. The six divisions consist of—infantry, 12 brigades or 24 regiments, 1,753 officers, 37,899 non-commissioned officers and men; cavalry, 1 squadron and 2 companies, 45 officers, 651 non-commissioned officers and men, 642 horses; artillery, 6 regiments, 279 officers, 4,000 non-commissioned officers and men, 168 field and 84 mountain guns, 1,649 horses; engineers, 6 battalions, 110 officers, 1,943 non-commissioned officers and men; train, 6 squadrons, 99 officers, 2,004 non-commissioned officers and men, 1,838 horses; a band of music (51 non-commissioned officers and men). Including miscellaneous services, the total strength on the peace footing is 3,922 officers, 74,095 non-commissioned officers and men, 220 field guns, 106 mountain guns, 7,383 horses. There are besides, 4 battalions of gendarmes, of 44 officers, 927 non-commissioned officers and men; and 5 battalions of yeomanry, of 55 officers, 1,995 non-commissioned officers and men. There are a staff college, military college, cadet college, military school, gunnery school, a school for non-commissioned officers, &c., with 2,360 students. The reserve has a strength of 96,845, and the *landwehr* of 70,659.

All the fire-arms, ordnance, and ammunition used in the Imperial army are manufactured at the arsenals of Tokio and Osaka. The rifle now used in the army is the Murata rifle, which was invented in Japan a few years ago.

II. NAVY.

In the navy seamen are recruited both by conscription and voluntary enlistment; for those recruited by conscription the period of active service is 3 years, and 3 years in the reserve, and for those by voluntary enlistment the period of active service is 8 years, and 4 years in the reserve.

Japan is divided into five naval districts, each with an office of commander-in-chief. At present, however, there are only three such offices actually established—viz., at naval port of Yokosuka in the first district, naval port of Kure in the second, and naval port of Sasebo in the third district.

The following shows the condition of the Japanese navy in 1891 :—

—	Material	Launched	Tons	Indicated Horse-power	Number of Guns	Knots per hour
<i>Ironclad :</i>						
Fuso	Iron	1887	3,777	3,932	10	13
<i>Coast Defence :</i>						
Itsukushima	Steel	1890	4,278	5,400	12	16
Matsushima	"	"	"	"	13	16
Hashidate	"	1891	"	"	12	16
<i>Cruisers :</i>						
Naniwa	Steel	1885	3,759	7,720	8	19
Takachiho	"	"	"	7,517	8	19
Chiyoda	"	1890	2,440	5,600	10	—
Akitsuushima	"	Building	3,150	8,400	10	—
Takawo	"	1888	1,927	2,507	5	14
Kongo	Composite	1879	2,284	2,034	9	12
Hi-yei	"	"	"	2,227	9	12
Tsukushi	Steel	1880	1,372	2,400	6	14
Yamato	Composite	1885	1,656	1,071	7	11
Katsuragi	"	"	1,632	1,404	7	13
Musashi	"	1886	1,665	1,830	7	13
Kaimon	Wood	1882	1,429	1,307	7	12
Tenriu	"	1885	1,547	1,162	6	12
<i>Despatch :</i>						
Yayeyama	Steel	1889	1,748	5,412	3	20
Chishima	"	1891	750	5,000	—	—
<i>Gun-vessels :</i>						
Maya	Iron	1886	750	735	2	11
Chokai	"	1887	731	734	2	11
Atago	Steel	"	744	970	2	11
Okagi	"	1888	622	950	4	11
Oshima	"	Building	640	1,200	4	13
Banjo	Wood	1878	708	590	4	10

Besides 24 first-class torpedo boats, 1 sea-going torpedo-boat, and a few vedettes, there are 8 unarmoured ships and a few training ships. There are 13 admirals, 613 officers, 134 engineers, 57 constructors, 136 surgeons, 140 commissariat officers, and 10,370 men.

Production and Industry.

The land is cultivated chiefly by peasant proprietors, tenancy being rare. The land is thus officially divided, in acres :—Public land : Crown land, 8,956,162 ; used for Government purposes, 194,361 ; forests, 19,638,017 ; open field, 24,709,201 ; miscellaneous, 39,946 ; total, 53,537,687 acres. Private land : under cultivation, 12,360,744 ; homesteads, 934,026 ; forests 17,906,381 ; open field, 2,595,250 ; miscellaneous, 62,318 ; total, 33,858,719 acres. The public lands include only those surveyed, and the private only those taxed.

The following are some agricultural statistics for 1886–90 :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Rice (acres)	6,415,970	6,462,666	6,582,548	6,681,929	6,734,027
" (bushels)	184,577,318	198,512,025	191,794,164	163,813,249	213,592,342
Wheat (acres)	3,890,544	3,899,982	3,973,652	4,056,307	4,170,397
" (bushels)	79,573,600	78,528,681	75,841,340	75,957,969	53,167,374
Tea (in kwan ¹)	6,882,317	7,111,221	7,252,787	6,907,564	—
Sugar (in kwan ¹)	13,621,904	9,769,771	10,648,468	13,863,323	—
Silk : cocoons (in koku ²)	1,112,419	1,224,478	1,118,280	1,402,273	—
" raw (in kwan ¹)	910,825	1,042,760	944,400	1,184,681	—

¹ 1 kwan = 8.28 pounds avoird.

² 1 koku = 4.96 bushels.

The number of cattle in 1887 was 1,062,121 (cattle and swine); in 1888, 1,011,261; in 1889, 1,021,503; and of horses in 1887, 1,537,606; in 1888, 1,532,799; in 1889, 1,541,342.

The mineral and metal products in the year 1888 (no later return) were as follows :—

—					Official Mines	Private Mines
Gold	mommé ¹	.	.	.	61,017	96,771
Silver	„	.	.	.	1,717,657	9,679,237
Copper	kwan ²	.	.	.	5,247	3,561,266
Iron	„	.	.	.	843,636	4,008,215
Lead	„	.	.	.	—	106,669
Coal	„	.	.	.	127,619,916	412,041,720
Antimony	„	.	.	.	—	40,191
Sulphur	„	.	.	.	—	5,057,564

¹ 120 mommé = 1 lb. avoirdupois.

² 1 kwan = 8.28 lbs.

Silk, cotton, and other textiles were manufactured to the value of 5,987,582 yen in 1884; 17,825,645 yen in 1886; 27,475,408 yen in 1887; 57,654,054 yen in 1888; in 1889, 39,344,840 yen. Cotton yarn was manufactured in 1886 to the extent of 785,424 kwan, in 1889, 3,242,760 kwan, and in 1890, 5,962,484.

In 1887 there were 277,698 fishing-boats, and 865,189 persons wholly or partially engaged in fishing. Some of the products were :—(1888) salt fish, 1,551,300 kwan; dried fish, &c., 4,636,097 kwan; fish manure, 30,734,821 kwan; fish oil, 535,858 kwan.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the commerce of Japan for five years :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports	32,099,750	44,276,331	65,416,238	66,041,584	81,670,354
Exports	47,997,954	51,547,407	64,891,678	69,306,894	55,791,847
Total	80,099,734	95,823,738	130,307,916	135,348,478	137,462,201

The commercial intercourse of Japan is mainly with the following countries, and to the following values in 1889 and 1890 :—

Countries	Exports to		Imports from	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
N. America	26,109,835	20,844,252	6,173,141	6,900,191
Great Britain	7,664,599	5,638,980	26,067,935	26,619,102
China	12,789,403	5,227,495	13,303,401	8,849,685
France	14,258,727	8,354,394	3,334,168	3,869,332
East Indies and Siam .	1,352,264	612,087	7,361,728	9,136,700
Germany	1,638,383	846,921	4,887,900	6,856,956
Corea	1,092,996	1,250,713	1,273,332	4,363,540
Russia	430,814	246,311	548,786	464,657
Switzerland	139,625	11,128	765,008	858,610
Italy	736,101	214,291	144,668	128,744
Austria	339,475	307,108	19,572	24,151
Australia	486,397	795,044	267,085	334,239
Holland	340,343	18,439	47,002	23,210
Belgium	73,709	64,021	887,137	1,032,351

The foreign commerce of Japan is carried on through the open ports of Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Hakodate, and Niigata. The following table shows the chief articles of the foreign commerce for 1889 and 1890 :—

Exports	1889	1890	Imports	1889	1890
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
Raw silk & cocoons, &c.	29,134,094	16,587,636	Cotton yarn	12,522,039	9,987,722
Tea	6,156,729	6,926,681	„ piece goods . . .	2,633,583	2,414,844
Rice	7,434,941	1,323,511	Sugar	6,292,494	8,489,007
Coal	4,346,639	4,796,089	Wool and woollen goods	5,143,946	6,291,091
Copper	2,860,167	3,049,761	Metals	4,799,721	6,750,077
Dried fish	1,771,524	2,604,354	Petroleum	4,584,135	4,950,256
Porcelain, lacquer, bronze, &c.	2,386,781	1,768,036	Drugs	1,419,234	1,804,280
Seaweed	573,206	679,611	Dyes and paint . . .	968,280	1,053,438
Camphor	1,391,372	1,931,993	Machinery, ships, &c.	6,761,309	6,739,681
Mushrooms	469,663	579,760	Beverages and provisions	1,034,347	1,052,073
Drugs & chemicals .	788,094	2,440,539	Leather	1,075,929	922,216
Vegetable wax . . .	350,641	279,454	Calico	2,010,715	1,716,981
Wheat and other cereals	342,539	162,021	Glass	544,475	450,064
Tobacco (leaf) . . .	189,150	134,587	Tobacco	210,688	214,754
Fish oil	80,665	63,239	Other articles	16,038,286	28,833,370
Fans	298,886	339,388			
Silk textiles	2,908,607	3,853,579			
Other articles	7,820,256	8,871,108			
Total	60,306,894	55,791,847	Total	66,041,590	81,670,354

The exports of bullion and specie in 1889 amounted to 5,188,529 yen, and imports to 14,173,245 yen.

The extent of trade with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined table, for each of the five years 1886-90 :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Japan	565,813	489,918	1,034,383	977,606	1,024,993
Imports of British produce	2,169,590	3,534,619	3,976,832	3,888,188	4,081,793

The staple articles of export from Japan to Great Britain in the year 1890 were raw silk and silk waste, of the value of 11,794*l.* (205,095*l.* in 1889) ; earthenware, of the value of 37,350*l.* ; tobacco, of the value of 50,210*l.* ; drugs, 107,536*l.* ; copper, 449,143*l.* ; rice, 345*l.* (171,246*l.* in 1889). The staple articles of British import into Japan consist of cotton goods and yarn, of the value of 1,711,257*l.* ; woollen fabrics, of the value of 613,549*l.* ; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 488,461*l.* ; machinery, 479,236*l.* ; chemicals, 71,460*l.* in the year 1890.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following are the shipping statistics of the Japanese ports for 1889 :—

—	Cleared		Entered	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Japanese steamships	275	293,699	283	302,170
„ sailing ships	578	27,337	608	26,049
Foreign steamships	786	1,026,522	796	1,037,740
„ sailing ships	104	94,676	107	103,627
Total	1,743	1,442,234	1,794	1,469,586

Of the total foreign ships entered, 429 of 660,862 tons were British ; 290 of 206,941 tons German ; 80 of 141,576 tons American ; 33 of 69,619 tons French ; 36 of 20,204 tons Norwegian ; 25 of 32,426 tons Russian ; 3 of 3,257 tons Chinese. Of the total shipping 679 vessels of 648,070 tons entered Nagasaki ; 232 of 397,114 tons Yokohama ; 206 of 309,707 tons Kobe.

In 1890 the merchant navy of Japan consisted of 1,407 vessels of European build, of 141,144 tons, 564 being steamers, and 1,091 native craft above 50 tons.

Internal Communications.

There are 5,000 miles of State roads and 16,490 miles of provincial roads.

Railways are of two classes—(1) State railways ; (2) railways owned by private companies, fourteen in number, guaranteed a certain rate of interest by Government. The following table gives the railway statistics for 1890-91 :—

—	State Railways, 1890-1891	Railways owned by Private Companies, 1889-90
Length in miles	541.53	586.49
Gross income, yen	4,213,804	2,539,856
Expenditure, yen	2,001,273	1,094,348
Goods carried, tons	644,222	518,527
Passengers, number	11,265,383	9,333,553

The following are the postal statistics for five years :—

Years	Letters	Newspapers and Pamphlets	Books	Parcels	Income	Expen- diture	Officers
					Yen ¹	Yen ²	
1889-90	154,441,419	27,066,852	1,986,437	98,029	3,882,825	4,817,102	6,544
1888-89	135,605,934	21,278,234	1,957,168	106,107	3,272,067	3,086,384	5,467
1887-88	116,372,888	18,248,305	1,752,727	59,296	2,669,782	1,633,588	5,302
1886-87	103,065,217	16,015,085	2,114,194	37,599	2,294,253	1,588,715	5,281
1885-86	97,151,691	15,258,671	2,554,386	39,770	1,601,842	1,804,001	6,897

¹ Including postal income.

² Including postal expenditure.

All open ports and other important cities and towns are connected with each other and with Europe by lines of telegraph. There were telegraphs of a length of 6,995 miles (the length of wires 19,788) in 1890. The number of telegrams carried was 3,306,614 in the year 1889. There were 309 offices in Japan.

In 1891 there were 668 miles of telephone wire, with 28 offices and 396 subscribers.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the amount of currency issued at the end of each fiscal year in yen :—

—	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86
Gold coins	61,379,795	59,655,713	58,798,534	57,820,924	56,605,848
Silver „	92,391,829	85,167,744	74,836,398	64,600,624	54,691,719
Nickel „	1,971,500	—	—	—	—
Copper „	12,418,050	12,418,050	11,918,051	11,683,288	11,270,932
State paper	40,065,256	45,468,455	53,565,988	66,395,945	78,634,728
Nippon Ginko notes .	66,862,006	—	—	—	—
Kokuritsu Ginko notes	26,391,377	—	—	—	—

In 1889 the Nippon Ginko, or Bank of Japan, had a paid-up capital of 10,000,000 yen ; notes in circulation, 74,297,005 (in 1888, 64,132,846) ; deposits, 31,874,301 (in 1888, 26,238,867) ; loans, 17,846,702 (in 1888, 22,713,994). The Kokuritsu Ginko (134), paid-up capital, 47,681,379 yen ; notes in circulation, 26,710,403 (in 1888, 27,645,771) ; deposits, 33,882,604 (in 1888, 33,526,628) ; loans, 68,238,894 (in 1888, 59,404,813). The Shokin Ginko, or Specie Bank, paid-up capital, 4,500,000 yen ; deposits, 7,143,154 (in 1888, 15,471,933) ; loans, 4,253,785 (in 1888, 3,948,855).

At the end of 1889 there were 218 private banks, with capital 17,472,170 yen. In 1889, 67,198 persons deposited 6,449,961 yen, and withdrew 3,903,130 yen during the year from the Kokuritsu Ginko, which does business also as savings banks. In the same year 762,869 persons deposited 31,284,400 yen (in 1888, 665,822 persons 28,966,947 yen), and withdrew 10,843,122 yen during the year from the post-offices, which act as savings banks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in common use throughout Japan, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Yen*, or *Dollar*, of 100 *sens*, nominal value 4s. ; actual value about 3s. 4d.

The gold yen, the unit of account, very slightly differs, as to the quantity of gold contained in it, from the quantity of gold contained in the standard gold dollar of the United States.

Much of the internal medium of exchange is paper currency, of which there are various denominations, corresponding to those in coins ; it is now at par with silver (Sept. 1889). In the latter part of 1870 the Government established the mint at Osaka, where coins of gold, silver, nickel (since 1889), and copper are manufactured. Gold coins consist of 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 *yen* pieces ; of the silver coinage there are 1 *yen*, 50, 20, 10, and 5 *sen* pieces ; of the nickel 5 *sen*. The 'trade dollar,' about equal to the Mexican dollar in weight and fineness, is also coined there. The copper coins consist of 2 *sens*, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{10}$ (or *rin*) *sen* pieces, the last the smallest coin in use.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Kin</i>	= 160 <i>momme</i>	.	.	.	= 1·325 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Kwan</i>	= 1,000 „	.	.	.	= 8·281 lbs. „
„ <i>Shaku</i>	.	.	.	.	= ·994 foot.
„ <i>Sun</i>	.	.	.	.	= 1,193 inches.
„ <i>Ken</i>	= 6 <i>shaku</i>	.	.	.	= 5·965 feet.
„ <i>Chō</i>	= 60 <i>ken</i>	.	.	.	= $\frac{1}{16}$ mile, 5·4229 chains.
„ <i>Ri</i>	= 36 <i>chō</i>	.	.	.	= 2·44 miles.
„ <i>Ri sq.</i>	.	.	.	.	= 5·9552 sq. miles.
„ <i>Chō</i> , land measure	.	.	.	.	= 2·45 acres.
„ <i>Koku</i> , liquid	.	.	.	.	= 39·7033 gallons.
„ „ dry	.	.	.	.	= 4·9629 bushels.
„ <i>To</i> , liquid	.	.	.	.	= 3·9703 gallons.
„ „ dry	.	.	.	.	= 1·9703 peck.

It is stated to be the intention of the Government to introduce into Japan at an early period a new system of weights and measures, based on the metric system.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF JAPAN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Viscount Kawasé.

Secretary.—Takanori Nakada.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Itsuki.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN JAPAN.

Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General.—Hugh Fraser, appointed Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, April 30, 1888.

Secretary.—Maurice W. E. de Bunsen.

There are Consuls at Hakodate Niigata, Hiogo, Osaka, Nagasaki, and Yokohama.

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LIBERIA.

(UNITED STATES OF LIBERIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Liberia is on the model of that of the United States of America. The executive is vested in a President, and the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President and the House of Representatives are elected for two years, and the Senate for four years. There are 13 members of the Lower House, and 8 of the Upper House. The President must be thirty-five years of age, and have real property to the value of 600 dollars, or 120*l*.

President of Liberia.—Joseph James *Cheeseman*, elected May 1890.

The President is assisted in his executive function by five ministers—the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General.

Area and Population.

Liberia has about 500 miles of coast line, and extends back 200 miles on an average, with an area of about 14,360 square miles. The total population is estimated to number 1,068,000, all of the African race, and of which number 18,000 are Americo-Liberians, and the remaining 1,050,000 aboriginal inhabitants. Monrovia, the capital, has an estimated population (1891) of 5,000. Other towns are Robertsport, 1,200; Buchnam and Edma, 5,000; and Harper, 3,000, with suburbs, 8,550.

Finance.

For 1883 the revenue was officially returned at 34,802*l*., and expenditure at 31,493*l*.; for 1884, revenue 38,000*l*., expenditure 32,500*l*.; and for 1885, revenue 40,000*l*., and expenditure 32,500*l*. For 1888 the revenue was estimated at 35,000*l*., and expenditure 33,000*l*. The principal part of the revenue is derived from customs duties, while the expenditure embraces chiefly the cost of the general administration. The principal and unpaid interest of the debt contracted in 1871 amounts to 200,000*l*.

Commerce.

The principal exports are coffee, palm oil, palm nuts, cocoa, sugar, arrow-root, ivory, hides. The exports and imports combined probably do not exceed 500,000*l*. The quantity of coffee exported in 1889 reached one million pounds, one half of which went to Germany.

There are no statistics regarding the extent of the commercial relations of the Republic with the United Kingdom, the 'Annual Statement of Trade'

issued by the Board of Trade not mentioning Liberia, but only 'Western Coast of Africa' (excluding the British and other colonies). The value of the exports and the British imports thus designated was as follows in the five years from 1886 to 1890 :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from W. Africa .	973,165	951,125	851,942	908,545	971,051
Imports of British pro- duce . .	716,002	639,909	768,916	769,737	971,259

The chief articles of export from Western Africa to Great Britain in 1890 were palm oil of the value of 364,749*l.* ; nuts, 108,129*l.* ; caoutchouc, 284,492*l.* ; ivory, 151,553*l.* The British imports into Western Africa consist mainly of cotton manufactures, of the value of 460,578*l.* in 1890.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money chiefly used is that of Great Britain, but accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. There is a large paper currency. Gold is bought and sold by *Usanos*, 314·76 English troy grain, each of 16 *Akis*.

Weights and measures are mostly British. In the trade with the interior of Africa, the *Ardeb* is the chief measure of capacity for dry goods. The *Gondar Ardeb* contains 10 Madegas, or 120 Uckieh, or 1,440 Dirhems, and is equal to 7·7473 British imperial pints. The *Kuba* is the chief liquid measure : it is equal to 1·7887 British imperial pint.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF LIBERIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Henry Hayman.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LIBERIA.

Consul.—Sir James Shaw Hay, K.C.M.G., Governor of Sierra Leone.

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LUXEMBURG.

Reigning Grand-duke.—**Adolf**, Duke of Nassau, born July 24, 1817, married, April 23, 1851, to Adelaide, Princess of Anhalt; succeeded November 24, 1890, on the death of King Willem III. of the Netherlands, who was also Grand-duke of Luxemburg. *Offspring.*—1. Prince *Wilhelm*, born April 22, 1852. II. Princess *Hilda*, born November 5, 1864.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was included from 1815 to 1866 in the dissolved Germanic Confederation.

There is a Chamber of Deputies in the Grand Duchy of 45 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years, the half renewed every three years. By the Treaty of London, 1867, Luxemburg is declared neutral territory. It has an area of 998 square miles, and a population (Dec. 1, 1890) of 211,088 (105,419 males and 105,669 females), or 212 inhabitants to the square mile. The population is Catholic, save 1,058 Protestants, 1,009 Jews, and 100 belonging to other sects. The chief town, Luxemburg, has 18,187 inhabitants. In the budget estimates for 1891 the gross revenue is set down at 10,000,400 francs, and the expenditure at 9,119,110 francs. There is a debt of about 16,170,000 francs, contracted mainly for the construction of railways. For commercial purposes Luxemburg is included in the German Zollverein. There are 270 miles of railway, and 974 miles of telegraph wire.

MEXICO.

(REPÚBLICA MEXICANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE present Constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857, with subsequent modifications down to October 1887. By its terms Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into States—19 at the outset, but at present 27 in number, with 2 territories and the Federal District—each of which has a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the supreme Government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives elected by the suffrage of all respectable male adults, at the rate of one member for 40,000 inhabitants, hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are, to be twenty-five years of age, and a resident in the State. The Senate consists of fifty-six members, two for each State, of at least thirty years of age, who are returned in the same manner as the deputies. The members of both Houses receive salaries of 3,000 dollars a year. The President is elected by electors popularly chosen in a general election, holds office for four years, and, according to an amendment of the Constitution in 1887, may be elected for two consecutive terms of four years each. In the event of a vacancy in the presidency otherwise than by lapse of time, the succession is vested in the President and Vice-President of the Senate and in the Chairman of the Standing Committee of Congress successively. Congress has to meet annually from April 1 to May 30, and from September 16 to December 15, and a permanent committee of both Houses sits during the recesses.

President of the Republic.—General Porfirio Diaz; installed President of the Republic, as successor of General Manuel Gonzales, December 1, 1884; re-elected and entered his second period of four years on December 1, 1888.

The administration is carried on, under the direction of the President, by a council of seven Secretaries of State, heads of the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Justice and Public Instruction, Colonisation, Industry, and Commerce, the Treasury and Public Credit, War and the Navy, and Public Works.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each separate State has its own internal constitution, government, and laws. Each has its governor and legislature popularly elected under rules similar to those of the Federation; and the civil and criminal code in force in the Federal District prevail, with few exceptions (Vera Cruz and the State of Mexico), in the different States.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the census population for 1879, and an official estimate of the area and of the population in 1890:—

Name of State	Area, in square miles	Census Population, 1879	Estimated Population, 1890	Population per square mile, 1890
Atlantic States :—				
Tamaulipas	32,128	140,137	161,121	5·0
Vera Cruz	29,201	542,918	621,476	21·2
Tabasco	10,072	104,747	104,747	10·4
Campêche	18,087	90,413	93,976	5·2
Yucatan	35,203	302,315	329,621	9·3
Total	124,692	1,180,530	1,310,941	10·5
Inland States :—				
Chihuahua	87,802	225,541	225,652	2·6
Coahuila	63,569	130,026	150,622	2·4
Nuevo Leon	23,592	203,284	236,074	10·0
Durango	38,009	190,846	255,652	6·7
Zacatecas	24,757	422,506	465,862	18·8
San Luis Potosi	25,316	516,486	516,486	20·4
Aguascalientes	2,950	140,430	140,180	47·5
Guanajuato	11,370	834,845	1,007,116	88·5
Querétaro	3,556	203,250	203,250	57·1
Hidalgo	8,917	427,350	506,028	56·7
Mexico	9,247	710,579	798,480	86·3
Federal District	463	351,804	475,737	1027·5
Morelos	2,773	159,160	141,565	51·1
Tlaxcala	1,595	138,988	138,478	86·8
Puebla	12,204	784,466	833,125	68·2
Total	316,125	5,439,561	6,094,307	19·2
Pacific States :—				
Lower California (Ter.)	58,328	30,208	31,167	0·5
Sonora	76,900	115,424	134,790	1·7
Sinaloa	33,671	186,491	223,684	6·6
Tepic (Ter.)	11,275	—	131,019	11·6
Jalisco	31,846	983,484	1,250,000	30·9
Colima	2,272	65,827	72,591	31·9

Name of State	Area, in square miles	Census Population, 1879	Estimated Population, 1890	Population per square mile, 1890
Pacific States :— <i>contd.</i>				
Michoacan	22,874	661,534	784,108	34.3
Guerrero	24,996	295,590	353,193	14.1
Oaxaca	35,382	744,000	768,508	21.7
Chiapas	27,222	205,362	241,404	8.8
Total	324,768	3,287,920	3,990,464	12.3
Islands	1,420	—	—	—
Grand Total	767,005	9,908,011	11,395,712	14.8

In 1874 the population was returned at 9,343,470 : in 1882 there were 5,072,054 males, 5,375,930 females. Of the total population 19 per cent. are of pure, or nearly pure, white race, 43 per cent. native, of mixed race, and 38 per cent. of Indian race. The Indians are stated to be rapidly decreasing : forming, it was stated, in 1874, one-half the population, in 1882 they were returned at 3,765,044. Distinctions of race are abolished by the Constitution of 1824. Of the mixed and Indian race only a very small proportion can be regarded as civilised.

The chief cities are the capital, Mexico, with a population in 1890 of 329,535 ; Guadalajara, 95,000 ; Puebla, 78,530 ; San Luis Potosi, 62,573 ; Guanajuato, 52,112 ; Leon, 47,739 ; Monterey, 41,700 ; Aguascalientes, 32,355 ; Merida, 32,000 ; Oaxaca, 28,827 ; Colima, 25,124 ; Vera Cruz, 24,000.

There are many difficulties in the way of successful colonisation, and a large proportion of immigrants in recent years have left the country. In 1887 the number of Spaniards resident in Mexico was 9,553.

Religion and Instruction.

The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, but the Church is independent of the State, and there is toleration of all other religions. In 1889 there were 10,112 Roman Catholic churches and chapels and 119 Protestant churches in the Republic. No ecclesiastical body can acquire landed property.

In almost all the States education is free and compulsory, but the law has not been strictly enforced. Primary instruction is mostly at the expense of the municipalities, but the Federal Government makes frequent grants, and many schools are under the care of beneficent societies. In 1888 there were 10,726 primary schools, with 543,977 pupils. Higher education is carried on in secondary schools and seminaries, and in colleges for professional instruction, including schools of law, medicine, engineering, mining, fine arts, agriculture, commerce, arts and trades, music. There are also one military and two naval colleges. The number attending these higher schools is stated at 21,000. The entire sum spent on education is given at 3,512,000 dollars, of which 995,314 dollars was contributed by the Federal Government : 1,012,000 dollars is spent by the municipality of Mexico, and 2,500,000 dollars by the State Governments and municipalities.

In 1888 there were in the Republic 23 public libraries, including the National Library, with 150,000 volumes, and 8 other libraries with over 10,000 volumes each. There were in that year 12 museums for scientific and educational purposes, and 3 meteorological observatories. The number of newspapers published was 387.

Justice.

The federal courts are the Supreme Court (of which the judges are chosen for a period of six years), and the circuit and district courts.

Finance.

I. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue and expenditure of the State have been as follows, 1886-91 :—

REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
		Dollars			Dollars
1886-87	.	28,711,811	1886-87	.	38,783,919
1887-88	.	32,321,399	1887-88	.	36,270,448
1888-89	.	32,745,981	1888-89	.	38,527,239
1889-90	.	36,500,000	1889-90	.	36,765,906
1890-91	.	39,970,000	1890-91	.	38,452,803

The following are the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1892 :—

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs	26,500,000	Legislative power	1,009,036
Excise	1,500,000	Executive	49,977
Stamps	9,700,000	Judicial	476,785
Direct taxes	1,400,000	Foreign Affairs	558,483
Posts and Telegraphs	1,350,000	Home Department	2,480,897
Mint	300,000	Justice and Education	1,639,636
Lotteries	300,000	Public Works	5,071,453
Various	500,000	Finance	14,432,995
		War and Navy	12,658,101
	41,550,000		38,377,365

II. DEBT.

An arrangement was made on June 23, 1886, between the Mexican Government and the bondholders of different Mexican debts in London, the details of which will be found in the YEAR-BOOK for 1889, p. 642. The total amount of the English debt recognised by Mexico was 22,341,322*l.*, and that arrangement reduced it to 13,991,775*l.*; Mexico, therefore, being relieved by

8,349,597*l*. On July 1, 1889, in accordance with this arrangement, 41½ per cent. of the whole outstanding debt was redeemed, viz., 40 per cent. for the capital as per agreement of June 1886, and 1½ per cent. for the interest of the half-year.

On June 11, 1888, the conversion was primarily closed and another delay given, with the following results (January, 1890):—

Of the 10,241,650*l*. of the 1851 bonds 10,194,000*l*. were presented to the conversion, 47,650*l*. thereby remaining as deferred. In exchange of the arrears of interest of the above bonds, new converted bonds of 1886 were given to the amount of 912,632*l*. 1*s*. 3*d*. Of the 4,864,000*l*. of 1864 bonds 4,792,200*l*. were presented to the conversion, and in exchange of them new converted bonds of the value of 2,395,971*l*. 15*s*. were given; balance not presented is 63,400*l*.

With other classes of bonds the total of the new converted bonds issued in London by the Mexican Financial Agency was 4,585,000*l*. which, added to the 1851 bonds—10,142,400*l*.—give a total of 14,727,400*l*.

In March 1888 the Mexican Government contracted a loan in London and Berlin for 10,500,000*l*. in 6 per cent. bonds. Of these 3,700,000*l*. were issued at 78½, and the proceeds applied by the Mexican Government to the payment of the outstanding floating debt of the Republic since the year 1882. The remainder, 6,800,000*l*., according to the contract for the loan, was taken at the option by the contractors before July 1, 1889, at 86½ per cent. The contractors gave in exchange one part in converted bonds, and the proceeds of the other part were applied to effect the redemption at 41½ per cent. of all the outstanding converted bonds in July 1889. The object (which has been realised) of this part of the loan was to redeem the 1851 debt and the converted bonds at the rate of 40 per cent., according to the agreement made between the Government and the bondholders, and referred to above, on June 23, 1886. The conversion of all the internal debts of the Republic, which is being carried into effect in Mexico, has reached 38,900,000 dollars, and very little more remains to be converted. The interest on the internal debt for claims not presented for conversion is, from 1890, at 3 per cent. All coupons have been punctually paid since 1886. On May 27, 1890, the conversion of the old debts was closed. On September 12, 1890, a new 6 per cent. loan for 6,000,000*l*. was issued at 93½ in London, Berlin, and Amsterdam, the proceeds to be applied to paying off arrears and balances of railway subventions amounting to 40,000,000 dollars, assigned in the form of percentages of customs revenue. Including this loan the total foreign debt amounts to 16,500,000*l*. The total debt, including internal debt and obligations of all kinds, amounts to 22,720,000*l*. The Mexican Government proposes, by the sale of the national lands, to liquidate the whole or part of the debt, one-third of the price of land acquired by colonists or companies being payable in bonds of the public debt.

Defence.

The army consists (1891) of infantry, 17,307; engineers, 655; artillery, 1,604; cavalry, 5,484; rural guards or police, 1,950; gendarmerie, 244; total, 27,244. There are over 3,000 officers. The total fighting strength, including reserves, is stated to be 131,523 infantry, 25,790 dragoons, and 3,650 artillery. Every Mexican capable of carrying arms is liable for military service from his twentieth to his fiftieth year. There is a fleet of 2 despatch vessels and 2 unarmoured gun-vessels, each of 450 tons and 600 horse-power,

and armed with 2 20-pounders; there is also a transport of 1,200 tons, a police steamer, and a 7-knot gunboat. A steam training-ship is under the direction of British naval officers.

Production and Industry.

Mexico has been estimated to contain 479 square leagues of forest, 18,134 square leagues of mountain-land, and 4,822 square leagues of uncultivated land. The climate and soil are fitted for very varied produce, but, as regards crops usually grown in cold countries, agriculture is in Mexico in a very primitive condition. Provision is made for the sale and occupation of public lands by a law of July 22, 1863. To promote colonisation, the Government, during the years 1881-88, caused demarcation to be made of lands to the extent of 36,578,780 hectares, mainly in favour of public companies. From March to September 1891, 1,882,700 hectares were demarcated to companies; and in each case the third part of the area demarcated is ceded to the company for expenses incurred. To meet the difficulties to which colonists are exposed from the want of a reliable survey, and the consequent trouble and expense of procuring a title to land, commissions of inquiry have been appointed to survey and rectify the demarcation of lands in many of the States. In 1890 there were 18 colonies with populations varying from 37 to 2,294, the total being 6,524. The backward state of agriculture, both as to implements and methods, has been attributed to the want of sufficient capital on the part of the comparatively few companies and private persons who hold the vast tracts of land. The Government, by disseminating information, by distributing seeds and plants brought from abroad, and by favouring the formation of local mortgage banks, afford encouragement to agricultural enterprise. The chief agricultural products are maize, barley, wheat, beans. The annual cotton crop is of the average value of \$10,857,000; sugar-cane, \$8,735,000; henequen, \$3,718,750; coffee, \$3,200,000; tobacco, \$2,500,000. Vera Cruz alone raises yearly about 5,000 tons of tobacco. Other products are rice, cocoa, vanilla. The cultivation of the vine has proved successful, and sericulture has been introduced. Large numbers of cattle are reared in Mexico for the United States. In 1883, in Northern Mexico alone, on an area of 300,000 square miles, there were 1,500,000 cattle, 2,500,000 goats, 1,000,000 horses, and 1,000,000 sheep. In the whole of Mexico in 1883 there were 20,574 cattle ranches, valued at 103,000,000*l*.

Mexico is rich in minerals, gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, tin, cobalt, antimony, sulphur, coal, petroleum, being either worked or known to exist. There are upwards of 990 mining enterprises in the country, employing upwards of 200,000 men. Between 1821 and 1880, silver was produced to the value of 180,000,000*l*., and gold to the value of 968,200*l*. In 1886-87 the yield of silver was \$25,897,982 and of gold \$548,415. There are eleven mints in Mexico, and every producer is free to have his bullion coined, the mints receiving 4.62 per cent. for gold, and 4.41 per cent. for silver. The capital invested in Mexican mines on August 15, 1890, was estimated at \$500,000,000; the total annual metal product being about \$70,000,000. Operations are now carried on under regulations drawn up in a carefully prepared mining code. The total number of contracts for the exploration and working of mines up to September 1891, under the law of June 1887, was 323; of these 71 had lapsed. The guarantee deposits exceeded \$600,000.

In 1888 there were in Mexico 98 cotton factories, which turned out 3,768,308 pieces of manufactured cotton goods, valued at \$13,189,078. There were also 16 woollen factories, 7 paper mills, and 2 factories for earthenware.

Commerce.

In the last five years the imports and exports have been as follows :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	Dollars	Dollars
1886-87	41,300,000	49,191,929
1887-88	43,380,000	48,885,908
1888-89	44,500,000	60,158,423
1889-90	47,000,000	62,499,388
1890-91	—	63,276,395

The following table shows the proportion of precious metals and other produce in the exports of Mexico during the last five years :—

Years	Merchandise	Precious Metals	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1886-87	15,631,427	33,560,502	49,191,929
1887-88	17,879,720	31,006,188	48,885,908
1888-89	21,373,148	38,785,275	60,158,423
1889-90	23,878,098	38,621,290	62,499,388
1890-91	27,020,023	36,256,372	63,276,395

The trade of Mexico lies chiefly with the following countries in the last two years ; the following table includes precious metals :—

Countries	Exports to		Imports from
	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United States	43,022,440	44,983,086	22,669,000
England	13,722,122	10,882,728	6,338,000
France	3,159,258	3,653,551	4,957,000
Germany	1,693,773	2,785,875	2,843,000
Spain	534,057	515,194	1,921,000
Other countries	367,738	455,853	1,297,000

The following table shows the value of the principal articles exported in 1888-89 and 1889-90 :—

—	1888-89	1889-90	—	1888-89	1889-90
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Henequen	6,872,593	7,392,244	Living ani-		
Coffee	3,886,035	4,811,000	mals	587,063	500,217
Hides and			Lead	467,737	607,329
skins	2,011,129	1,913,129	Gum	595,636	719,746
Woods	1,390,215	1,739,138	Ixtle	594,118	827,980
Vanilla	926,903	917,409	Tobacco	971,886	948,332
Copper	817,986	735,183	Silver	6,629,262	7,259,958

The subjoined table shows the total value of the exports from Mexico to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Mexico, in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Mexico	591,297	474,023	455,167	465,994	542,979
Imports of British home produce .	900,699	1,106,607	1,257,969	1,512,756	1,906,317

The principal articles of export from Mexico to Great Britain in the year 1890 were mahogany, of the value of 153,078*l.* ; silver ore, 41,308*l.* ; hemp and other vegetable substances, 74,296*l.* ; unrefined sugar, 2,319*l.* (20,176*l.* in 1888) ; tobacco, 982*l.* (72,491*l.* in 1888). Cotton manufactures, of the value of 598,570*l.* ; linens, of the value of 67,158*l.* ; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 456,324*l.* ; machinery, 306,208*l.* ; and woollens, 91,202*l.*, formed the chief imports from the United Kingdom into Mexico in 1890.

Shipping and Communications.

The mercantile marine of Mexico in 1890 of vessels over 100 tons comprised 16 steamers of 6,952 tons gross tonnage, and 16 sailing vessels of 3,302 tons net tonnage. The shipping includes also many small vessels engaged in the coasting trade. In 1889, at the port of Vera Cruz, there entered 577 vessels of 417,721 tons (66 of 79,019 tons British), and cleared 577 of 410,099 tons (65 of 77,784 tons British). In 1889-90, 1,488 vessels entered and 1,439 vessels cleared at the various ports of Mexico.

In 1891 there were 6,266 miles of railway, 360 miles of which were constructed in the first nine months of last year. The capital invested by English companies was 14,601,380*l.*, and by American companies 245,126,249 U.S. dollars. In 1889 there were 12,977,952 passengers, paying 2,090,505 pesos ; and 875,894 tons of goods were conveyed at a charge of 4,822,690 pesos.

The total length of telegraph lines in 1891 was 27,861 English miles, of which 14,841 miles belonged to the Federal Government, the remainder belonging, in about equal parts, to the States, companies, and the railways. There were in all 767 offices. The telephone had a network of 4,174 miles.

In 1891 there were 1,492 post-offices. The post, inland and international, carried in 1890 125,000,000 letters, newspapers, &c. The receipts were 1,097,435 dollars.

Money and Credit.

There are 11 mints in the Republic, coining on an average \$25,000,000 annually. Most of the silver exported is shipped in the shape of dollars, which find their way chiefly to China and the smaller communities in Indo-China and the Eastern Archipelago.

The following table shows the coinage by Mexican mints from 1881 onwards :—

Years	Silver	Gold	Copper	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1880-81	24,617,395	492,068	42,259	25,151,721
1881-82	25,146,260	452,590	11,972	25,610,822
1882-83	24,083,921	407,600	—	24,491,521
1883-84	25,377,378	328,698	—	25,706,076
1886-87	26,844,031	398,647	200,000	27,242,678
1887-88	25,862,977	316,818	85,000	26,264,795
1888-89	26,031,222	334,972	129,844	26,496,038
1889-90	24,328,326	243,298	134,632	24,706,256
1890-91	24,237,449	308,083	218,869	24,764,402

Situation of the Mexican banks, October 31, 1891 :—

—	Banco Nacional	Banco Hipotecario	Banco de Londres
Assets	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Capital not paid up	12,000,000	1,500,000	—
Cash	12,363,988	435,130	4,497,929
Notes	15,807,137	1,926,186	6,553,633
Advances	3,058,396	1,865,029	—
Debts	11,650,412	1,503,301	6,243,113
Property	150,000	—	72,000
Total	55,029,935	7,229,647	17,366,676
Liabilities			
Capital	20,000,000	5,000,000	1,500,000
Notes in circulation	15,408,252	—	6,295,530
Bonds	—	1,129,200	—
Debts	16,926,433	1,100,447	9,221,146
Reserve fund	2,695,249	—	350,000
Total	55,029,935	7,229,647	17,366,676

Concessions have been granted to a number of new banks in several of the States for the purpose of advancing loans for agricultural and mining purposes.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The silver peso of 100 centavos of 0·869 ounce in weight, 0·901 fine ; nominal value, 4s. ; actual price, about 3s. 1½d.

The weights and measures of the metric system were introduced in 1884 ; but the old Spanish measures are still in use. The principal ones are these :—

Weight. 1 libra = 0·46 kilogramme = 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
1 arroba = 25 libras = 25·357 lbs. avoirdupois.

*For gold and silver :—*1 marco = $\frac{1}{2}$ libra = 4,608 granos.

1 ochava = 6 tomines.

1 tomin = 12 granos.

20 granos = 1 French gramme.

Length. 1 vara = 0·837 mètre = 2 ft. $8\frac{6}{10}$ English in.1 legua comun = 6,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ varas.**Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.****1. OF MEXICO IN GREAT BRITAIN.***Envoy and Minister.*—Vacant.*Chargé d'Affaires and Secretary.*—Pablo Martinez del Campo.

There are Consular representatives in London, Cardiff, Great Grimsby, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Newport, Southampton, Dublin, Glasgow, Gibraltar, Hongkong.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MEXICO.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Spenser St. John, K.C.M.G., accredited January 5, 1885.

Secretary.—Godfrey Davison Bland.

There are Consular representatives in Mexico City and Vera Cruz, and Vice-Consuls at Campeche, Ensenada, Frontera, Guaymas, Mazatlan, Nuevo Laredo, Progreso, San Blas, and Tuxpan.

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MONACO.

Prince Albert, born November 13, 1848; succeeded his father, Prince Charles III., September 10, 1889; married (1) to Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, September 1, 1869;¹ (2) to Alice Duchess-Dowager de Richelieu. Son by first wife, Prince Louis, born July 12, 1870.

Monaco is a small Principality in the Mediterranean, surrounded by the French Departement of Alpes Maritimes excepting on the side towards the sea. From 968 it belonged to the house of Grimaldi. In 1715 it passed into the female line, Louise Hippolyte, daughter of Antony I., heiress of Monaco, marrying Jacques de Gayon Matignon, Count of Thorigny, who took the name and arms of Grimaldi. Antony I died in 1731, Louise Hippolyte only reigning ten months and dying in 1732. She was succeeded by her husband under the name of Honorius III., who also succeeded Antony I. as Duc di Valentinois. This prince was dispossessed by the French Revolution in 1792, and died in 1795. In 1814 the Principality was reestablished, but placed under the protection of the Kingdom of Sardinia by the Treaty of Vienna (1815).

In 1848 Mentone and Roquebrune revolted, and declared themselves free towns; in 1861 Charles III. ceded his rights over them to France, and the Principality thus became an *enclave* of France, when the Sardinian garrison was withdrawn and the Protectorate came to an end.

Ever since the year 1819 the Government of the Principality have adopted the French Codes and possessed a Court of First Instance, as well as a Juge de Paix's Court. A Court of Appeal is constituted by the Prince's appointment of two Paris judges who act as such when necessary.

The Principality has its own coinage which is current since 1876 in all the States of the Latin Union; it also issues its own separate postage-stamps. There is a Governor-General and a Council of State.

The area is eight square miles. Population, 1890, 12,000. Chief towns, Monaco, 3,292; Condamine, 6,218; Monte Carlo, 3,794.

There is a Roman Catholic bishop. There is no army, only a 'guard of honour,' consisting of 75 members (officers and men). Olive oil, oranges, citrons, and perfumes are exported. The revenue is mainly derived from the gaming tables.

H.B.M.'s Consul.—James Charles Harris (with residence at Nice).

British Vice-Consul.—Edward Smith.

¹ The religious marriage was annulled by the Court of Rome (Papal Court) on January 3, 1880, and the civil marriage declared dissolved by decree of the reigning Prince on July 28, 1880.

MONTENEGRO.

(CRNAGORA—KARA-DAGH.)

Reigning Prince.

Nicholas I., Petrović Njegos, born October 7 (September 25), 1841; educated at Trieste and Paris; proclaimed Prince of Montenegro, as successor of his uncle, Danilo I., August 14, 1860. Married, November 8, 1860, to *Milena Petrovna Vukotićova*, born May 4, 1847, daughter of Peter Vukotić, senator, and Vice-President of the Council of State. Offspring of the union are six daughters and three sons, *Danilo Alexander*, heir-apparent, born June 29, 1871; *Mirko*, born April 17, 1879; *Peter*, born 1889.

The supreme power has been retained in the family of Petrović Njegos, descending collaterally, since the time of Danilo Petrović, who, being proclaimed Vladika, or prince-bishop, of Montenegro in 1697, liberated the country from the Turks, and, having established himself as both spiritual and temporal ruler, entered into a religious and political alliance with Russia. His successors retained the theocratic power till the death of Peter Petrović II. (October 31, 1851), last Vladika of Montenegro, a ruler of great wisdom, as well as a widely celebrated poet. He was succeeded by his nephew, Danilo I., who abandoned the title of Vladika, together with the spiritual functions attached to it, and substituted that of Gospodar, or Prince. At the same time Danilo I., to throw off a remnant of nominal dependency upon Turkey, acknowledged by his predecessors, obtained the formal recognition of his new title from Russia. Danilo I., assassinated August 13, 1860, was succeeded by his nephew, second Gospodar of Montenegro.

The following is the complete list of the Petrović dynasty, with their dates:—

Vladikas or Prince-Bishops.

Danilo	1697-1735	Peter I. (St. Peter)	1782-1830
Sava and Vassili	1735-1782	Peter II. (Vladika Rade)	1830-1851
Danilo I. (Kniaz and Gospodar)			1851-1860
Nicholas I. (reigning Prince, nephew of the last)			

Former rulers of Montenegro possessed the whole of the revenues of the country, and, in fact, this system obtains still, although laws have from time to time been passed regulating both the Prince's annual civil list and the public expenditure. Prince Nicholas's nominal yearly income is fixed for the present at 9,000 ducats, or 4,100*l*. A yearly sum of 48,000 roubles, or 4,800*l*., has been received by Montenegro from Russia since the Crimean war, as a reward for its friendly attitude during that period. The Austrian Government is stated to contribute about 30,000 florins per annum towards the construction of carriage roads in Montenegro.

Government.

The Constitution of the country, dating from 1852, with changes effected in 1855 and 1879, is nominally that of a limited monarchy, resting on a patriarchal foundation. The executive authority rests with the reigning Prince,

while the legislative power is vested, according to an 'Administrative Statute' proclaimed March 21, 1879, in a State Council of eight members, one half of them being nominated by the Prince, and the other elected by the male inhabitants who are bearing, or have borne, arms. Practically, all depends on the absolute will of the Prince. The inhabitants are divided into 40 tribes, each governed by elected 'elders,' and a chief or captain of district called Knjež, who acts as magistrate in peace and is commander in war. By the 'Administrative Statute' of 1879, the country was divided into 80 districts and six military commands.

Area and Population.

The area of Montenegro is estimated to embrace 3,630 English square miles, inclusive of the annexations effected by the Congress of Berlin in 1878. Its extreme length, from the northernmost point of Piwa to the Boyana, is little more than 100, and its width, from Grahovo to the Lim, about 80 English miles. It is bordered on the south or south-east by the Turkish Vilayets of Scutari and Kossovo (North Albania), on the east by the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, and on the north-west by the Herzegovina. On the west it is separated from the Adriatic by the narrow strip of Austrian territory forming the extremity of Dalmatia (Bocche di Cattaro, Budua, Spizza), excepting in the recently (1878-81) acquired districts of Antivari and Dulcigno, where it possesses a seaboard some 28 miles in length. The total population was stated in official returns to number 220,000 in 1879; a later estimate makes it 236,000. The capital is Cetinje, with 1,500 population; Podgoritz, 6,000; Dulcigno, 5,000; Nikšić, 3,000; Danilograd, 1,000. The population is mainly pastoral and agricultural. The Montenegrins belong almost entirely to the Servian branch of the Slav race.

Religion.

The Church is nominally independent of the State, except that the bishops are appointed by the Prince; but the personal authority of the latter is all-pervading. The principal monasteries are possessed of sufficient property for their maintenance, aided by occasional contributions from Russia. The rural clergy are maintained by the communities. Orthodox Montenegro is divided into two dioceses, Cetinje and Ostrog, but actually the cure of both sees is united in the hands of the Metropolitan Bishop of Cetinje. The former see comprises 8 sub-districts, called proto-presbyteries, with 84 parishes, and the latter into 9 such districts with 75 parishes. The Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Antivari contains 10 parishes, all of which are situated in the districts recently acquired from Turkey, in which there are likewise 10 Musulman parishes.

Religion	Number of Churches	Number of Clergy	Adherents
Orthodox	177	180	222,000
Mohammedan	19	33	10,000
Roman Catholic	10	13	4,000
	206	226	236,000

Instruction.

Schools for elementary education are supported by Government; education is compulsory and free; there are (1889) 70 elementary schools, with 3,000 male and 300 female pupils. All males under the age of 25 years are supposed to be able to read and write. There is a theological seminary and a gymnasium or college for boys at Cetinje, and a girls' high school maintained at the charge of the Empress of Russia.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

There are district courts in four or five of the principal towns. In rural districts justice is administered in the first instance by the local knezes, but the 'Veliki Sud,' or supreme court at Cetinje, has jurisdiction, both appellate and concurrent, over the whole principality, and in the last resort there lies an appeal to the Prince in person. There are no judicial statistics, but crime in general is rare.

There is no regular provision for poor relief. The Government, however, annually undertakes a certain number of public works, such as roads, bridges, &c., at which the indigent are invited to labour, being paid mostly in grain, procured for that purpose from Russia. Russian charity also does much.

Finance.

No official returns are published regarding the public revenue and expenditure. Reliable estimates state the former at 600,000 Austrian florins, or 60,000*l.* 70,000*l.* is owed to Russia for grain supplied in 1879.

Defence.

The number of men capable of bearing arms, between the ages of 17 and 60, is calculated at about 29,000. There exists no standing army, but all the inhabitants, not physically unfitted, are trained as soldiers, and liable to be called under arms. Recently the Moslem inhabitants of Duleigno have been exempted from military service on payment of a capitation tax.

The infantry are armed with the Austrian Werndl rifle, of which 25,000 have been distributed, and the long 11-millimetre Gasser revolver. The artillery consists of 24 9-centimetre Krupp field-pieces, and 24 mountain guns. By the Berlin treaty Montenegro is precluded from owning vessels of war.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is of the most primitive kind. The cultivated land is mostly the property of the cultivators, the Croatian system of domestic communism being generally prevalent. In some districts, however, the land is split up into diminutive peasant-holdings, while in a few the métayer system is met with, but large estates nowhere exist. The principal crops grown are maize, oats, potatoes, barley, and buckwheat. The vine is cultivated successfully in the Tchernnitchka Nahie, and the district of Podgoritzza, and the olive about Antivari and Duleigno. The uncultivable area consists, in the east, of forest and mountain pasturage, and, in the west, of bare limestone sparsely sprinkled with brushwood and stunted scrub. There are no sea-fisheries. Any small manufactures that exist are only for local consumption. Live stock of all kinds are reared: there are 350,000 sheep and goats; 60,000 cattle; 8,000 swine; 3,000 horses.

Commerce.

The customs tariff is 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on all merchandise. The exports are valued at about 200,000*l.*, imports at 20,000*l.* The principal exports are shumac, flea powder (*Pyrethrum roseum*), smoked sardines (*scoranzé*), smoked mutton, cattle, goats, cheese, hides, skins, and furs.

Communications.

There are excellent carriage roads from Budua and Cattaro to Cetinjë, and from Cetinjë by Rieka, near Lake Scutari, to Podgoritz, which in the course of 1890 was completed across the country about two-thirds of the way to Niksitch—and from Antivari to Vir Bazar on Lake Scutari, and bridle roads over the rest of the principality. There are 280 miles of telegraph in the country, with 15 offices.

Money.

Montenegro has no coinage of its own; Austrian paper is the principal medium of exchange. Turkish silver is also current, but little gold of any kind is in circulation, as it is difficult to change. There is no bank of any kind in the country.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Walter Baring.

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MOROCCO.

(MAGHRIB-EL-AKSA.—EL GHARB.)

Reigning Sultan.

Muley-Hassan, born 1831, eldest son of Sultan Sidi-Mohamed ; ascended the throne at the death of his father, September 17, 1873.

The present Sultan of Morocco—known to his subjects under the title of ‘Emir-al-Mumenin,’ or Prince of True Believers—is the fourteenth of the dynasty of the Alides, founded by Muley-Achmet, and the thirty-fifth lineal descendant of Ali, uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet. His three predecessors were :—

Sultan	Reign	Sultan	Reign
Muley-Soliman	1794-1822	Sidi-Muley-Mohamed	1859-1873
Muley-Abderrahman	1822-1859		

The Shereefian umbrella is hereditary in the family of the Sharifs of Fileli, or Tafilet. Each Sultan is supposed, prior to death, to indicate the member of the Shereefian family who, according to his conscientious belief, will best replace him. This succession is, however, elective, and all members of the Shereefian family are eligible. Generally the late Sultan's nominee is elected by public acclamation at noonday prayers the Friday after the Sultan's death, as the nominee has probably possession of imperial treasure, and is supported by the black bodyguard, from among whom the large majority of court officials are selected.

Government.

The form of government of the Sultanate, or Empire of Morocco, is in reality an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws, civil or religious. The Sultan is chief of the State, as well as head of the religion. As spiritual ruler, the Sultan stands quite alone, his authority not being limited, as in Turkey and other countries following the religion of Mahomet, by the expounders of the Koran, the class of ‘Ulema,’ under the ‘Sheik-ul-Islam.’ The Sultan has six ministers, whom he consults if he deems it prudent to do so ; otherwise they are merely the executive of his unrestricted will. They are the Vizier, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Home Affairs, Chief Chamberlain, Chief Treasurer, and Chief Administrator of Customs. The Sultan's revenue is estimated at 500,000*l.* per annum, derived from monopolies, taxes, tithes, and presents.

Area and Population.

The area of Morocco can only be vaguely estimated, as the southern frontiers, towards the Sahara, are unsettled. According to the most recent investigation, the area of the Sultan's dominions is about 219,000 English square miles. The estimates of the population of Morocco vary from 2,500,000 to 9,400,000 ; it is generally considered to be about 5,000,000 souls, although Dr. Rohlf, in the ‘*Geographische Mittheilungen*’ (1883), maintains that the population is not more than 2,750,000. An estimate of 1889 gives the following results :—The region of the old kingdom of Fez, 3,200,000 ; of Morocco, 3,900,000 ; of Tafilet and the Segelmesa country, 850,000 ; of Sus,

Adrar, and the Northern Draa, 1,450,000; total, 9,400,000. Again, as to race:—Berbers and Tuaregs, 3,000,000; Shella Berbers, 2,200,000; Arabs (1) pure nomadic Bedouins, 700,000; (2) Mued, 3,000,000; Jews, 150,000; negroes, 200,000. The number of Christians is very small, not exceeding 1,500. Much of the interior of Morocco is unknown to Europeans.

Religion.

The Sultan of Morocco and his subjects are of the Malekite sect of Sunnite Mohammedans. The differences are chiefly in the attitudes assumed during the recital of prayers.

Defence.

The Sultan's army, which is quartered at the capital where he may happen to reside, is composed of about 10,000 Askar or disciplined infantry, under the command of an Englishman, and 400 disciplined cavalry; a few batteries of field guns commanded by three French officers, and 2,000 irregular cavalry. Two Italian artillery officers and an Italian civil engineer have been recently lent to the Sultan by the Italian Government to assist in the establishment of a small-arms factory at Fez. A Spanish military commissioner also is engaged on topographical works, either at Tetuan or Fez, according to the direction of the Spanish Government. There is also a Spanish engineer officer and military doctor, and a German engineer officer with the Sultan. In addition to these forces there are in the Empire about 8,000 militia cavalry and 10,000 infantry. Every year several of the governors of provinces are ordered to assemble their contingents to accompany the Sultan in his progress from Fez to Morocco. The irregular cavalry and infantry which could be collected in time of war would amount to about 40,000, in addition to the forces already enumerated. There is no commissariat.

Commerce.

The foreign trade is largely with Great Britain and France, that with Germany being on the increase in recent years; Great Britain's share is about three-fourths of the whole trade.

The value of the imports in 1890 was 1,793,689*l.*, and of the exports 1,632,626*l.* The following table shows the value of the trade and the shipping of Morocco at the different ports in 1890, including specie and precious metals:—

Ports	Exports	Imports	Entered		Cleared	
			Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
	£	£				
Tangier .	273,471	557,324	1,176	334,267	1,010	319,422
Tetuan .	12,228	61,679	116	1,679	114	4,823
Laraiche .	96,734	118,718	346	56,769	346	56,868
Rabat .	72,953	128,021	92	55,718	93	55,875
Mogador .	324,010	303,128	123	94,503	122	94,089
Casa Blanca	436,876	341,170	311	165,330	308	165,688
Mazagan .	278,479	215,194	311	148,228	311	148,228
Saffi .	137,875	68,455	171	76,923	168	76,578
Total .	1,632,626	1,793,689	2,646	933,417	2,472	921,571

The following are the principal imports and exports of Morocco in 1890 :—

Imports		Exports	
	£		£
Candles	35,149	Almonds	92,711
Coffee	6,881	Barley . . . . .	..
Cotton goods	695,308	Beans	281,331
Glass & earthenware	18,361	Dates	8,382
Hides	5,051	Eggs	40,422
Iron and iron goods, &c.	24,063	Gums	32,475
Linen goods	4,475	Maize	137,459
Matches	8,431	Olive oil	174,740
Silk, manufactured	12,325	Oxen	65,061
Silk, raw	46,320	Peas, chick	200,755
Spices	14,349	Seed, canary	5,712
Sugar	317,138	Skins, goat	118,237
Tea	74,604	Slippers	19,342
Wines, spirits, ales, &c.	11,061	Wax, bees'	23,572
Woollen cloth	58,150	Wheat	—
Hardware	24,950	Wool	218,280
		Woollen stuffs	12,732

The following table gives the value of the exports from Morocco to Great Britain, and of the imports of British home produce into Morocco, in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Morocco	482,090	393,730	506,812	956,019	668,034
Imports of British produce	463,830	344,907	513,092	572,133	638,387

The chief articles of export from Morocco to Great Britain in 1890 were maize and beans, of the value of 217,780*l.* ; gum, 36,877*l.* ; almonds, 110,394*l.* ; olive oil, 106,658*l.* ; wool, 98,883*l.* The staple article of British imports into Morocco consists of cotton manufactures, to the value of 531,296*l.* in 1890.

In 1883 the Sultan granted the claim of Spain to the small territory of Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña, near the mouth of the Ifni river, south of Mogador, but Spain has not up to the present time taken advantage of the cession.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Morocco, and the British equivalents are :—

MONEY.

The <i>Blankeel</i> or <i>Muzoona</i> = 6 <i>Floos</i>	Approximate English value =	$\frac{9}{100}$ <i>d.</i>
The <i>Ounce</i> or <i>Okia</i> = 4 <i>Blankeels</i>	„ „ „	$\frac{36}{100}$ <i>d.</i>
The <i>Mitkal</i> = 10 <i>Ounces</i>	„ „ „	$3\frac{18}{100}$ <i>d.</i>

Spanish and French money are current in Morocco.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Kintar* by which is sold the produce of weight of the country, 100 *Rotals*, equal to 168 lb. English.

The *Kintar* by which is sold the articles of weight of importation is 100 *Rotals*, equal to 112 lb. English.

The *Drah*, 8 *Tomins*, about 22 English inches.

Grain is sold by measure.

The actual *Tangin*, almost 8 *Tomins*, equal to $1\frac{1}{8}$ English bushel.

Oil is sold, wholesale, by the *kula*; that of Tangier actually weighs 28 *rotals*, 47 lb. English, and is equal to about $5\frac{2}{100}$ British imperial gallons.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MOROCCO.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Col. Sir Charles Bean Euan-Smith, K.C.B., C.S.I., appointed March 10, 1891.

Consul at Tangier.—H. E. White.

There is also a Consul at Mogador; Vice-Consuls at Laraiche, Rabat, Dar-el-Baida, Mazagan, and Saffi; and a Consular Agent at Tetuan.

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NEPÁL.

AN independent Kingdom in the Himalayas, between $26^{\circ} 25'$ and $30^{\circ} 17' N.$ lat., and between $80^{\circ} 6'$ and $88^{\circ} 14'$ of E. long. ; its greatest length 500 miles, its greatest breadth about 150 ; bounded on the north by Tibet, on the east by Sikkim, on the south and west by British India.

The nominal sovereign is the Maháraj Adiráj, Surendra Bikráam Shamsher Jang, succeeded 1884 ; the real power being in the hands of his minister, Bir Shamsher.

The Gúrkhas, a Rájput race from Kashmír, conquered Nepál in the latter half of the last century, and have maintained their power to this day. About 1790 a Gúrkha army invaded Tibet ; and to avenge this affront the Chinese Emperor, Kuen Lung, in 1791, sent an army into Nepál, which compelled the Gúrkhas to submit to the terms of peace, by which they were bound to pay tribute to China. This tribute is still sent, but only at irregular intervals. The relations between the Indian Government and the Gúrkha rulers of Nepál date from the time of the Chinese invasion, when Lord Cornwallis endeavoured, but without success, to avert hostilities. A commercial treaty, however, between India and Nepál was signed in 1792. An English envoy was sent to reside at Khatmandu, but was recalled two years later. A frontier outrage, in 1814, compelled the Indian Government to declare war ; and a British force advanced to within three marches of the capital. Peace was signed in March 1816. Since then the relations of the English with Nepál have been on the whole friendly ; and during the Indian Mutiny, the Prime Minister, Sir Jang Bahádur, sent a detachment of Gúrkha troops to assist in the suppression of the rebellion in Oudh. Jang Bahádur died in 1877, and was succeeded as Prime Minister by Sir Ranodwip Singh, who was overthrown and murdered in a revolution which occurred in November 1885. Since then the Prime Minister Bir Shamsher has been in power.

The government of Nepál is that of a military oligarchy. The chief power is in the hands of a mayor of the palace, or prime minister ; the Maháraj Adiráj being merely titular sovereign. In accordance with the treaty between Nepál and the Government of India, an English Resident lives in the capital, and is permitted to have a small guard of Indian sepoys ; but he has no right of interference in the affairs of the State.

Area about 54,000 square miles ; population estimated at 2,000,000. The races of Nepál, besides the dominant Gúrkhas, include earlier inhabitants of Tartar origin, such as Magars, Gurangs, and Newars.

Chief town, Khatmandu.

Hinduism of an early type is the religion of the Gúrkhas, and is gradually but steadily overlaying the Buddhism of the primitive inhabitants.

There is a standing irregular army in Nepál, with an estimated strength of 13,000. Besides this, a force of 17,000 regulars is said to be stationed near the capital. The troops are equipped with Enfield rifles of local manufacture ; and there is a limited number of small field-pieces.

The trade of Nepál with British India during three years ending March 31, 1890, has been as follows (excluding treasure) :—

—	1889. Rx.	1890. Rx.	1891. Rx.
Imports from India . . .	1,100,900	1,258,300	1,285,300
Exports to India . . .	1,988,100	1,542,000	1,719,500

The principal articles of export are rice, oil seeds, clarified butter, ponies, timber, musk, borax. The chief imports are raw cotton, twist, and piece goods, woollens, shawls, tobacco, sheet copper, and tea.

The silver mohar is valued at 6 annas 8 pice of British Indian currency. Copper pice of varying value are also coined. The Indian rupee passes current in southern Nepál.

British Political Resident.—Major E. L. Durand, C.B.

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NETHERLANDS (THE).

(KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, born August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King Willem III. and of his second wife, Princess Emma, born August 2, 1858, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck; succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, December 9, 1890.

Queen Regent during the Minority of the Queen.

Adelhaid Emma Wilhelmina Theresia, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, Queen-Dowager, mother of the Queen, who took oath as Queen Regent, December 9, 1890, after the death of King Willem.

Aunt of the Queen.

Princess *Sophie*, sister of the late King Willem, born April 8, 1824; married October 8, 1842, to Grand-duke Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, born June 24, 1818.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descends from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto, Count of Nassau, with Jane of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Breda, and thereby became settled in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Châlons, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France; and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince Willem III. of Orange with a daughter of King James II., led to the transfer of the crown of Great Britain to that prince. Previous to this period, the members of the family had acquired great influence in the Republic of the Netherlands under the name of 'stadtholders,' or governors. The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV.; but his successor, Willem V., had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till November, 1813, when the fate of the republic, released from French supremacy, was under discussion at the Congress of Vienna. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress to be annexed to the territory of the republic, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom, with the son of the last stadtholder, Willem V., as hereditary sovereign. In consequence, the latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at the Hague on the 16th of March, 1815, and recognised as

sovereign by all the Powers of Europe. The established union between the northern and southern provinces of the Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and their political relations were not readjusted until the signing of the treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. King Willem I. abdicated in 1840, bequeathing the crown to his son Willem II., who, after a reign of nine years, left it to his heir, Willem III. This king reigned 41 years, and died in 1890; in default of male heirs, he was succeeded by his only daughter Wilhelmina.

King Willem II. had a civil list of 1,000,000 guilders, but the amount was reduced to 600,000 guilders at the commencement of the reign of King Willem III., and is since maintained. There is also a large revenue from domains, and in addition an allowance of 50,000 guilders for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The Queen-Regent receives an annual allowance of 175,000 guilders. The family of Orange is, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired in greater part by King Willem I. in the prosecution of vast enterprises tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands.

The House of Orange has given the following Sovereigns to the Netherlands since its reconstruction as a kingdom by the Congress of Vienna :—

Willem I.	1815
Willem II.	1840
Willem III.	1849
Wilhelmina	1890

Government and Constitution.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The first Constitution of the Netherlands after its reconstruction as a kingdom was given in 1815, and was revised in 1848 and in 1887. According to this charter the Netherlands form a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture; in default of male heirs, the female line ascends the throne. In default of a legal heir, the successor to the throne is designated by the Sovereign and a joint meeting of both the Houses of Parliament (each containing twice the usual number of members), and by this assembly alone if the case occurs after the Sovereign's death. The age of majority of the Sovereign is 18 years. During his minority the royal power is vested in a Regent—designated by law—and in some cases in the State Council.

The executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, while the whole legislative authority rests conjointly in the Sovereign and Parliament, the latter—called the States-General—consisting of two Chambers. The Upper or First Chamber is composed of 50 members, elected by the Provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants of the eleven provinces, or from among some high and important

functionaries, mentioned by bill. The Second Chamber of the States-General numbers 100 deputies, and is elected directly from among all the male citizens who are 30 years of age, and are not deprived by judicial sentence of their eligibility or the administration and the disposal of their property. Voters are all male citizens, 23 years of age, who have paid either a ground-tax of at least 10 guilders, or a direct tax (personal) to an amount higher than the sum which gives partial exemption from taxation, and which varies according to population, or who are lodgers according to the precepts of the law. The total number of electors, according to the new Constitution, is 290,000, which gives 1 voter in about 15 persons. The members of the Second Chamber receive an annual allowance of 2,000 guilders, besides travelling expenses. They are elected for 4 years, and retire in a body, whereas the First Chamber is elected for 9 years, and every three years one-third retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the power to dissolve both Chambers of Parliament, or one of them, being bound only to order new elections within 40 days, and to convoke the new meeting within two months.

The Government and the Second Chamber only have the right of introducing new bills; the functions of the Upper Chamber being restricted to approving or rejecting them, without the right of inserting amendments. The meetings of both Chambers are public, though each of them, by the decision of the majority, may form itself into a private committee. The ministers can attend at the meetings of both Chambers, but they have only a deliberative voice, unless they are members. Alterations in the Constitution can be made only by a bill declaring that there is reason for introducing those alterations, followed by a dissolution of the Chambers and a second confirmation by the new States-General by two-thirds of the votes. Unless it is expressly declared, the laws concern only the realm in Europe, and not the colonies.

The executive authority, belonging to the Sovereign, is exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. There are eight heads of departments in the Ministerial Council, namely :—

1. *The Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Ministerial Council.*—Dr. G. van Tienhoven; appointed Aug. 20, 1891.

2. *The Minister of the Interior.*—Dr. J. P. Tak van Poortvliet; appointed Aug. 20, 1891.

3. *The Minister of Finance.*—Dr. N. G. Pierson; appointed Aug. 20, 1891.

4. *The Minister of Justice.*—Dr. H. J. Smidt; appointed Aug. 20, 1891.

5. *The Minister of the Colonies.*—Dr. W. K. Baron van Dedem; appointed Aug. 20, 1891.

6. *The Minister of Marine.*—J. C. Jansen; appointed Aug. 20, 1891.

7. *The Minister of War*.—A. L. W. Seyffardt; appointed Aug. 20, 1891.
 8. *The Minister of Public Works and Commerce* (Waterstaat).—C. Lely; appointed Aug. 20, 1891.

Each of the above Ministers has an annual salary of 12,000 guilders, or 1,000*l*.

There is a State Council—'Raad van State'—of 14 members, appointed by the Sovereign, of which the Sovereign is president, and which is consulted on all legislative and a great number of executive matters.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The territory of the Netherlands is divided into 11 provinces and 1,123 communes.

Each province has its own representative body, 'the Provincial States.' The members are elected for 6 years, directly from among the male Dutch inhabitants of the province who are 25 years of age, one-half of the members retiring every 3 years. The practice is the same as that for the Second Chamber. Voters must be inhabitants of the province. The number of members varies according to the population of the province, from 80 for Holland (South) to 35 for Drenthe. The Provincial States are entitled to make ordinances concerning the welfare of the province, and to raise taxes according to legal precepts. All provincial ordinances must be approved by the King. The Provincial States exercise a right of control over the municipalities. They also elect the members of the First Chamber of the States-General, and are bound to see the common law executed in their provinces. They meet twice a year, as a rule in public. A permanent commission composed of 6 of their members, called the 'Deputed States,' is charged with the executive power in the province and the daily administration of its affairs. Both the Deputed as well as the Provincial States are presided over by a Commissioner of the Sovereign, who in the former assembly has a deciding vote, but in the latter named only a deliberative voice. He is the chief magistrate in the province. Only the members of the Deputed States receive an allowance.

The communes form each a Corporation with its own interests and rights, subject to the general law. In each commune is a Council, elected for six years directly, by the same voters as for the Provincial States, provided they inhabit the commune; one-third of the Council retiring every two years. All the male Dutch inhabitants 23 years of age are eligible, the number of members varying from 7 to 39, according to the population. The Council has a right of making and enforcing by-laws concerning the communal welfare. The Council may raise taxes according to rules prescribed by common law; besides each commune receives a fixed annual allowance out of the State Treasury. All by-laws can be vetoed by the Sovereign. The Municipal Budget and the resolutions to alienate municipal property require the approbation of the Deputed States of the province. The Council meets in public as often as may be necessary, and is presided over by a Mayor, appointed by the Sovereign for 6 years. The executive power is vested in a college formed by the Mayor and 2, 3, or 4 Aldermen (wethouders), elected by the Council; this college is also charged with the execution of the common law. The Municipal Police is under the authority of the Mayor: as a State functionary the Mayor supervises the actions of the Council; he may suspend their resolutions for 30 days, but is bound to inform the Deputed States of the province.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following is the population at various census periods : —

1829 . . .	2,613,487	1869 . . .	3,579,529
1839 . . .	2,860,559	1879 . . .	4,012,693
1849 . . .	3,056,879	1889 . . .	4,511,415
1859 . . .	3,309,128		

The rate of increase in each year, since 1872, has been, in 1880, 0·6; in 1881, 1·3; in 1882, 1·4; in 1883, 1·2; in 1884, 1·3; in 1885, 1·4; in 1886, 1·3, in 1887, 1·4; in 1888, 1·2; in 1889, 0·9; in 1890, 1·18.

The following table shows the area and the population of the eleven provinces of the kingdom, according to the census of December 31, 1889, and to the communal population tables on December 31, 1890 :—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population		
		Dec. 31, 1889	Dec. 31, 1890	Per sq. mile
North Brabant . . .	1,980	509,628	574,075	259·6
Guelders . . .	1,965	512,202	515,938	262·5
South Holland . . .	1,166	949,641	966,999	829·3
North Holland . . .	1,070	829,489	844,488	789·2
Zealand . . .	690	199,234	200,792	291·
Utrecht . . .	534	221,007	224,001	419·4
Friesland . . .	1,282	335,558	335,824	260·3
Overijssel . . .	1,291	295,445	297,453	230·4
Groningen . . .	790	272,786	275,356	348·5
Drenthe . . .	1,030	130,704	132,495	128·6
Limburg . . .	850	255,721	257,144	302·5
Total . . .	12,648	4,511,415	4,564,565	360·9

Of the total population in 1890 there were 2,255,681 males and 2,308,884 females.

The Netherlands possess a comparatively large urban population, especially in the provinces of North and South Holland.

Year	Population of the 21 principal Towns ¹	Percentage of the whole Population	Rural Population	Percentage of the whole Population
Dec. 31, 1869 . . .	936,801	26·1	2,642,728	73·8
„ „ 1879 . . .	1,115,627	27·8	2,897,066	72·1
„ „ 1889 . . .	1,411,584	31·2	3,099,831	68·7
„ „ 1890 . . .	1,440,673	31·5	3,123,892	68·4

¹ The towns with a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants.

The census of 1889 gives in a population of 4,511,415:—

—	Males	Per cent.	Females	Per cent.
Unmarried	1,406,646	31·1	1,374,956	30·4
Married	738,256	16·3	739,051	16·3
Widowers and widows	81,419	1·9	165,496	3·6
Divorced and separated	2,127	0·04	3,403	0·07

The Dutch belong to the Germanic race.

At the census of 1889 there were 47,888 persons of foreign birth living in the Netherlands, 28,767 of them being Germans, 13,697 Belgians, 1,339 English, and 4,085 from other countries. 2,950,471 persons were born in the communes where they lived; 977,360 in some other communes in the province; 497,809 in other provinces of the realm; and 9,795 in the Dutch colonies.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages:—

Years	Total Living Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Stillborn
Average		—				
1874-79	140,423	—	89,824	31,357	50,599	7,617
1879-84	144,879	4,264	90,127	30,046	54,751	7,689
1884-89	149,516	4,753	91,658	30,501	57,864	7,744
1886	150,851	4,828	95,239	30,298	55,612	7,807
1887	149,157	4,811	87,093	30,924	62,064	7,749
1888	151,094	4,747	91,241	30,862	59,853	7,771
1889	150,529	4,903	91,134	31,494	59,395	7,443
1890	149,329	4,755	93,246	32,304	56,183	7,374

The emigration in the last five years has been as follows:—

Year	North America	South America	Australia	Africa	Total
1886	2,002	5	8	9	2,024
1887	5,018	—	—	—	5,018
1888	4,298	330	—	—	4,628
1889	5,050	4,020	—	41	9,111
1890	3,282	167	—	77	3,526

In 1890, 1,454 were males, 1,133 females, and 939 children.

The total number of emigrants, Dutch and foreigners, sailed from Dutch ports was, in 1890, 17,136.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

On December 31, 1890, the following towns had a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants, namely :—

Amsterdam . . . 417,539	Leiden . . . 43,510	Bois-le-Duc's Hertogenbosch . . . 27,302
Rotterdam . . . 209,136	Tilburg . . . 34,492	Zwolle . . . 26,726
The Hague . . . 160,531	Maestricht . . . 32,225	Schiedam . . . 25,260
(sGravenhage)	Nimeguen . . . 32,618	Breda . . . 22,536
Utrecht . . . 86,116	Dordrecht . . . 32,934	Deventer . . . 23,067
Groningen . . . 56,413	Leeuwarden . . . 30,590	Heider . . . 22,737
Haarlem . . . 51,626	Delft . . . 29,022	
Arnhem . . . 50,194		

Religion.

According to the terms of the Constitution, entire liberty of conscience and complete social equality are granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family and the majority of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Church. The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian : while the Roman Catholics are under an archbishop, of Utrecht, and four bishops, of Haarlem, Breda, Roermond, and 'sHertogenbosch. The salaries of several British Presbyterian ministers, settled in the Netherlands, and whose churches are incorporated with the Dutch Reformed Church, are paid out of the public funds. For Protestant Churches the sum of 1,385,852 guilders is set down in the Budget for 1892 ; for Roman Catholics, 576,735 gl. ; and for Jews, 12,775.

Religious Bodies	Divisions	Number of Clergy	Number of Adherents according to the Census of 1889
Dutch Reformed Ch. . .	1 synod, 10 provincial districts, 44 classes, and 1,347 parishes	1,604	2,194,649
Walloon Church . . .			10,299
English Presbyterian Church . . .			370
Scotch Church . . .			199
Various Protestant bodies . . .	626 churches . . .	492	522,608
Roman Catholic Ch. . .	1 archbishopric, 4 bishoprics, 1,024 churches . . .	2,380	1,596,482
Jansenists . . .	1 archbishopric, 2 bishoprics, 25 churches . . .	26	7,687
Jews . . .	12 districts, 180 churches . . .	137	97,324

Belonging to other religious bodies, or of unknown creed, were 82,366 persons.

Instruction.

Public instruction (primary) is given in all places where needed, but education is not compulsory; religious convictions are respected.

The education of the rising generation is provided for by a Primary Instruction Act, passed in 1857, supplemented, with important alterations tending to extend public education, by another Act, passed August 18, 1878, and again considerably altered by the Act of December 1889. By the last Act public instruction is diminished and a greater share in the education of the youths left to private instruction, which is now supported by the State. According to the regulations of the present Act the cost of public primary instruction is borne jointly by the State and the communes, the State contributing to the salaries of the teachers and being responsible for 25 per cent. to the costs of founding or purchasing schools.

The following table is taken from the Government returns for 1889-90 :—

Institutions	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils or Students
Universities ¹	4	166	2,411
Classical Schools	30	427	2,509
Secondary Day and Evening Schools.	38	409	4,550
Navigation Schools	11	39	276
Middle Class Schools	73	887	7,047
Polytechnicum	1	24	251
Elementary Schools :			
Public	2,952	12,575	454,926
Private	1,263	4,949	188,052
Infant Schools :			
Public	129	770	23,198
Private	840	2,467	80,353

¹ Leiden, Utrecht, Groningen, Amsterdam.

Besides the schools named in the table, there is a great number of special schools—viz., agricultural (1), horticultural (2), deaf and dumb (3) and blind (1) schools, 1 school for philology, geology, and demography of the East Indies (for the Indian Civil Service), several military schools, a national Academy of Art, a royal school of music, a national normal school for drawing teachers, several technical schools and normal schools for the training of teachers. Since 1880 there is also a private university.

	1886	1887	1888	1889
	£	£	£	£
On Primary Education—				
The Government spent.	331,250	377,300	374,618	364,542
The Communes spent	623,124	575,425	379,580	568,601
On Normal Schools were spent in all	107,301	102,582	98,311	89,654
The total expenses for Edu- cation were :—				
For the State	537,666	586,500	589,041	578,583
For the Communes	762,000	714,750	722,218	710,333

Of the conscripts called out in 1889, 7·22 per cent. could neither read nor write, the percentage being highest in North Brabant, 11·0. Of the total number of children from 6 to 12 years (school age) on January 1890, 11 per cent. received no elementary instruction. In 1884 it was 12·70.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by the High Court of the Netherlands (Court of Appeal), by 5 courts of justice, by 23 district tribunals, and by 106 cantonal courts; trial by jury is unknown in Holland.

The number of penal sentences pronounced was :

	By the Cantonal Courts	District Tribunals	Courts of Justice	High Court
1888	70,207	15,293	698	221
1889	73,345	15,927	745	272
1890	63,499	15,253	813	256

The number of persons convicted was :—

	By the Cantonal Courts		By the District Tribunals	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1888	64,513	7,008	14,931	1,952
1889	66,315	7,718	15,527	2,048
1890	63,499	7,408	14,958	1,950

The number of prisons in 1890 was 31, of houses of detention 46. The number of inmates in the prisons at the end of 1890 was 1,965 males and 212 females; in the houses of detention, 588 males and 60 females. There are also 5 State-work-establishments specially for drunkards, beggars and vagabonds. The number of inmates was, at the end of 1890, 3,892.

Children under 16 years are placed in the 3 State reformatories; they numbered in 1890 429 boys and 88 girls.

There are both State and communal police. The State police consists of field-constables and cavalry. The former are spread over the country, the latter guard the frontiers (eastern and southern).

The cavalry police (*maréchaussée*) numbers about 14 officers and 570 men. There are about 770—appointed and paid by the Government—field-constables, divided into 115 brigades. Besides each commune has its own field-constables or police force.

Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is largely effected by the religious societies and organised private charity. The State does not interfere, except when no relief is to be had from private charity; in that case the pauper must be supported by the commune where he is living. The communes grant small subsidies to the private societies: there is no poor rate in the Netherlands. Mendicity and vagabondage are treated as a crime, and persons so convicted can be placed in a State-work establishment. Workhouses for the poor are found in many communes.

The number of poor relieved, either temporarily or continuously, during the year 1888 was 230,967 or 5·12 per cent. of the total population. In 1887

it was 225,458, or 5·13 per cent. ; in 1885 211,520, or 4·94 per cent. ; in 1884, 209,797, or 4·96 per cent. ; in 1883, 214,516, or 5·13 per cent. ; in 1882, 213,270, or 5·18 per cent. The average number in the years 1877-81 was 209,875.

Finance.

The following tables exhibits the revenue and expenditure of the kingdom in each of the years from 1886 to 1890 :—

REVENUE.

Year	Ordinary	Extraord. (loans, &c.)	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1886	117,551,564	5,475,000	123,026,564
1887	118,401,626	550,000	118,951,626
1888	120,435,101	3,445,000	123,880,101
1889	122,780,333	1,800,000	124,580,333
1890	124,371,106	19,966,334	144,337,440

EXPENDITURE.

Year	Defence	Debt	Public Works	General	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1886	31,988,765	34,390,953	15,903,180	41,583,480	123,876,328
1887	32,969,959	32,633,331	15,221,605	41,478,239	122,456,355
1888	31,740,066	35,602,241	15,672,658	43,554,282	126,569,247
1889	33,443,780	32,731,093	14,337,892	43,586,255	124,099,020
1890	33,031,970	34,018,172	54,583,939	45,052,333	166,686,414

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the years 1891 and 1892 were as follows :—

Branches of Ex- penditure	1891	1892	Sources of Revenue	1891	1892
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
Civil list	800,000	811,000	Direct taxes :—		
Legislative body			Land tax . . .	12,302,175	12,502,000
and Royal cabinet	654,527	653,555	Personal . . .	11,515,000	11,498,000
Department of Fo- reign Affairs	753,302	756,173	Patents . . .	4,464,000	4,528,000
Department of Jus- tice	5,266,264	5,232,774	Excise duties . . .	44,200,000	44,720,000
Department of In- terior . . .	11,200,427	11,644,604	Indirect taxes . . .	23,638,000	23,638,000
Department of Ma- rine	14,353,242	14,080,420	Import duties . . .	5,310,800	5,710,800
Department of Fi- nance . . .	23,936,293	18,959,546	Tax on gold and silver . . .	231,000	235,900
Department of War	22,002,860	21,299,268	Domains . . .	2,480,000	2,330,000
Department of Pub- lic Works, &c.	21,921,570	20,272,812	Post office . . .	6,980,000	7,100,000
Department of Colo- nies . . .	1,255,355	1,200,071	Telegraph service . . .	1,270,000	1,368,000
Public Debt . . .	35,141,838	34,998,813	State lottery . . .	661,500	661,500
Contingencies	50,000	50,000	Shooting and fish- ing licences . . .	140,000	140,000
			Pilot dues . . .	1,350,000	1,350,000
			Dues on mines . . .	4,600	7,250
			State railways . . .	4,355,000	4,345,000
			Miscellaneous re- ceipts . . .	7,635,950	7,465,700
Total expenditure	137,335,678	129,959,036	Total revenue	126,586,925	127,600,150

The share of the direct taxes, excise, indirect taxes, and customs duties in the revenue for the years 1886-90 was as follows:—

Year	Direct Taxes	Excise	Indirect Taxes	Customs Duties
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1886	27,006,852	42,711,503	22,871,761	5,001,337
1887	26,811,058	43,580,536	22,717,057	5,189,900
1888	27,133,713	43,401,346	23,892,739	5,117,435
1889	27,610,382	44,136,909	24,056,939	5,282,966
1890	28,212,877	43,550,730	23,998,658	5,711,952

The amount of these taxes per head of the population was, in 1890, 22.23 guilders.

The expenditure of the 'Department for the Colonies' entered in the budget estimates only refers to the central administration. There is a separate budget for the great colonial possessions in the East Indies, voted as such by the States-General. The financial estimates for the year 1892 calculated the total revenue at 119,599,713 guilders, with an expenditure of 137,451,954 guilders. The expenditure of 1892 is distributed between the colonies and the mother country in the following proportions:—

	Guilders
Administrative and other expenses in the colonies	111,005,437
Home Government expenditure	26,446,517

Total expenditure 137,451,954

In the budget for 1892 the national debt is given as follows:—

	Nominal Capital	Annual Interest
Funded Debt	Guilders	Guilders
2½ per cent. debt	630,567,200	15,764,180
3 " " "	94,642,800	2,839,284
3½ " " redeemable ditto	3,356,000	129,710
3½ " " debt of 1886	339,748,500	11,902,385
3½ " " "	15,753,600	551,720
3½ " " " debt of appropriated	6,366,840	225,624
5 " " " railway	292,440	14,805
6 " " "	2,719,693	165,247
Total	1,091,447,073	31,592,955
Floating debt	—	500,000
Annuities	—	260,057
Paper money	15,000,000	—
Sinking fund	—	2,645,800
Total debt	1,106,447,073	34,998,812

The following table shows the interest and sinking fund for the last six years :—

Year	Interest	Sinking Fund	Year	Interest	Sinking Fund
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
1891	32,268,218	2,673,900	1888	31,189,566	5,164,400
1890	30,972,400	2,472,700	1887	30,528,547	2,107,696
1889	31,118,764	2,390,800	1886	31,077,904	3,313,049

During the years 1850–1890, 259,404,180 guilders have been devoted to the redemption of the public debt.

The rateable annual value of buildings was given at 104,758,004 guilders. in 1890, and of land, 46,506,660 guilders. The total debt (1890) amounts to 19*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* per head, and the annual charge to 11*s.* 3*d.*

The various provinces and communes have their own separate budgets ; the provincial expenditure for 1891 was estimated at 4,486,900 guilders : the special communal expenses in 1889 amounted to 68,206,000 guilders, whereof 18,939,000 guilders for debt.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The Netherlands are bordered on the south by Belgium, on the east by Germany. On the former side the country is quite level, on the latter more hilly ; the land frontier is open all round. These frontiers are defended by few fortresses. The most effective means of defending the Netherlands consists in piercing the dykes, and inundating a great stretch of land between the Zuiderzee and the river, the Lek. The few roads lying above the level of the water are guarded by fortresses connected with each other ; the river can be defended by gun-vessels, if necessary. A large part of the province of Utrecht, besides North and South Holland, with the principal towns, is thus secured.

II. ARMY.

The army of the Netherlands, according to the regulations of a law of 1861, is formed partly by conscription and partly by enlistment, the volunteers forming the stock, but not the majority of the troops. The men drawn by conscription, at the age of nineteen, have to serve, nominally, five years ; but really only for twelve months, meeting afterwards for six weeks annually for practice, during four years. Besides the regular army, there exists a militia—'schutterij'—mainly for internal defence, divided into two classes. The first, the 'active militia' (dienstdoende), exists in communes of 2,500 inhabitants and

more ; in the others there is a 'resting' (rustende) militia. All men from 25 to 30 belong to the militia, from 30 to 35 to the reserve. The militia is subdivided into three parts (bans) : (1) the unmarried men and widowers without children ; (2) the married men and widowers with few children, who are supposed not to be absolutely necessary for their family or the exercise of their profession ; (3) the married men and widowers with children belonging to the militia. The militia numbers 2 per cent. of the population. Besides this there is the 'landstorm,' consisting of all capable of bearing arms, and the 'Society of Sharpshooters,' corresponding somewhat to the English 'Volunteers.'

The regular army on footing of war consisted on July 1, 1891, of 47,716 infantry, 2,808 cavalry, 1,504 engineers, 16,264 artillery ; in all, about 69,000 men, including special services, but excluding officers.

In peace the total number of the army was, on the same date in 1891, only 21,507 men and 1,759 officers.

Included in the infantry are 1 regiment of guards, and 8 regiments of the line ; there are 3 regiments of cavalry, 1 battalion of sappers and miners, 3 regiments of field artillery, 4 of fortress artillery, 1 corps of light-horse artillery, 1 corps of pontooneers, and 1 corps of torpedoists (see under COLONIES).

III. NAVY.

The navy of the Netherlands was composed, in July 1891—

(a) For coast service :

5 turret-ships with ram bows ; 2 armoured monitors with ram bows, first-class, and 5 ditto second-class ; 5 armoured monitors, second-class ; 5 armoured gunboats for river service ; 16 first-class and 14 second-class steam gunboats ; 1 steel gunboat ; 15 first-class torpedo-boats ; and 22 second-class torpedo-boats.

(b) For general service :

3 turret-ships with ram bows ; 7 frigate-built cruisers, first-class steamers, 1 third-class, 4 fourth-class, 1 paddle-wheel steamer, 1 sailing vessel and 1 cruiser for the fishery police in the North Sea.

(c) Guard- and training-ships :

3 guard-ships, and 16 training- and school-ships.
1 observation-ship.

(d) For service in the East Indies :

2 guard-ships, 1 armoured corvette, 5 paddle-wheel steamers, 11 gunboats ; 3 surveying vessels, and 1 first-class torpedo-boat.

Names of Ironclads (All of iron)	Armour Thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated Horse- power	Displace- ment, or Tonnage	Knots per hour
		Number	Calibre ¹			
<i>First-class :—</i>	inches		centimetres			
Koning der Ne- derlanden . . .	8	{ 4 10	{ 28 7·50 & less	4,500	5,400	11·9
Prins Hendrik .	4½	{ 4 10	{ 23 7·50 & less	2,000	3,375	12·1
Prinses Wilhel- mina . . .	building					
Stier . . .	6	1	28	2,257	2,069	12·4
Schorpioen . .	3	1	28	2,225	2,175	12·8
Buffel . . .	3	1	28	2,000	2,198	12·7
Guinea . . .	6	1	28	2,000	2,378	12·2
Reinier Claessen	building					
Draak . . .	8	2	28	807	2,156	8·5
Matador . . .	5½	2	28	691	1,935	7·5
<i>Second-class :—</i>						
Luipaard . . .	5½	1	28	680	1,525	7·3
Hijena . . .	5½	1	28	654	1,566	7·3
Panter . . .	5½	1	28	650	1,566	7·3
Haai . . .	5½	2	23	672	1,566	7·3
Wesp . . .	5½	1	28	744	1,566	7·3
Krokodil . . .	5½	1	28	630	1,530	8·0
Heiligerlee . .	5½	1	28	630	1,530	8·0
Tijger . . .	5½	1	28	684	1,414	9·5
Cerberus . . .	5½	1	28	617	1,530	8·0
Bloedhond . .	5½	1	28	680	1,530	8·0
Rhenus . . .	—	2	12	310	367	7·5
Isala . . .	—	2	12	306	367	7·5
Mosa . . .	—	2	12	400	367	7·5
Merva . . .	—	2	12	395	367	7·5
Vahalis . . .	—	2	7, 5	243	340	6·0

¹ Gun of 28 centimetres=27½ tons. Gun 23 centimetres=12½ tons. Gun 12 centimetres=9 tons.

The navy was officered, on January 1, 1891, by 3 vice-admirals, 4 rear-admirals ('schouten-bij-nacht'), 25 captains, 36 commanders, 338 first and second lieutenants, 104 midshipmen, besides engineers, surgeons, &c., and about 6,000 sailors. The marine infantry, at the same date, consisted of 55 officers, and about 2,200 non-commissioned officers and privates. Both sailors and marines are recruited by enlistment, conscription being allowed, but not actually in force.

The Government of the Netherlands spends from two to three million florins annually in strengthening its various means of defence.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The surface of the Netherlands was divided in 1888 (latest available statistics) as follows (in hectares, 1 hectare=2·47 acres):—Uncultivated land (heath), 712,524; water and morass, 146,868; dykes and roads, 44,309; untaxed

land, 92,353; building land, houses, &c., 38,850; land under culture, 859,844; pasture, 1,144,066; gardens and orchards, 54,124; forest, 226,965. Total, 3,299,906 h.a.

Large estates prevail in the provinces of Zealand, South Holland, Groningen, and North Holland; small estates in North Brabant, Guelders, Limburg, and Overijssel.

In 1888¹ the number of estates was:—

Under 5 hectares	From 5 to 10 hectares	From 10 to 20 hectares	From 20 to 40 hectares	From 40 to 75 hectares	From 75 to 100 hectares	Above 100 hectares
74,573	34,088	30,104	18,926	6,561	503	217

41·6 per cent. of all estates being held by farmers, and 58·4 per cent. by the owners.

The total number of cattle in 1888 was 14,939,000; of horses, 2,736,000; of sheep, 7,780,000; and of pigs, 9,342,000.

The areas under the principal crops, in hectares, were as follows:—

—	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	Average, 1871-80
Wheat . . .	85,194	80,649	84,763	88,742	86,656	86,421
Rye . . .	204,018	203,737	203,876	201,753	199,498	196,112
Winter barley . . .	30,226	27,978	33,955	30,836	28,569	26,667
Summer barley . . .	14,851	16,593	15,645	16,277	19,983	21,034
Oats . . .	115,448	121,562	114,555	112,606	119,475	113,627
Potatoes . . .	147,386	142,958	141,529	144,551	142,421	135,310
Buckwheat . . .	48,078	50,840	51,671	53,159	53,983	65,135
Beans . . .	36,598	37,577	39,786	39,094	40,423	36,814
Peas . . .	22,769	22,860	22,265	21,320	21,027	16,493
Rapeseed . . .	7,334	8,381	10,535	9,619	5,364	12,690
Flax . . .	15,582	15,285	12,838	10,557	12,403	18,530
Beetroot . . .	19,135	18,233	16,038	21,403	20,418	13,904
Tobacco . . .	1,321	1,311	1,303	1,272	1,248	1,676
Madder . . .	898	1,132	994	845	790	2,295

The mean yield of these products was, per hectare, in hectolitres (1 hectolitre = 2·75 bushels):—

—	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	Average, 1871-80
Wheat . . .	28·5	22·7	26·3	23·4	22·9	22·0
Rye . . .	23·3	18·5	20·0	18·5	19·2	17·3
Winter barley . . .	46·1	40·8	42·0	40·2	42·4	39·0
Summer barley . . .	30·5	31·2	30·3	29·6	29·4	28·8
Oats . . .	37·0	42·5	40·2	35·3	33·8	38·3
Potatoes . . .	183·0	158·0	169·0	182·0	174·0	136·0
Buckwheat . . .	8·0	14·6	8·9	18·7	16·9	17·4
Beans . . .	25·0	23·6	19·9	19·3	18·8	21·7
Peas . . .	26·7	20·2	18·6	22·1	21·8	20·5
Rapeseed . . .	25·2	21·8	24·5	24·5	22·1	21·3
Flax (kilo.) . . .	530·0	507·0	500·0	518·0	430·0	476·0
Beetroot „ . . .	23,100·0	21,450·0	25,025·0	27,775·0	28,300·0	26,260·0
Tobacco „ . . .	2,105·0	2,190·0	2,075·0	2,350·0	2,500·0	2,247·0
Madder „ . . .	2,800·0	2,500·0	2,475·0	2,640·0	2,900·0	2,500·0

¹ Agricultural returns later than 1888 are mentioned.

The value of imports and exports of the leading agricultural products in 1890 and 1889 was as follows :—

—	1889		1890	
	Imports (in guilders)	Exports (in guilders)	Imports (in guilders)	Exports (in guilders)
Wheat . . .	69,445,000	35,562,000	70,606,000	41,936,000
Flour wheat and rye . . .	19,984,000	13,309,000	37,677,000	12,809,000
Rye . . .	48,964,000	25,501,000	37,348,000	22,860,000
Barley . . .	17,503,000	10,708,000	18,585,000	10,726,000
Oats . . .	8,987,000	9,163,000	12,314,000	11,144,000
Potatoes . . .	508,000	394,000	371,371	622,408
Potato-flour . . .	2,145,000	8,459,000	2,221,000	8,906,000
Buckwheat . . .	1,444,000	895,000	1,515,000	908,052
Flax . . .	667,000	19,378,000	2,478,000	20,773,000
Beetroot . . .	103,000	1,477,000	188,105	1,028,000

The import of bulbs, shrubs, and trees was valued for 1889 at 222,000 gl., the export at 3,854,090 gl. ; for 1890 217,000, and 5,012,000 gl. ; vegetables at 753,000 gl. import and 19,788,000 gl. export in 1889, and 981,000 and 20,554,000 gl. in 1890.

II. MINING.

A few coal mines are found in the province of Limburg; they belong to the State. The quantity of coal extracted in 1890 was 58,197,000 kilos., valued at 298,585 gl. ; clear revenue, 104,504 gl.

III. FISHERIES.

In 1890, 4,326 vessels of all kinds were engaged in the fisheries, with crews numbering about 15,250. The produce of the herring fishery in the North Sea was valued at 5,909,495 guilders. The total number of oysters produced in 1890 amounted to 51,237,506 ; two-fifth part of it exported to England.

IV. MANUFACTURES.

There are no official returns of the manufacturing industries. According to the last reports there were, in 1890, 544 distilleries, 12 sugar refineries, 30 beet-sugar manufactories, 53 salt works, 543 breweries, 96 vinegar manufactories, 91 soap manufactories, and 3 wine manufactories.

The total number of manufactories which made use of steam-engines at the end of 1890 was 3,638 ; the number of engines, 4,345.

Commerce.

The Netherlands is a free-trading country. A few duties are levied, but they have only a fiscal, not a protectionist character. The duties amount usually to 5 per cent. of the value of manufactured articles, and *nihil* or only 2½ per cent. if these articles are used for the industries of the country.

No official returns are kept of the value of the general trade, but only of the weight of the goods. The growth of the total

commerce of the Netherlands may be seen from the fact that in 1872 the total imports were estimated at 6,451 million kilogrammes, and the exports at 2,956 millions ; while in 1890 the former were 14,612 million kilogrammes, and the latter 8,313 millions, exclusive of goods in transit.

The following are the estimates of the imports for home consumption and the exports of home produce for the five years 1886-1890 :—

Year	Imports	Exports
	Guilders	Guilders
1886	1,102,693,000	949,488,000
1887	1,136,997,000	991,618,000
1888	1,272,093,000	1,114,806,000
1889	1,245,287,000	1,094,078,000
1890	1,299,750,000	1,087,532,000

The values of the leading articles of import and export in 1889-1890 were (in thousands of guilders) :—

	Imports. 1889	Exports. 1889	Imports. 1890	Exports. 1890
	1,000 G.	1,000 G.	1,000 G.	1,000 G.
Iron and steel of all kinds	129,417	87,419	125,552	86,249
Textiles, raw and manu- factured	104,277	99,571	101,423	114,612
Cereals and flour	166,327	95,138	192,127	102,452
Coal	40,558	2,747	38,833	2,366
Rice	38,284	14,752	39,873	11,634
Mineral oil	14,713	539	25,954	428
Coffee	36,587	26,053	31,980	24,007
Butter	3,316	47,652	3,206	31,644
Cheese	82	11,207	88	10,610
Drugs	165,995	130,010	174,694	116,120
Gold and silver	3,485	15,191	7,849	5,883
Vegetables	753	19,788	981	19,662
Wood	24,097	11,795	24,031	12,783
Skins	20,086	18,423	19,178	20,505
Indigo	9,295	7,939	8,590	6,983
Copper	37,586	18,448	37,922	18,652
Paper	2,911	13,983	3,208	18,048
Soot, grease, tallow	41,583	16,264	48,995	27,114
Saltpetre	17,801	16,098	13,958	13,383
Zinc	11,408	9,335	10,930	9,171
Tobacco	8,116	3,724	7,612	3,731
Tin	10,941	9,126	9,276	10,498
Colours (painters' wares)	12,799	10,833	12,016	10,699
Flax	667	130,010	871	18,758
Seeds (colza, linseed, &c.)	20,672	3,144	26,306	9,072

The following table shows the value of the imports and

exports of the great classes of products in 1890 and 1889 (in 1,000 gl.) :—

—	Imports		Exports	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
	1,000 G.	1,000 G.	1,000 G.	1,000 G.
Food products	258,826	281,266	241,634	228,974
Raw materials	251,723	230,745	167,159	158,741
Manufactured products .	187,492	191,754	202,232	218,984
Miscellaneous	319,673	350,216	207,932	211,233

For the last five years the returns were, in millions of kilogrammes :—

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports	Re-exports	Transit
1886	11,579	6,046	377	1,793
1887	12,558	6,869	371	2,004
1888	13,484	7,323	384	1,948
1889	13,849	7,643	424	2,028
1890	14,612	8,313	468	2,386

The following table shows the value of the trade with the leading countries for the last five years, in millions of guilders :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	Percentage 1890
Imports for home consumption from—						
Prussia	294·3	278·4	284·8	242·0	247·1	19·0
Great Britain	262·1	246·3	341·4	297·4	283·6	21·8
Belgium	158·0	160·5	157·3	176·6	195·2	15·0
Dutch East Indies . .	90·2	114·2	118·2	142·6	159·5	12·1
Russia	74·7	95·0	126·2	112·7	112·1	9·3
United States of America	67·0	79·1	62·2	76·0	98·4	7·6
British India	36·4	30·0	29·5	29·8	38·0	2·9
France	18·0	17·1	17·7	22·5	24·2	1·9
Hamburg	17·8	20·6	31·0	25·2	21·2	1·6
Exports to—						
Prussia	396·5	404·7	511·3	477·2	498·5	45·8
Great Britain	255·4	292·6	298·3	284·7	270·5	24·9
Belgium	137·6	130·5	146·4	140·1	148·0	13·6
United States of America	45·8	49·1	38·4	22·2	23·7	2·2
Dutch East Indies . .	44·8	41·2	47·0	69·1	53·2	4·9
Hamburg	16·8	14·5	17·9	19·0	17·3	1·6
France	10·3	13·5	11·0	10·9	10·8	1·0
Italy	10·4	10·3	8·2	8·7	10·8	1·0
Russia	4·9	3·4	4·5	17·4	5·5	0·5

The total value of the exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into the Netherlands, in each of

the five years 1886-90, is shown in the table following, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Netherlands.	25,309,949	25,327,277	26,070,872	26,679,216	25,900,924
Imports of British produce	8,196,974	8,186,212	8,511,863	9,704,264	10,121,160

The principal articles of export from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom in the year 1890 were: Butter, 792,786*l.*; margarine, 2,804,675*l.*; living animals, principally oxen and sheep, 551,394*l.*; cheese, 723,105*l.*; gin, 56,160*l.*; sugar, 1,738,408*l.*; iron and steel goods, 893,388*l.*; woollen manufactures, 2,051,562*l.*; cotton manufactures, 847,410*l.*; leather and leather goods, 1,386,600*l.*; enumerated also as exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain, in the official returns, are silk manufactures of various kinds, chiefly stuffs and ribbons, 2,093,970*l.* in 1890, but these must be considered as principally goods in transit, coming from the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, the seat of the German silk industry. The principal articles of British home produce imported into the Netherlands in the year 1890 were cotton goods, mainly yarn, of the value of 2,546,447*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,112,207*l.*; woollen-yarn and manufactures, of the value of 1,712,972*l.*; and machinery, 463,398*l.* A considerable amount of these British imports are not for consumption in the Netherlands, but pass in transit to Germany.

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels belonging to the mercantile navy at the end of 1890 was :—

Sailing vessels 500, of 360,000M³ tonnage; steamers 118, of 364,000M³.¹

The following table gives the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared the ports of the Netherlands :—

<i>Entered.</i>						
Year	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1886	7,314	11,357,000M ³	381	270,000M ³	7,695	11,627,000M ³
1887	8,089	13,022,000 „	553	445,000 „	8,642	13,467,000 „
1888	8,348	13,873,000 „	728	583,000 „	9,076	14,456,000 „
1889	8,517	14,275,000 „	665	501,000 „	9,182	14,775,000 „
1890	8,711	14,878,000 „	764	535,000 „	9,475	15,413,000 „
<i>Cleared.</i>						
1886	5,229	7,149,000 „	2,446	4,347,000 „	7,675	11,496,000 „
1887	5,713	8,087,000 „	2,910	5,199,000 „	8,623	13,285,000 „
1888	6,045	8,468,000 „	2,973	5,946,000 „	9,018	14,413,000 „
1889	5,842	8,357,000 „	3,070	6,202,000 „	8,912	14,559,000 „
1890	5,931	8,511,000 „	3,272	6,745,000 „	9,203	15,256,000 „

¹ Eng. ton=2·83M³ (cubic metres).

Of the total number in 1890, 2623 Dutch vessels entered with a tonnage of 4,425,000M³, and 6,852 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 10,988,000M³; 2,613 Dutch vessels cleared, with a tonnage of 4,411,000M³, and 6,590 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 10,846,000M³.

The vessels with cargoes which entered at the chief ports were as follows:—

<i>Entered</i>						
Port	1890			1889		
	Number	Tonnage	%	Number	Tonnage	%
Rotterdam	4,076	7,715,000 M ³	51·8	4,098	7,434,000 M ³	52·1
Amsterdam	1,567	2,807,000 „	19·5	1,538	2,685,000 „	18·8
Flushing .	775	1,823,000 „	12·3	767	1,771,000 „	12·4
<i>Cleared</i>						
Rotterdam	2,761	3,911,000 M ³	45·9	2,850	4,004,000 M ³	45·7
Amsterdam	1,054	1,769,000 „	20·8	1,035	1,653,000 „	18·9
Flushing .	768	1,916,000 „	22·5	762	1,862,000 „	22·3

The number of Dutch vessels engaged in the carrying trade between foreign ports was, in 1889, 2,095, with a tonnage of 2,872,000M³. The coasting trade is of no importance.

Internal Communications.

I. CANALS AND RAILWAYS.

The length of navigable water (canals excluded) is 3,000 miles.

The total extent of the canals is 2,000 miles.

In 1889 the total length of the tramway lines was 530 miles; 32,901 passengers were carried, and 259,095 millions of kilogrammes of goods. Their revenue amounts to 3,975,000 guilders.

The total outlay upon the State railways up to 1890 was 258,271,000 guilders.

In 1890 the railways had a length of 1,705 miles, whereof the State owned 833 miles, and private companies the remainder.

Year	Revenue (guilders)	Expenditure (guilders)	Goods carried (kilogrammes)	Passengers carried
1886				
State Railway Co. .	12,149,000	6,195,000	3,710,000,000	4,999,000
Private railway cos.	13,020,000	6,937,000	2,788,000,000	11,811,000
1887				
State Railway Co. .	12,668,000	6,282,000	4,138,000,000	5,374,000
Private railway cos.	13,584,000	7,192,000	3,229,000,000	12,323,000
1888				
State Railway Co. .	13,538,000	6,552,000	4,556,000,000	5,886,000
Private railway cos.	13,864,000	7,297,000	3,493,000,000	12,596,000
1889				
State Railway Co. .	13,788,000	6,766,000	4,531,000,000	6,202,000
Private railway cos.	14,033,000	7,595,000	3,786,000,000	13,248,000
1890				
State Railway Co. .	14,872,000	7,833,000	4,715,000,000	6,664,000
Private railway cos. ¹	12,431,000	7,300,000	2,376,000,000	10,306,000

¹ In 1890 one of the private companies was appropriated by the State.

II. POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal traffic was as follows in the years named :—

	Letters	Post Cards	Newspapers and Printed Matter	Parcels	Letters with Money Orders
1886					
Internal .	50,323,000	19,813,100	72,329,000	2,822,589	894,063
Foreign .	15,091,000	3,246,582	5,757,000	271,107	576,662
1887					
Internal .	50,526,000	21,736,548	70,078,000	3,056,528	921,688
Foreign .	14,535,000	3,274,697	6,150,000	323,548	624,057
1888					
Internal .	50,641,000	23,283,273	75,879,000	3,189,410	918,249
Foreign .	15,159,000	3,611,857	6,785,000	333,666	663,739
1889					
Internal .	50,711,000	24,672,510	78,752,000	3,341,861	958,137
Foreign .	16,182,000	3,785,849	7,541,046	370,941	676,843
1890					
Internal .	50,850,000	26,569,738	83,496,000	3,480,506	980,327
Foreign .	16,519,000	4,077,776	7,580,000	394,445	687,003

The receipts of the Post Office in 1890 were 6,741,219 guilders, the expenditure 4,955,461 guilders.

There are several private telegraph lines, but most of the lines are owned by the State. The length of State lines on Jan. 1, 1891, was 3,280 miles, the length of wires 11,427 miles. The number of State offices was, on Jan. 1, 1891, 435. The number of paid messages by State lines in 1890 was 4,286,516. The receipts of the State amounted in the same year to 1,322,531 guilders, and the ordinary expenses to 1,561,678 guilders.

Money and Credit.

The money in general circulation is chiefly silver. Before 1875 the Netherlands had the silver standard; but a bill which passed the States-General in the session of 1875 allowed an unrestricted coinage of ten-guilder pieces in gold, whereas the coinage of silver was suspended for an unlimited time.

The total circulation in thousands of guilders was as follows :—

Jan. 1	Silver, &c.	Gold	Paper money issued by the State	Paper money issued by the Bank	Total
	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders
1887	62,238	24,204	14,071	213,130	313,643
1888	61,715	24,098	12,823	200,608	299,244
1889	60,337	24,437	11,737	207,233	303,744
1890	60,985	24,366	11,577	213,810	310,738
1891	59,544	24,255	14,486	204,940	303,225

Value of money minted during each of the last five years (in thousands of guilders) :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Copper	For the East India Colonies	Total value	Total number of pieces (in thousands)
	1,000 guils.	1,000 guils.	1,000 guils.	1,000 guilders	1,000 guils.	
1840-50	—	130,657	—	—	130,657	130,066
1851-60	—	122,842	—	17,939	140,685	1,066,213
1861-70	—	118,736	—	—	118,736	86,402
1871-80	74,300	97,325	1,220	—	172,649	146,433
1881-90	4,030	1,433	840	2,660	8,955	111,768

State Banks are unknown. The Bank of the Netherlands is a private institution, but it is the only one which has received the right of issuing bank-notes, by a bill of 1863, for a period of 25 years, in 1888 prolonged for 15 years, with continuation for 10 years if the contract is not broken by one of the parties two years before the beginning of a new period. The Bank does the same business as other banks, only with more guarantees. Two-fifths of the paper money in circulation must be covered. It has agencies in all places of importance.

Year	Notes in Circulation March 31	Total Exchanges March 31	Stock of Gold in July	Stock of Silver in July
	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders
1887	194,627	270,632	61,110	99,710
1888	193,435	272,610	66,640	97,610
1889	204,368	296,530	66,470	79,800
1890	208,449	299,822	61,720	65,620
1891	194,680	320,117	47,050	69,140

The capital amounts to 20,000,000 guilders, the reserve fund to 5,000,000 guilders. The Bank keeps the State-Treasury and the cash of the State

Postal Savings-Bank. It receives 5 per cent. of the clear gains; the remainder is divided between the State and the Bank.

Besides the Bank of the Netherlands there are 13 private banks. Their subscribed capital was, at the end of 1890, 6,533,200 guilders, the value of deposits 9,843,076 guilders.

There are many savings-banks, all private. Besides these there is a State postal savings-bank, established in 1881. The following table gives some particulars of both :—

Year	Number of Banks	Amount deposited (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Amount withdrawn (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Total Deposits at end of year (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Number of Depositors at end of year	Amount per inhabitant
1886						
Private banks.	273	15,561	13,477	52,903	282,380	12·04 gl.
State P. S. B.		6,615	4,310	8,865	139,989	2·02 „
1887						
Private banks.	265	15,345	14,170	55,629	286,938	12·50 „
State P. S. B.		7,643	5,609	11,152	169,027	2·51 „
1888						
Private banks.	264	15,437	14,992	57,781	297,682	12·82 „
State P. S. B.		9,283	6,773	13,980	201,763	3·12 „
1889						
State P. S. B.		11,480	8,336	17,523	241,175	3·85 „
1890						
State P. S. B. ¹		12,974	9,739	21,251	281,870	4·66 „

¹ Particulars concerning private banks later than 1888 are wanting.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Netherlands, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The 'guilder' (guilder or florin) of 100 cents.

The 'rijksdaalder' = $2\frac{1}{2}$ guilders.

A gold-piece of ten guilders.

$\frac{1}{2}$ guilder, $\frac{1}{4}$ guilder, $\frac{1}{16}$ guilder (dubbeltje), $\frac{1}{32}$ guilder (stuivertje).

Cent coins are : 1 cent, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

1 guilder = 1 sh. 8d. ; or 12 guilders to £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of weights and measures is adopted in the Netherlands.

The Kilogram	.	.	.	.	=	2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ Meter	.	.	.	.	=	3·281 imperial feet.
„ Kilometer	.	.	.	.	=	1,093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs.
„ Are	.	.	.	.	=	119·9 sq. yards, or 0·24·6 sq. acre.
„ Hektare	.	.	.	.	=	2·47 acres.
„ Stere	.	.	.	.	=	35·31 cubic feet
„ Liter	.	.	.	.	=	1·76 imperial pints.
„ Hektoliter	.	.	.	.	=	22 imperial gallons, or 2·75 bushels.

All the other metric denominations are adopted, with trifling changes.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF THE NETHERLANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—C. M. E. G. Count de Bylandt ; appointed March 25, 1871.

Secretary of Legation.—W. F. A. Baron Gevers.

Chancellor.—J. van den Berg.

Consul-General in London.—Jhr. J. W. May.

Dutch Consular representatives are placed at the following places in the United Kingdom :—

Aberdeen.	Cork.	Leith.	Plymouth.
Belfast.	Dublin.	Limerick.	Portsmouth
Birmingham.	Dundee.	Liverpool.	(Southampton).
Bradford.	Glasgow.	London.	Sunderland.
Bristol.	Harwich.	Manchester.	Yarmouth.
Cardiff.	Hull.	Newcastle.	

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., K.C.M.G. ; accredited June 5, 1888.

Secretary.—Sir George F. Bonham, Bart.

British Consular representatives are placed in the following places in the Netherlands or in the colonies :—

Amsterdam.	Batavia (E. Indies).	Curaçoa (W. Indies).	
The Hague.	Paramaribo (W. Indies).	Rotterdam.	Flushing.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands, situated in the East Indies and the West Indies, embrace an area of 766,137 English square miles. The total population, according to the last returns, was 29,866,000, or more than six times as large as that of the mother country.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The Dutch possessions in Asia, forming the territory of Dutch East India (Nederlandsch Oost Indie), are situated between 6° N. and 11° S. latitude, and between 95° and 141° E. longitude.

In 1602 the Dutch created their East India Company. This Company conquered successively the Dutch East Indies, and ruled them during nearly two centuries. After the dissolution of the Company in 1798 the Dutch possessions were governed by the mother-country.

Government and Constitution.

Politically, the territory, which is under the sovereignty of the Netherlands, is divided in (1) Lands under direct government ; (2) Vassal lands ; (3) Confederated lands.

With regard to administration, the Dutch possessions in the East Indies are divided into residencies, divisions, regencies, districts, and *Jessas* (villages). They are also very often divided into (1) Java and Madura; (2) the Outposts—Sumatra, Borneo, Riau-Lingga Archipelago, Banco, Billiton, Celebes, Molucca Archipelago, the small Sunda Islands, and a part of New Guinea.

Java, the most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, was formerly administered, politically and socially, on a system established by General Johannes Graaf Van den Bosch in 1832, and known as the 'culture system.' It was based in principle on the officially superintended labour of the natives, directed so as to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but a large quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market. That 'culture system' comprised the forced labour of the natives employed in the cultivation of coffee, sugar, indigo, pepper, tea, tobacco, and other articles. At present, the labour of the natives is only required for the produce of coffee, which is sold by the Government partly in the colonies, but mostly in the Netherlands. By the terms of a bill which passed the Legislature of the Netherlands in 1870, the forced cultivation of the sugar-cane is now totally abolished.

The whole of Java—including the neighbouring island of Madura—is divided into twenty-two provinces, or residencies, each governed by a Resident, assisted by several Assistant-Residents (except the Resident of one of these provinces, Krawang, who has no Assistant-Resident), and a number of subordinate officials called *Contrôleurs*. All these functionaries must have gone through an examination previous to their appointment by the Government. The Resident and his assistants exercise almost absolute control over the province in their charge; not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials. There is a regular and unceasing personal intercourse between the native chiefs and the *Contrôleurs*, who act as the immediate agents of the Resident. The native officials receive either salaries or percentages on the amount of the taxes gathered from the natives. In the 'Outposts' the 'culture' system has never been introduced, except in the province of Sumatra, west coast, and in the Residency of Menado (island of Celebes), where also the labour of the natives is required for the produce of coffee. These Outposts are administered by functionaries with the titles of 'Governor,' 'Resident,' 'Assistant-Resident,' 'Contrôleur,' &c.

The superior administration and executive authority of Dutch India rests in the hands of a Governor-General. He is assisted by a Council of five members, partly of a legislative, partly of an advisory character. The members of the Council, however, have no share in the executive.

Governor-General.—Dr. C. *Pijnacker Hordijk*, appointed June 19, 1888.

The Governor-General represents not only the executive power of government, but he has a right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, so far as this power is not reserved to the legislature of the mother-country. But he is bound to adhere to the constitutional principles on which the Dutch Indies are governed, and which are laid down in the 'Regulations for the Government of Netherlands India,' passed by the King and States-General of the mother-country in 1854.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of Java, including Madura and the Outposts:—

—		Area : English square miles	Population at the end of 1889
Java and Madura		50,848	23,064,086
Island of Sumatra	Sumatra, West Coast	46,200	1,193,880 ¹
	Sumatra, East Coast	16,282	277,877 ³
	Benkulen	9,576	155,753 ²
	Lampongs	9,975	124,422 ¹
	Palembang	61,152	655,228 ¹
Atjeh		6,370	290,672 ³
Riau-Lingga Archipelago		17,325	94,676 ²
Banca		4,977	79,648 ¹
Billiton		2,500	37,803 ¹
Borneo, West Coast		58,926	417,506 ²
Borneo, South and East Districts		144,788	691,386 ³
Island of Celebes	Celebes	45,150	396,868 ²
	Menado	26,000	365,416 ³
Molucca Islands		42,420	321,168 ³
Timor Archipelago		21,840	45,538 ⁴
Bali and Lombok		3,990	1,353,064 ³
New Guinea to 141° E. long. ⁵		150,755 ³	200,000 ³
Total		719,674	29,765,031 ⁴

¹ Tolerably accurate.² Approximately.³ Mere conjecture.⁴ Without the non-Christianised natives.⁵ New Guinea belongs to the residency of Ternate, Molucca Islands.

The total number of Europeans and persons assimilated to them by nationality at the beginning of 1889 was 29,301 males and 24,620 females; of these 27,322 males and 24,177 females were Dutch, of whom 21,680 males and 21,348 females were born in the East Indies; of the remainder, 821 males and 158 females were German, 197 males and 48 females French, 151 males and 40 females English, 176 males and 12 females Swiss; the remainder being mostly Belgians, Austrians, and Africans. Of the remaining population 447,030 were Chinese, 20,684 Arabs, and 9,973 other Orientals, and 29,248,205 natives.

The movement of population between Europeans and persons assimilated with them, by marriages, births, and deaths, was as follows:—

—		Marriages	Perl,000	Births	Perl,000	Deaths	Perl,000
1885	Java and Madura	386	9.5	2,200	54.1	1,488	36.6
	Outposts	60	—	612	—	569	—
1886	Java and Madura	358	9.3	2,148	53.6	1,316	32.8
	Outposts	53	—	595	—	565	—
1887	Java and Madura	380	9.1	2,178	52.3	1,139	27.4
	Outposts	61	—	656	—	377	—
1888	Java and Madura	380	9.0	2,211	52.3	1,560	36.9
	Outposts	62	—	493	—	326	—
1889	Java and Madura	389	8.9	2,116	48.6	1,453	33.2
	Outposts	93	—	626	—	521	—

The European population¹ of the three principal towns of Java was, in 1889, Batavia, 7969; Samarang, 3,547; Soerabaya, 6,421.

The whole population of Java is legally divided into Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives and persons assimilated with these. The former are generally living under the same laws as the inhabitants of the mother-country, while in the jurisdiction of the latter the Indian customs and institutions are considered. The division of the whole population into these two classes is a fundamental principle in the policy of the administration, and enacted in the code specifying the limits and conditions for legislation in Dutch East India. The Governor-General, however, is, in agreement with the Council, authorised to make individual exceptions on this rule.

Religion.

According to the terms of the regulations for the government of Netherlands India, entire liberty is granted to the members of all religious confessions. The Reformed Church counts 31 ministers and 22 assistants, the Roman Catholic 21 curates and 15 priests, not salaried out of the public funds. The number of Christians among the natives and foreign Orientals was :—

In Java and Madura in 1873	.	5,673,	and in 1889	.	13,375
„ the Outposts	„ „	148,672	„ „	.	237,729

In 1889, 70 missionaries of various societies were working to propagate Christianity in the Dutch East Indies. In the same year 3,406 natives went to Mekka on pilgrimage.

Instruction.

For the education of Europeans and persons assimilated with them there were in 1889, 7 middle schools, with 465 pupils; in 1880 only 3 schools and 479 pupils.

The cost of these schools to the Government in the same year was 452,750 guilders, and the revenue out of the school fees 52,179 guilders.

In 1889 there were for Europeans 116 mixed public elementary schools, and 25 for girls only, with 16 private schools, or a total of 157 elementary schools.

The 141 public schools had a teaching staff of 438, and an attendance of 11,916 pupils, and the 16 private schools a teaching staff of 104, and an attendance of 2,354 pupils.

The costs of the public elementary schools were, in 1889, 1,934,304 and the income 212,548 guilders.

The following statement relates to schools for natives :—

In 1889 Dutch India had 7 normal schools, with 37 teachers; besides there were 4 schools for sons of native chiefs, with 206 pupils.

The elementary schools for natives were, for Java and Madura, in 1873: 92 Government schools, with 11,209 pupils, and 114 private schools, with 5,873 pupils; and in 1889, 202 Government schools with 31,892 pupils, and 121 private schools with 9,489 pupils. In the Outposts in 1873, 173 Government schools with 25,793 pupils, and 194 private schools with 14,035 pupils; and in 1889, 316 Government schools with 35,383 pupils, and 316 private schools with 17,005 pupils. In 1889 there were in Java and Madura 59 private schools subventioned with 5,338 pupils, and 93 non-subventioned

¹ Of the Chinese and other Orientals no statistic has been taken since 1887.

with 4,151 pupils. In 1873 the Government spent 336,444 guilders for the education of natives, and in 1889 1,018,687 guilders.

For foreign Orientals there were in 1889 311 schools with 5,118 pupils. The total of Mohammedan schools at Java and Madura was in 1889 23,021, with 304,283 pupils, and in 1885 16,760 schools with 255,148 pupils.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is based on the principle that Europeans and persons assimilated with them are subject to laws nearly similar to those of the mother-country, while the natives are subject to their own customs and institutions. The administration of justice for Europeans is entrusted to European judges, while for natives their own chiefs have a large share in the trial of cases.

There is a High Court of Justice at Batavia—courts of justice at Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Padang, and Makassar—Resident and Regent courts, courts of circuit, district courts, and courts of priests.

The number of natives condemned for serious crimes in 1888 was 14,450 ; for police offences, 6,860 ; while it was in 1879, 11,770 and 6,880. There are 217 prisons ; their population was 33,120 at the end of 1889.

The relations of the State to pauperism are limited to subvention to Protestant and Catholic orphan-houses ; 96,208 guilders is set down in the budget for 1892.

Finance.

The local revenue is derived from land, taxes on houses and estates, from licences, customs duties, personal imposts, the Government monopolies of salt and opium, and a number of indirect taxes. But the chief part of the large profits is indirect, being obtained by the sale of a vast amount of coffee, grown under the 'culture system,' and sold in India and Europe.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for 1870, 1880, and 1886-90 :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1870	123,525,000	115,765,000	+ 7,760,000
1880	146,838,000	146,936,000	- 98,000
1886	131,259,000	128,885,000	+ 2,374,000
1887	143,350,000	117,896,000	+ 25,454,000
1888	121,690,000	128,348,000	- 6,658,000
1889	132,392,000	129,275,000	+ 3,117,000
1890	136,532,000	128,484,000	+ 8,048,000

The percentage of the different sources of revenue is shown in the following table :—

Year	Taxes	Monopolies ¹	Products ²	Other Receipts	Total
1886	32·6	24·0	33·9	9·5	100
1887	30·1	21·8	39·5	8·6	100
1888	36·2	24·6	29·4	9·8	100
1889	34·9	19·8	34·3	11·0	100
1890	33·0	19·4	34·5	13·1	100

¹ Opium and salt.

² Coffee, cinchona, and tin.

The total revenue, according to the budget estimates for 1892, is 119,599,713 guilders, and the expenditure 137,451,954 guilders, showing a deficit of 17,952,241 guilders.

The sources of revenue were stated as follows in the budget for the year 1892 :—

	Guilders
Receipts in the Netherlands from sales of Government coffee (13,222,523 guilders), cinchona (196,020 guilders), tin (6,217,340 guilders), railways (855,000 guilders), various (1,260,355 guilders), total	21,751,268
Receipts in India from sales of opium (18,420,000 guilders), import, export, and excise duties (11,264,000 guilders), land revenues (16,671,000 guilders), sales of coffee in Java, &c. (9,087,500 guilders), sales of salt (8,047,000 guilders), from all other sources (34,358,945 guilders)	97,848,445
Total revenue	119,599,713

About one-third of the annual expenditure is for the army and navy, and another third for the general administration, both in Java and in the Netherlands.

Defence.

The army is purely colonial. At the end of 1890 the strength of the army was 1,384 officers and 32,547 sub-officers and soldiers, comprising 13,663 Europeans, 57 Africans, 2,290 Ambonese, and 16,537 natives. The number of horses was 1,093, of mules, 150. No portion of the regular army of the Netherlands is allowed to be sent on colonial service; but individual soldiers are at liberty to enlist, by permission of their commanding officers, and they form the nucleus of the army of Dutch India. The native and European soldiers are not divided into separate corps, but generally mixed together, though in separate companies in the same battalions. The artillery is composed of European gunners, with native riders, while the cavalry are Europeans and natives.

The infantry, which is the most important branch of the army in Dutch India, is divided into field, garrison, and depôt battalions. Each battalion is composed of four companies, two companies consisting of European soldiers and two of natives, or one of Europeans and three of natives. The 'half-castes' are on a footing of perfect equality with the Europeans. The whole of the commissioned officers are Europeans, with the exception of a few natives of high rank to whom honorary ranks are given; in each of the companies composed of natives, at least one-half of the non-commissioned officers must also be Europeans. A military academy is established at Meester Cornelis, near Batavia. Schools for soldiers are attached to every battalion.

Unlike the army, which is purely colonial, the navy in Dutch India is partly colonial, partly belonging to the royal navy, and its expenses are therefore borne partly by the mother-country and partly by the colony. The royal navy consisted, at the end of 1889, of 27 vessels, manned by 2,380 Europeans and 913 natives; the colonial navy of 36 vessels, manned by 117 Europeans and 1,353 natives.

Production and Industry.

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is principally in the residencies in the western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by Europeans and by Chinese. The bulk of the people are agricultural labourers. The Government or private landowners can enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven, or more, from all the labourers on their estates; in 1882 the greater part of these enforced services for the Government was abolished, in return for the payment of one guilder per head yearly. Great power is vested in the Resident and his European and native officials to enforce a strict adherence to all the laws regulating labour.

The extent of the soil of Java and Madura regularly cultivated by the natives was, in 1889, 3,572,102 bahus (1 bahu = $1\frac{3}{4}$ acre). From 1885-89 the increase of various cultures was as follows, in bahus :—

Year	Rice	Maize	Arachis	Various plants	Sugar-cane	Tobacco	Indigo	Cotton	Total
1885	2,675,368	857,937	241,679	518,330	53,708	91,742	17,903	19,314	4,475,981
1886	2,742,256	959,029	239,783	603,929	82,346	111,390	21,387	22,064	4,782,184
1887	2,905,337	917,081	224,697	603,969	61,690	104,374	24,888	24,377	4,866,413
1888	2,757,503	889,743	259,067	596,102	71,417	153,790	24,621	30,153	4,782,126
1889	2,749,128	977,844	220,026	590,326	71,078	110,996	24,159	16,327	4,759,884

Owing to the 'agrarian law' (1870), which has afforded opportunity to private energy for obtaining waste lands on hereditary lease (emphyteusis) for seventy-five years, private agriculture has greatly increased in recent years, as well in Java as in the Outposts.

In 1889 were ceded in Java to 156 companies, 100,708 bahus; to 414 Europeans, 183,371 bahus; 44 Chinese, 15,628 bahus; 3 Europeans and Chinese, 1,012 bahus; 6 natives, 2,563 bahus—total, 303,282 bahus. There are in Java 125 private estates of 1,117,065 bahus belonging to Europeans, 234 of 431,467 bahus belonging to Chinese, and 53 of 21,729 bahus belonging to other foreign Orientals.

The change from the Government culture of sugar to private culture is shown by the following table :—

Year	Government Estates, in bahus	Private Estates of the Natives, in bahus	Year	Government Estates, in bahus	Private Estates of the Natives, in bahus
1879	38,668	4,460	1887	14,163	25,948
1884	23,508	19,720	1888	11,179	28,834
1886	17,405	22,763	1889	8,372	30,949

In 1889 there were in Java 51 sugar estates of 16,404 bahus, yielding 1,332,782 picols (1 picol = 135·8 lbs.), or 81·37 per bahu.

The production of coffee in Dutch India in 1889 was, in picols :—

—	Government Lands	Free Cultivation	Lands on Em- phyteusis and on Lease	Private Lands
Java	577,561	—	317,115	19,741
Sumatra	48,336	83,249	32,687	—
Celebes, &c. . . .	21,498	45,000	7,075	—
Total	647,395	128,249	356,877	19,741
1888	671,799	1,152,262		
1887	342,672			
1886	888,411			

The production of cinchona, in kilogrammes, in Java was as follows :—

Year	Government		Lands on Emphyteusis		Private Lands	
	Plantations	Production	Plantations	Production	Plantations	Production
1885	8	216,359	45	269,423	5	60,323
1886	8	262,849	57	633,882	5	138,797
1887	8	351,656	74	859,144	2	13,562
1888	8	370,899	81	1,362,727	3	16,888
1889	8	351,751	85	1,966,514	3	34,692

In 1889 the number of tobacco plantations in Java was 105, producing 9,603,743 kilogrammes, and in Sumatra (Deli, &c.) 261, with a produce of 16,933,038 kilogrammes. In 1887 the production of Java was 8,901,786 kilogrammes, of Sumatra 12,428,819 kilogrammes; and in 1888, 12,556,826 and 16,681,480 kilogrammes.

The production of tea in Java, in kilogrammes, was as follows :—1882, 2,837,088; 1883, 2,336,643; 1884, 2,667,685; 1885, 2,450,585; 1886, 3,351,627; 1887, 3,297,684; 1888, 3,014,209; 1889, 3,717,137.

The production of 1889 was obtained from 54 plantations.

There were 137 indigo plantations in 1888, yielding 805,418 kilogrammes of indigo; in 1889, 151 plantations and 741,861 kilogrammes.

The production of the tin mines of Banca and Billiton delivered to the Government is shown by the following table, in picols :—

Years	Workmen	Total Product	Years	Workmen	Total Product
1884-5	12,563	135,867	1887-8	14,870	162,237
1885-6	12,885	157,635	1888-9	15,720	145,158
1886-7	13,528	166,283	1889-90	16,846	185,970

There were, in 1889-90, 455 mines, the produce being about equally divided between Banca and Billiton.

In 1888 there were in Java in all 2,629,045 oxen, 2,206,361 cows, and 537,315 horses. Horses are never used in India for agricultural purposes.

In 1889 there were 3 Government and 35 private printing-offices, 40 ice or mineral water manufacturers, 8 soap factors, 12 arak distillers, 3 saw mills, and 120 rice mills. The industrial establishments in Dutch India used, in 1889, 1,465 steam engines.

Commerce.

No difference is made between Dutch and foreign imports and vessels. There is a tariff of 6 per cent. on certain goods ; on some articles there is a small export duty, including coffee, sugar, and tobacco.

The following table shows the value of the general import and export during the years 1885–89, in guilders :—

<i>Imports</i>							
Year	Government			Private			Grand Total
	Merchandise	Specie	Total	Merchandise	Specie	Total	
1885	4,215,579	920,000	5,135,579	119,153,116	14,579,088	133,732,204	138,867,785
1886	3,804,593	—	3,804,593	112,882,718	10,040,116	122,931,834	126,736,427
1887	3,274,397	—	3,274,397	116,381,561	6,623,442	123,005,003	126,279,400
1888	4,141,871	—	4,141,871	119,336,104	16,152,075	135,488,179	139,630,050
1889	5,009,445	8,000,000	13,009,445	139,914,805	20,460,521	160,375,326	173,384,771
<i>Exports</i>							
1885	16,279,870	—	16,279,879	168,749,349	2,942,469	171,691,818	188,071,688
1886	25,185,390	—	25,185,390	158,070,631	2,964,145	161,034,776	186,220,166
1887	19,802,907	—	19,802,907	166,619,387	736,493	167,355,880	187,158,787
1888	20,358,278	—	20,358,278	163,070,339	668,816	163,739,155	184,097,433
1889	33,072,175	—	33,072,175	164,131,047	459,392	164,590,439	197,662,614

The principal articles of export are sugar, coffee, tea, rice, indigo, cinchona, tobacco, and tin. With the exception of rice, about one-half of which is shipped for Borneo and China, nearly four-fifths of these exports go to the Netherlands.

The subjoined table shows the value of the trade of Java with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade returns, in each of the five years 1886 to 1890 :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Java . . .	3,158,778	2,264,053	2,894,902	2,233,744	1,223,035
Imports of British produce . . .	1,266,675	1,387,000	1,576,850	1,525,243	1,469,206

The chief and almost sole article of export to the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar ; in 1882 of the value of 3,579,119*l.* ; in 1887 of 2,085,627*l.* ; in 1888 of 2,704,310*l.* ; in 1889, 1,904,323*l.* ; in 1890, 979,886*l.* The staple article of British home produce imported is manufactured cotton ; including cotton yarns, of the value of 1,016,151*l.* ; machinery, of 115,491*l.* ; iron, wrought and unwrought, of 52,046*l.* ; coals, 71,196*l.* ; woollens, 41,529*l.* ; manure, 32,970*l.*, in the year 1890.

Shipping and Communications.

The following table shows the navigation at the various ports of Netherlands India in 1888 and 1889, and the share of England in it :—

Year	—	Entered		Whereof, from England :	
		Number	Capacity in M ³	Number	Capacity in M ³
1888 {	Steamers .	2,647	2,405,000	230	736,000
	Sailing vessels	306	562,000	52	157,000
1889 {	Steamers .	3,142	3,524,000	179	753,000
	Sailing vessels	308	577,000	66	175,000

At the end of 1890 the total length of railways (State and private) opened for traffic was 809 English miles ; the revenues were 8,921,369 guilders.

There are about 300 post-offices ; the number of letters carried in 1888 and 1889 for internal intercourse was 4,583,263 and 5,084,519, while 3,248,798 and 3,709,403 newspapers, samples, &c., for the interior passed through the various post-offices in the Dutch Indies during the same years. In 1888 and 1889, 1,065,400 and 1,117,813 letters were carried for foreign postal intercourse.

There were 6,840 kilometres of telegraph lines in Dutch India in 1889 with 97 offices ; the number of messages was 475,952. There are 28 telephone offices.

Money and Credit.

The 'Java Bank,' established in 1828, has a capital of 6,000,000 guilders, and a reserve of 533,386 guilders. The Government has a control over the administration. Two-fifths of the amount of the notes, assignats, and credits must be covered by specie or bullion. In December, 1890, the value of the notes in circulation was 57,572,000 guilders, and of the bank operations 12,000,599. There are two other Dutch banks, besides branches of British banks.

In the savings-banks, in 1889, there were 12,086 depositors.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Amsterdamsch Pond</i> .	=	1.09 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Pikol</i>	=	133 „ „
„ <i>Catty</i>	=	1½ „ „
„ <i>Tjengkal</i>	=	4 yards

The only legal coins, as well as the weights and measures, of Dutch India are those of the Netherlands.

Consular Representatives.

British Consul at Batavia.—N. MacNeill.
Vice-Consul at Samarang.—D. D. Fraser.
Vice-Consul at Soerabaya.—A. J. Warren.

DUTCH WEST INDIES.

The Dutch possessions in the West Indies are (a) *Surinam*, or *Dutch Guiana*, and (b) the colony *Curaçao*.

Dutch Guiana or Surinam.

Dutch Guiana or Surinam is situated on the north coast of S. America, between 2° and 6° N. latitude, and 53° 50' and 58° 20' E. longitude, and bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the river Marowijne, which separates it from French Guiana, on the west by the river Corantyn, which separates it from British Guiana, and on the south by inaccessible forests and savannas to the Turmhume Mountains.

At the peace of Breda, 1667, Surinam was assured to the Netherlands in exchange for the colony New Netherlands in North America, and this was confirmed by the treaty of Westminster of February, 1674. Since then Surinam has been twice in the power of England, 1799 till 1802, when it was restored at the peace of Amiens, and in 1804 to 1816, when it was returned according to the Convention of London of August 13, 1814, confirmed at the peace of Paris of November 20, 1815, with the other Dutch colonies, except Berbice, Demerara, Essequibo, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The superior administration and executive authority of Dutch Guiana is in the hands of a governor, assisted by a council consisting of the governor as president, the attorney-general as vice-president, and three members, all nominated by the King. The Colonial States form the representative body of the colony. Four members are chosen every year by the governor; the others by electors in proportion of one in 200 electors.

Dutch Guiana is divided into sixteen districts and numerous communes.

The area of Dutch Guiana is 46,060 English square miles. At the end of 1889 the population was 55,968 (comprising 28,646 males and 27,322 females), inclusive of the negroes living in the forests. The capital is Paramaribo, 28,526 inhabitants.

According to the terms of the regulation for the government of Dutch Guiana, entire liberty is granted to the members of all religious confessions.

At the end of 1889 there were: Reformed and Lutheran, 9,140; Moravian Brethren, 25,682; Roman Catholic, 9,734; Jews, 1,208; Mohammedans, 1,683; Hindus, 5,981.

There were, in 1889, 17 public schools with 1,918 pupils, and 29 private schools with 3,766 pupils. Besides these elementary schools, there are a normal school and a central school of the Moravian Brethren for training teachers and of the Roman Catholics.

There is a court of justice, whose president, members, and recorder are nominated by the Sovereign. Further, there are three cantonal courts and two circuit courts. There were 235 prisoners in 1888.

The relations of Government to pauperism are limited to subventions to orphan-houses and other religious or philanthropical institutions.

The local revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on houses and estates, personal imposts, and some indirect taxes. A subvention from the mother-country is necessary. In 1889 the expenditure was 1,574,000 guilders, the revenue 1,449,000 guilders, and the subvention 125,000. For 1891 the revenue is estimated at 1,439,000 guilders: expenditure, 1,670,000 guilders. For 1890 the estimates were: revenue, 1,321,000 guilders; expenditure, 1,539,000 guilders.

In 1889 the militia ('Schutterij') consisted of 30 officers and 495 men, the civic guard of 55 officers and 1,622 men, and the garrison of 21 officers and 365

men. The navy consists of a few guard ships, with some vessels of the royal navy.

In 1889 sugar was produced on 114 plantations of 1,737 hectares to the amount of 7,507,647 kilogrammes; cacao on 88 plantations and 363 small properties of 13,103 hectares to the amount of 2,166,930 kilogrammes. The other productions were bananas, 569,200 bundles; coffee, 6,090 kilogrammes; cotton, 729 kilogrammes; rice, 17,201 kilogrammes; fruits, 201,127 kilogrammes; rum, 469,090 litres; and melasse, 704,060 litres.

For gold mining were granted, at the end of 1889, 625 concessions, comprising 532,649 hectares. In that year the export of gold was 894,333 grammes, valued at 1,125,236 guilders. This export was: to the Netherlands, 798,522 grammes; to Great Britain, 83,000 grammes. The declared value since the beginning of the gold industry (1876) to the end of 1889 is 12,472,808 guilders.

In 1889 there entered 212 vessels of 61,000 tons, and cleared 209 ships of 61,500 tons. The following table shows the value of the imports and exports during the years 1888-89:—

Year	Import	Export
1885	4,808,603 guilders	3,113,270 guilders
1886	4,592,714 „	3,036,633 „
1887	5,052,621 „	3,539,502 „
1888	4,346,840 „	3,316,377 „
1889	4,893,355 „	3,521,867 „

In 1890 the exports to the United Kingdom from the Dutch West Indies, including Curaçao, were valued at 54,226*l*.; and imports from the United Kingdom of British produce or manufacture, 208,457*l*.

The colonial savings-bank had, at the end of 1889, a balance of 427,375 guilders, of which 186,075 guilders belonged to immigrated coolies.

The communication between several districts of the colony is carried on by vessels and small steamers.

In 1888 were received 59,232 letters, 1,048 postcards, 153,699 prints, and 2,511 samples; and sent off 62,273 letters, 1,437 postcards, 20,619 prints, and 938 samples.

British Consul at Paramaribo.—W. Wyndham.

Curaçao.

The colony of *Curaçao* consists of the islands *Curaçao*, *Bonaire*, *Aruba*, *St. Martin* (as far as it belongs to the Netherlands), *St. Eustache*, and *Saba*, lying north from the coast of Venezuela.

—	Square Miles	Population Dec. 31, 1890
Curaçao	210	26,245
Bonaire	95	3,821
Aruba	69	7,743
St. Martin ¹	17	3,882
St. Eustache	7	1,588
Saba	5	1,883

¹ Only the southern part belongs to the Netherlands, the northern to France,

The colony is governed by a Governor, assisted by a Council composed of the Attorney-General and three members, all nominated by the Sovereign.

There is also a Colonial Council consisting of the members of the Council and eight members nominated by the Sovereign. The different islands of the colony, except Curaçao, are placed under chiefs called 'gezaghebbers,' nominated by the Sovereign.

At the end of 1890 there were 36,597 Roman Catholics, 7,790 Protestants, 775 Jews. The number of schools was 27, with 4,222 pupils. At the same period the number of prisoners was 38.

The revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on land, and some indirect taxes. In the Budget for 1891 the revenue is estimated at 661,000, and the expenditure at 681,000 guilders; the difference is supplied by the mother-country.

The militia (Schutterij) of the Isle of Curaçao consisted at the end of 1889 of 26 officers and 336 men; the garrison of 8 officers and 200 men. A vessel of the royal navy is always cruising and visiting the different islands.

The imports in 1889 were valued at 3,441,508 guilders; the exports (excluding Curaçao) at 669,573 guilders. The chief produce are maize, beans, pulse, cattle, salt, and lime.

There entered the different islands in 1890, 2,801 vessels of 1,327,506 M³.

In 1889, 82,560 letters and 184,146 newspapers arrived, and 81,251 and 300,383 were despatched.

British Consul at Curaçao.—

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NICARAGUA.

(REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua was proclaimed on August 19, 1858. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of two Houses, the upper called the Senate, comprising 18 members, and the lower, called the House of Representatives, 21 members. Both branches of the Legislature are elected by universal suffrage, the members of the House of Representatives for the term of four, and those of the Senate for six years. The executive power is with a President elected for four years.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Roberto Sacasa, elected January, 1891.

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the four departments of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction; Finance; Interior, Justice, War, and Marine; Public Works.

The active army consists of 1,200 men, with a reserve of 10,000 men, and a militia or national guard of 5,000.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 49,500 English square miles, and the population (1889) 282,845 (136,249 males, 146,596 females) or including uncivilised Indians 312,845, giving about 7 inhabitants per square mile. The great mass of the population consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' mulattoes, negroes, and mixed races, and the number of Europeans and their descendants is very small and on the decrease. There are few towns, and the chief occupation of the inhabitants is the rearing of cattle, carried on in a rude fashion. The old capital of the Republic is the city of Leon, ten miles from the Pacific, surrounded by five active volcanoes, and partly in ruins; its population is 25,000. At present the seat of government is the town of Managua, situated on the southern border of the great lake of the same name, with about 18,000 inhabitants.

Instruction.

According to an official statement of 1887 there were 251 schools with 11,914 pupils. There are, besides, two higher schools for boys and one for girls.

Finance.

In 1888 the revenue was 3,814,140 dollars, and the expenditure 4,024,602 dollars. Two-thirds of the total annual revenue are derived from Government monopolies on spirits, tobacco, and gunpowder, and the remainder chiefly from import duties and a tax on slaughtered cattle. The expenditure is principally for the maintenance of an army of 2,000 men, and the payment of interest on the public debt.

From an official statement it appears that the total amount of the public debt was 1,592,000 dollars, and a loan raised in London in 1886 for 285,000*l.* in 6 per cent. bonds, with a mortgage on the 93 miles of railway controlled by the State as well as on the customs revenue.

Industry and Commerce.

There are about 400,000 head of cattle in the Republic, and there is a large export of hides.

The culture of bananas is extending, as is also the coffee industry. In 1888-90 19,786,000 lbs. of coffee were exported. The total area under coffee is estimated (1891) at 14,000 manyanas (1 manyana=nearly two acres). The lands 'denounced' from December 1st, 1889 to December 31st, 1890, amounted to 24,598 manyanas, for which there were 164 claimants.

The total imports in 1888 amounted to 2,146,000 dollars, and the exports to 1,522,000 dollars; in 1889 imports 2,738,500 dollars, exports 2,376,500 dollars. In 1890 the imports at Greytown were valued at 383,440 dollars and the exports 985,480 dollars (all to the United States). The leading exports are coffee and india-rubber. Of the exports in 1888, 665,000 dollars went to Great Britain, 253,000 dollars to Germany, 246,000 dollars to France, 334,000 to the United States. Of the imports in 1888, 252,000 dollars came from England, 395,000 dollars from the United States, 351,000 dollars from France, 766,000 dollars from Germany. In the 'Annual Statement of the Board of Trade,' the commercial intercourse of Great Britain with the Republic is merged into 'Central America' (see page 651).

Communications.

There entered the ports of the country in 1887 192 vessels of 191,400 tons.

A canal has been begun to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

There are 1,700 miles of telegraph lines in the Republic, with 53 stations. There are 99 miles of railway open in the Republic, which cost 2,700,000 dollars, and 274 miles are projected. In 1886 3,306,500 letters, &c., passed through the Post Office.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The system of money, weights, and measures is the same as in Honduras, though Mexican, Chilian, Peruvian, and other South American dollars and five-franc pieces circulate freely; there is also a paper currency.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF NICARAGUA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Frederick Isaac.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NICARAGUA.

Minister and Consul-General.—Audley C. Gosling.

Consul at Greytown.—H. F. Bingham.

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OMAN.

AN independent State in South-eastern Arabia extending along a coast line—S. E. and S. W.—of almost 1,000 miles from the Gulf of Ormuz and inland to the deserts. Area, 82,000 square miles ; population, 1,500,000. The capital, Muscat (60,000 inhabitants), was occupied by the Portuguese till the seventeenth century. After various vicissitudes it was taken in the eighteenth century by Ahmed bin Sa'eed, of Yemenite origin, who was elected Imam in 1741. His family have since ruled. The present Sultan is Seyyid Feysal bin Turki, second son of the late Seyyid Turki bin Sa'eed bin Sultan, who succeeded his father June 4, 1888, and has now been formally recognised by the British Government. In the beginning of the present century the power of the Imam of Oman extended over a large area of Arabia, the islands in the Persian Gulf, a strip on the Persian coast, and a long strip of the African coast south of Cape Guardafui, including Socotra and Zanzibar. On the death of Sultan Sa'eed in 1854 Zanzibar was detached from Oman and placed under the rule of the second son, and subsequent troubles curtailed the area of the state in Asia. The closest relations have for years existed between the Government of India and Oman, and a British Consul or Political Agent resides at Muscat. Oman is practically on the footing of an independent Indian native State, and essentially under British protection. The authority of the Sultan does not extend far beyond Muscat.

The revenue of the Sultan amounts to about 200,000 dollars.

The exports in 1890-91 were valued at 1,432,690 dollars ; chiefly dates, 490,000 dollars ; cotton fabrics, 120,000 dollars ; rice, 70,000 dollars ; salt, 70,000 dollars ; pearls, 64,000 dollars ; fruits, 25,000 dollars. The imports were valued at 1,988,270 dollars, chiefly rice, 684,800 dollars ; sugar, 59,050 dollars ; coffee, 51,400 dollars ; cotton stuff, 222,000 dollars ; salt, 37,500 dollars ; pearls, 81,000 dollars. The imports from India were valued at 1,438,610 dollars ; Persian Gulf, 341,470 dollars ; South Arabia and Africa, 162,340 dollars ; United States, Mauritius, and Singapore, 40,850 dollars.

Vessels entered and cleared the port of Muscat in 1890-91, 436 of 140,800 tons, of which 96 of 112,800 tons were European.

Administrative Report of the Persian Gulf Political Residency for 1890-91. Calcutta, 1891.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

(ORANJE-VRIJSTAAT.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic known as the Orange Free State, founded originally by Boers who quitted Cape Colony in 1836 and following years, is separated from the Cape Colony by the Orange River, has British Basutoland and Natal on the east, the Transvaal on the north, and Transvaal and Griqualand West on the west. Its independence was declared on February 23, 1854, and a Constitution was proclaimed April 10, 1854, and revised February 9, 1866, and May 8, 1879. The legislative authority is vested in a popular Assembly, the Volksraad, of 57 members, elected by suffrage of the burghers (adult white males) for four years from every district, town, and ward, or field-cornetcy in the country districts. Every two years one-half of the members vacate their seats and an election takes place. The members of the Volksraad receive pay at the rate of 2*l.* per day. Eligible are burghers 25 years of age, owners of real property to the value of 500*l.* Voters must be white burghers by birth or naturalisation, be owners of real property of not less than 150*l.*, or lessees of real property of an annual rental of 36*l.*, or have a yearly income of not less than 200*l.*, or be owners of personal property of the value of 300*l.*, and have been in the State for not less than three years. The executive is vested in a President chosen for five years by universal suffrage, who is assisted by an Executive Council. The Executive Council consists of the Government Secretary, the Landrost of the capital, and three unofficial members appointed by the Volksraad, one every year for three years.

President of the Republic.—Judge *Ritz*, sworn into office January 11, 1889, in succession to the late Sir John Henry Brand.

There is a Landrost or Governor appointed to each of the districts (19) of the Republic by the President, the appointment requiring the confirmation of the Volksraad. In every ward there are commissioners for various purposes, the members of which are elected by the burghers.

Area and Population.

The area of the Free State is estimated at 41,500 square miles; it is divided into 19 districts. At a census taken in 1890 the white population was found to be 77,716—40,571 males and 37,145 females. Of the population 51,910 were born in the Free State and 21,116 in the Cape Colony. There were besides 129,787 natives in the State—67,791 males and 61,996 females—making a total population of 207,503. The capital, Bloemfontein, had 2,077 white inhabitants in 1890 and 1,382 natives. Of the white population 10,761 were returned in 1890 as directly engaged in agriculture, while there were 41,817 'coloured servants.'

Immigration is on the increase, mainly from Germany and England.

Religion.

The Government contributes 6,800*l.* for religious purposes. The State is divided into 30 parochial districts for ecclesiastical purposes. There are about 80 churches. The principal body is the Dutch Reformed Church with 68,940 adherents; of Wesleyans there are 753; English Episcopalians 1,353; Lutherans 312; Roman Catholics 466; Jews 113.

Instruction.

The system of education is national. Small grants are also made to the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches. The Government schools are managed by elected local boards, which choose the teachers, who are appointed by the President, if he is satisfied with their qualifications. Education is not compulsory nor free except for very poor children. In 1891 30,120*l.* was allotted to education, being a portion of interest on a capital of 200,000*l.* set apart by the Volksraad for this purpose. There are no foundations, properly so called, for education. In 1891 there were 71 Government schools, inclusive of the two higher schools and the infant school at Bloemfontein, with 2,909 pupils and 110 teachers. Grants are made to private schools on certain conditions. In 1891 there were 43 such schools, with 706 pupils. The Grey College, the highest school for boys, prepares candidates for the matriculation examination of the Cape University; there is a similar school for girls.

At the census of 1890 45,015 of the white population could read and write. 2,721 only read, 23,722 could neither read nor write, while 6,258 were not specified.

There is a good public library in Bloemfontein, and small libraries in several villages.

There is a Government Gazette, one daily and one bi-weekly, and one weekly paper.

Justice and Crime.

The Roman Dutch law prevails. The superior courts of the country are the High Courts of Justice, with three judges, and the circuit courts. The inferior courts are the court of the Landdrost and the court of Landdrost and Heemraden. The circuit courts, at which the judges of the High Court preside in turn, are held twice a year in the chief town of every district. In these courts criminal cases are tried before a jury. The court of Landdrost and Heemraden consists of the Landdrost (a stipendiary magistrate) and two assessors. The Landdrost's court thus has both civil and criminal jurisdiction. There are also justices of the peace who try minor offences and settle minor disputes.

There are no statistics of crime. There are police-constables in every town, and mounted police patrol the country.

Finance.

The following is a statement of revenue and expenditure for the five years 1886-7 to 1890-91 (ending February) :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1886-87	168,377	142,368
1887-88	210,074	140,788
1888-89	202,270	183,550
1889-90	272,322	205,100
1890-91	376,912	304,006

The estimated ordinary revenue for 1891-92 is 264,300*l.* (or with balance of former years, 469,991*l.*), and expenditure 406,275*l.*, leaving a balance of 63,716*l.* Out of this amount 5 new bridges are to be built for 37,400*l.* Among the items of revenue are quit rents, 15,500*l.*; transfer dues, 23,000*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 17,300*l.*; import dues, 100,000*l.*; stamps, 37,000*l.*; native poll-tax, 13,000*l.*; and of expenditure, salaries, 42,841*l.*; police, 10,725*l.*; education, 30,120*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 25,482*l.*; public works, 82,935*l.*; artillery, 4,730*l.*

The Republic has a debt of 70,000*l.* (1891), but possesses considerable public property in land, buildings, bridges, telegraphs, &c. (valued at 417,000*l.*), and in its share in the National Bank, amounting to 70,000*l.* Bloemfontein has a municipal debt of 7,000*l.*

Defence.

Frontier measures about 900 miles; of this 400 miles marches with Cape Colony, 200 Basutoland, 100 Natal, and S.A. Republic 200 miles.

There are no fortifications on the frontier.

Every able-bodied man in the State above 16 and under 60 years of age is compelled to take arms when called upon by his Field Cornet (equal to the rank of a captain), when necessity demands it. The number of burghers available is 17,381. A battery of artillery is stationed at the capital, Bloemfontein; 57 officers and men, with 300 passed artillerists, as a reserve.

Production and Industry.

The State consists of undulating plains, affording excellent grazing. A comparatively small portion of the country is suited for agriculture, but a considerable quantity of grain is produced. The number of farms in 1890 was 6,000, with a total of 24,675,800 acres, of which 250,600 were cultivated. There were in the same year 248,878 horses, 276,073 oxen, 619,026 other cattle (burthen), 6,619,992 sheep, 858,155 goats, and 1,461 ostriches.

Diamonds, garnets, and other precious stones are found in the Orange State, and there are rich coal-mines; gold has also been found.

Commerce.

As the exports and imports pass through the Cape and Natal ports, and are included in the returns for these colonies, it is impossible to give any statement of the value of the commerce. The imports have been estimated at between 800,000*l.* and 1,000,000*l.* value, and the exports at 2,000,000*l.* The principal export is wool, as also hides, diamonds, and ostrich feathers, and considerable quantities of British produce are imported.

Communications.

The capital, Bloemfontein, is connected with Natal and the Cape Colony by telegraph ; 1,500 miles of telegraph have been constructed. A railway constructed by the State connects the Orange River with Bloemfontein, 120 miles. Lines are also in construction from Harrismith to connect with the Natal railways, and from Bloemfontein to Harrismith and other parts of the republic. There are roads throughout the districts, ox-waggon being the principal means of conveyance.

Consul-General in London.—P. T. Blyth.

The money, weights, and measures are English. The land measure, the Morgen, is equal to about $2\frac{1}{10}$ acres.

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PARAGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr. José Gaspar Rodríguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as dictator till his death, September 20, 1840. Dr. Francia's reign was followed by an interregnum, which lasted till 1842, when a National Congress, meeting at the capital Asuncion, elected two nephews of the Dictator, Don Mariano Roque Alonso and Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, joint consuls of the Republic. Another Congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new Constitution, and, March 14, elected Don Carlos Antonio Lopez sole President; he was continued by another election, March 14, 1857. At the death of Don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, Don Francisco Solano Lopez, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power. President Lopez, in 1864, began a dispute with the Government of Brazil, the consequence of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the Republic, June 1865. After a struggle of five years, Lopez was defeated and killed at the battle of Aquidaban, March 1, 1870.

A new Constitution was proclaimed on November 25, 1870. The legislative authority is vested in a Congress of two Houses, a Senate and a House of Deputies, the executive being entrusted to a President, elected for the term of four years, with a non-active Vice-President at his side. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies are elected directly by the people, the former in the ratio of one representative to 12,000 inhabitants, and the latter one to 6,000 inhabitants, though in the case of the sparsely populated divisions a greater ratio is permitted. The Senators and Deputies receive each 200*l.* per annum.

President of the Republic.—Don Juan G. Gonzales, elected 1890.

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of responsible ministers, five in number, presiding over the departments of the Interior, of Finance, of Worship and Justice, of War, and of Foreign Affairs. The President receives a salary of 1,900*l.*, the Vice-President 960*l.*, and each of the ministers 600*l.* a year; but the total administrative expenses are stated not to exceed 5,000*l.*

The country is divided into 23 counties (*partidos*), which are governed by chiefs and justices of the peace, assisted by municipal councils.

Area and Population.

The area of Paraguay is 98,000 square miles. An enumeration made by the Government in 1857 showed the population to number 1,337,439 souls. At the beginning of 1873 the number of inhabitants, according to an official return (regarded as exaggerated), was reduced to 221,079, comprising 28,746 men and 106,254 women over fifteen years of age, with 86,079 children, the enormous disproportion between the sexes, as well as the vast decrease of the population, telling the results of the war. A very imperfect census of March 1, 1887, gives the population as 329,645—155,425 men and 174,220 women. There are besides 60,000 semi-civilised and 70,000 uncivilised Indians. Of foreigners in Paraguay in 1887, there were 5,000 Argentines, 2,000 Italians, 600 Brazilians, 740 Germans, 500 French, 400 Swiss, and 100 English. The country is divided into 23 electoral districts. The population of the capital, Asuncion, was 24,838 in 1886; other towns are Villa Rica, 11,000; Concepcion,

11,000 ; San Pedro, 12,000 ; Luque, 8,000—including their districts. In 1887 there were 1,809 marriages, 9,365 births (65 per cent. illegitimate), and 4,463 deaths. In 1886 there were 100 immigrants ; in 1887, 563 ; in 1888, 1,064 ; and in 1889, 2,395. In the first three months of 1891 there were 183 immigrants, of whom 52 were Italians, 36 Spaniards, and 35 French. Nearly three-fourths of the territory was national property ; but in recent years most of it has been sold, much of it in very large estates.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic Church is the established religion of the State, but the free exercise of other religions is permitted. Education is free and compulsory. In 1887 only 20 per cent. of the adult Paraguayans and 60 per cent. of adult foreigners could read and write. There were in 1891 292 public elementary schools, with 18,944 pupils and 448 teachers. There are, besides, over 100 schools subsidised by the Council of Education, and at Asuncion there is a National College, with 15 professors and 150 students. The amount spent by Government on public instruction in 1890-91 was 314,615 dollars.

Asuncion has also a public library and five newspapers.

A High Court of Justice, and various inferior tribunals, with local magistrates, exercise judicial functions. In 1887, 1,091 persons were tried for offences, 51 of them for serious crime.

Finance.

The revenue of Paraguay in 1889-90 amounted to 4,124,674 pesos ; of this sum, 1,419,881 pesos was derived from customs, 815,304 pesos from sales of land and *yerbales*, and 1,575,000 pesos from the sale of the national railway. The expenditure was 4,252,797 pesos. For 1890-91 the revenue was 1,736,113 pesos, of which 1,183,426 pesos was derived from customs, 337,527 pesos from the sale of land and *yerbales*, and 215,160 pesos from stamps and other dues. The expenditure was 2,116,357 pesos.

The external debt on January 1, 1891, amounted to 23,701,045 pesos, including the consolidated English debt annuity of 844,050*l*. The internal debt at the same date was 724,485 pesos.

Defence.

The army, comprising infantry, cavalry, and artillery, maintained chiefly to preserve internal order, consists of 82 officers and 1,345 men. Every citizen from 20 to 35 years of age is liable to military service. There is a screw steamer of 440 tons and 4 guns, and 2 small steamers on the river.

Production and Industry.

The number of horned cattle in Paraguay in 1891 was 861,954 ; horses 99,693, mules and asses 4,621, sheep 62,920, goats 14,656, pigs 10,778. The chief agricultural products besides *yerba* and tobacco are, maize, rice, wheat, mandioca, and cotton, barely sufficient for home consumption. Only 158,100 acres were under cultivation in 1887—viz. maize 58,800 acres, mandioca 41,400 acres, beans 22,300 acres, tobacco 16,300 acres, sugar 7,100 acres, rice 3,400 acres, sundries 8,800 acres. In 1890-91 public lands and *yerbales* were sold to the value of 324,873 dollars, and the rent of Government forests and lands was 12,653 dollars. Agricultural settlements or 'colonies,' of which there are four, are assisted by the Government.

There are (1887) 1,198 factories, tanneries, mills, and houses of business, with an aggregate working capital of 4,550,000 dollars, giving employment to 2,600 persons.

Commerce.

The total value of imports from all directions in 1888 was 3,285,656 dollars, exports 2,468,855 dollars; in 1889 imports 3,198,168 dollars, exports 2,183,381 dollars; in 1890 imports 2,725,611 dollars, exports 2,901,589 dollars. The chief imports are textiles—85 per cent. from Great Britain; wines, rice. About 48 per cent. of the total imports come from Britain.

The value of *yerba maté*, or Paraguay tea, in 1887 was 520,116 pesos; in 1888, 1,293,476 pesos; in 1889, 976,641 pesos; in 1890, 1,251,450 pesos; the other chief exports being tobacco, in 1887, 701,382 pesos; in 1888, 438,636 pesos; in 1889, 481,326 pesos; in 1890, 615,310 pesos; and hides and skins in 1887, 325,288 pesos; in 1888, 219,183 pesos; in 1889, 234,222 pesos; in 1890, 323,244 pesos; timber in 1890, 342,929.

The British imports pass entirely through the territories of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, and there is no direct intercourse between Paraguay and the United Kingdom.

Communications.

In 1890, 2,950 vessels of 176,692 tons, entered the port of Asuncion, and 2,945 of 167,159 tons cleared. Of the vessels entered 381 of 126,563 tons were from abroad.

There is a railway of 127 miles (now in English hands). Receipts in 1887 amounted to 161,550 pesos, and the expenses to 111,337 pesos; in 1889 there were 404,777 passengers. A concession was granted in 1887 for the extension of the railway through the southern part of the Republic to the river Parana, and another towards the Bolivian frontier. There is a line of telegraph at the side of the railway; the national telegraph connects Asuncion with Corrientes in the Argentine Republic, and thus with the outside world; there were 28,382 messages in 1890. The telephone is in operation at Asuncion, with a network of 625 miles of wire. Paraguay joined the postal union in 1881; in 1890 the number of post offices was 63; receipts 17,203 pesos; letters, &c., transmitted 539,513.

Money and Credit.

There are several banks in Paraguay. The National Bank of Paraguay became the State Bank in July 1890. By various special enactments it is empowered to issue notes to the amount of 3,900,000 pesos, the actual amount in circulation, June 15, 1891, being 2,758,000 pesos; and the same enactments have suspended the right of the holders of the notes of the banks of emission to payment in specie. For the formation of a metallic reserve the proceeds of the sales of land and *yerbales* have been assigned together with a certain proportion of the customs duties in gold. The Hypothecary Bank, formed for the purpose of advancing small sums for agricultural purposes, has resolved to issue hypothecary cedulas in notes of legal currency to the value of 3,000,000 pesos. These will be received by the National Bank in payment of sums due. On February 28, 1891, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 10,317,194 dollars. Those of the Bank of Paraguay and Rio de La Plata balanced at 7,057,781 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Paraguay, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

.The *Peso*, or *Dollar* = 100 *Centavos*. Nominal value, 4s.; real value, 3s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Quintal</i>	= 101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25·35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 1½ imperial bushel.
„ <i>Sino</i> (land measure)	= 69½ Engl. sq. yards.
„ <i>Legua cuadrada</i>	= 12½ Engl. sq. miles.

Since the end of the war 1865–70, an extensive paper currency has been introduced into the Republic. The weights and measures of the Argentine Confederation and the currency of Brazil are also in general use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PARAGUAY.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Francis J. Pakenham (resident at Buenos Ayres).

Consul.—Dr. William Stewart.

2. OF PARAGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General in Great Britain.—Christopher James. Accredited May 14, 1884.

Consul in London.—A. F. Baillie.

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PERSIA.

(IRÂN.)

Reigning Shah.

Nâsr ed-din, born Monday, 6 Safar, A.H. 1247 = 17 – 18 July, 1831 ; eldest son of Muhammed Shâh ; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, September 10, 1848. Coronation at Teherân, October 20, 1848.

Sons of the Shâh.

I. Muzafer ed-din, heir-apparent (Valiahd), born 14 Jemâdi II. A.H. 1269 = March 25, 1853, and has four sons and four daughters.

II. Mas'ûd, Zil es-Sultân, born 20 Safar 1266 = January 5, 1850, and has five sons and four daughters.

III. Kâmrân, Nâib es-Saltaneh, born 19 Zilkadeh 1272 = July 22, 1856, and has one son and three daughters.

IV. Sâlâr es-Saltaneh, born 13 Jemâdi II. 1299 = May 2, 1882.

V. Rukn es-Saltaneh, born 16 Rabi' II. 1301 = February 14, 1883.

There are also thirteen daughters.

The royal family is very numerous : there are some thousands of princes and princesses, but the official year-book only mentions three brothers, three sisters, 140 uncles, great-uncles, and cousins of the Shah.

The Shah of Persia—by his official title, 'Shâhinshâh,' or king of kings—is absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects.

The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia have been able to amass a large private fortune. That of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to five or six millions sterling, most of it represented by diamonds, the largest, the Deryâ i Nûr, of 186 carats, and the Tâj i Mâh, of 146 carats, and other precious stones, forming the crown jewels.

The present sovereign of Persia is the fourth of the dynasty of the Kajârs, which took possession of the crown after a civil war extending over fifteen years, from 1779 to 1794. The date

of accession of each of the four members of the reigning dynasty was as follows :—

1. Agha Muhammed 1794	3. Muhammed, grandson of Fath Ali 1835
2. Fath Ali, nephew of Agha Muhammed 1797	4. Nâsr ed-dîn, son of Muhammed 1848

It is within the power of the Persian monarchs to alter or to overrule the existing law of succession, and to leave the crown, with disregard of the natural heir, to any member of their family.

Government.

The form of government of Persia is in its most important features similar to that of Turkey. All the laws are based on the precepts of the Koran, and though the power of the Shâh is absolute, it is only in so far as it is not opposed to the accepted doctrines of the Muhammedan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet, his oral commentaries and sayings, and the interpretation of the same by his successors and the high priesthood. The Shâh is regarded as vicegerent of the Prophet (a great part of the priesthood and descendants of the Prophet [Syeds] deny this), and it is as such that he claims implicit obedience. Under him, the executive government is carried on by a ministry, formerly consisting of but two high functionaries, the grand vizier and the lord treasurer, but in more recent times divided into several departments, after the European fashion. The departments at present represented in the ministry are—Interior, Finance, Foreign Affairs, War, Treasury, with mint, custom-house, &c., Justice, Commerce (the last two are under one minister), Public Instruction, Telegraphs, Mines (the last three are under one minister), Posts, Religious Endowments (both under one minister), Arts, Press, Arsenals—eleven ministers altogether. There are also eight ministers without portfolios, and Amin ed-dowleh, the Minister of Posts, is president of the whole Council of nineteen ministers.

The country is divided into twenty-two large and ten small provinces, which are governed by governors-general, who are directly responsible to the central Government, and can nominate the lieutenant-governors of the districts comprised in their own governments-general. Some of the governments-general are very small, and do not bear subdivision into districts, &c. ; others are very large, and comprise several provinces. Governors-general and lieutenant-governors are generally called Hâkim, the former also often have the title of Wâlî; Fermân Fermâ, &c. A lieutenant-governor is sometimes called Nâib el-Hukûmah; one of a small district is a Zâbit. Every town has a mayor or chief magistrate called Kalântar, or Darogha, or Beglerbeggî. Every quarter of a town or parish, and every village, has a chief who is

called Kedkhodâ. These officers, whose chief duty is the collection of the revenue, are generally appointed by the lieutenant-governors, but sometimes elected by the citizens. Most of the governors have a vizir or a pishkâr, a man of experience, to whom are entrusted the accounts and the details of the government. The chiefs of nomad tribes are called Ilkhâni, Ilbeggi, Wâli, Serdâr, Sheikh, Tushmâl; they are responsible for the collection of the revenues to the governors of the province in which their tribe resides.

Area and Population.

According to the latest and most trustworthy estimates, the country—extending for about 700 miles from north to south, and for 900 miles from east to west—contains an area of 628,000 square miles. A vast portion of this area is an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as not to exceed, on the average, twelve inhabitants to the square mile. According to the latest estimates, based on personal observation of travellers and statistics of the Persian Home Office, the population of Persia numbered in 1881 :—

Inhabitants of cities	1,963,800
Population belonging to wandering tribes	1,909,800
Inhabitants of villages and country districts	3,780,000
Total population	7,653,600

The population in 1891 is estimated at about 9,000,000.

The number of Europeans residing in Persia does not exceed 800.

The principal cities of Persia are :—Teherân, with 210,000 ; Tabriz, with 180,000 ; Ispahân, Meshed, each with 60,000 ; Bârfurûsh, with 50,000 ; Kermân, Yezd, each with 40,000 ; Hamadân, Shîrâz, Kazvîn, Kom, Kashân, Resht, each with 25,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. Of the nomads 260,000 are Arabs, 720,000 Turks, 675,000 Kurds and Leks, 20,700 Balûchis and Gipsies, 234,000 Lurs.

Religion.

Of the population about 8 millions belong to the Shia'h faith, 800,000 Sunnis, 9,000 Parsis (Guebres), 20,000 Jews, 43,000 Armenians, and 23,000 Nestorians.

The Mahometans of Persia are mostly of the sect called Shia'h, differing to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the inhabitants of the Turkish Empire, who are called Sunni. The Persian priesthood (Ulemâ) is very powerful, and works steadily against all progress. Any person capable of reading the Koran and interpreting its laws may act as a priest (Mullâ). As soon as such a priest becomes known for his just interpretation of the divine law, and for his knowledge of the traditions and articles of faith, he is called a Mujtahid, a chief priest. There are many Mujtahids in Persia, sometimes several in one town ; there are, however, only four or five whose decisions are accepted as final. The highest authority, the chief priest

of all, is the Mujtahid who resides at Kerbelâ, near Baghdâd, and some consider him the vicegerent of the Prophet, the representative of the Imâm. The Shah and the Government have no voice in the matter of appointing the Mujtahids, but the Sheikh-el-Islâm, chief judge, and the Imâm-i-Jum'ah, chief of the great mosque (Masjed-i-Jâm'ah) of a city, are appointed by Government. Under the Imâm-i-Jum'ah are the pîsh nemâz or khatib (leader of public prayers and reader of the Khutbeh, the Friday oration), the mu'azzin (crier for prayers), and sometimes the Mutavalli (guardian of the mosque). This latter, as well as the mu'azzin, need not necessarily be a priest. All mosques and shrines have some endowments (wakf), and out of the proceeds of these are provided the funds for the salaries of the priests attached to them. The shrines of some favourite saints are so richly endowed as to be able to keep an immense staff of priests, servants, and hangers-on.

The Orthodox Armenians are under a bishop residing at Ispahan; there are also a few hundred Roman Catholic Armenians in Persia. There is a wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, Jews, and Parsis in cities where Europeans reside; in other places, however, the non-Mussulmans suffer under great oppression.

Instruction.

There are a great number of colleges (medresseh), supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabic literature, as well as in a certain amount of scientific knowledge; and many schools for children, while private tutors are very common, being employed by all families who have the means. A polytechnic school with a number of European professors, opened in Teherân forty years ago, has done much towards introducing the knowledge of Western languages and science into Persia. There are also military colleges at Teherân and Tabriz. But the bulk of the population are taught only to read the Koran.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the governors and their representatives, and by the Sheikhs-el-Islâm and the priesthood. The former administer justice according to the Urf, the unwritten or common law; the latter according to the Shar', the written or divine law.

The dispensation of justice is always summary. At the end of April 1888 the Shah published a proclamation stating that henceforth no subject would be punished except by operation of law, and that all subjects had full liberty as to life and property. But another proclamation published in June had annulled the first as far as regards liberty of property.

Finance.

For the year 1839-40, before the reign of the present Shah, the total receipts of the Persian Government in cash and kind amounted to 34,026,150 krans. The kran then had a value of 12.95% and the revenue, therefore, was equivalent to 1,835,995%. During the present Shah's reign the system of collecting taxes has been greatly improved, and all the nomad tribes, which were formerly more or less independent, have been made to pay taxes. For the year 1876-77 the revenues had increased to 50,700,000 krans, but the price of silver having in the mean time fallen, the kran was then worth only 9½%, and the revenue was equivalent to 1,950,000%. Since then the revenue has steadily increased, and amounted for 1888-89 to 54,487,630 krans (customs

8,000,000 ; taxes in cash and kind (maliât) 45,295,850, posts : telegraphs, mines, mint, passports and various concessions 1,191,780), but the value of the kran having fallen to 7.06*d*. the revenues of Persia, although nominally greater, were actually less than they were fourteen years ago, and amounted to only 1,602,580*l*. With the rise in the price of silver the value of the revenue for 1890-91 may be estimated at 1,775,000*l*.

The expenditure for the year 1888-89 amounted to about 50,100,000 krans ; of this expenditure 18,000,000 were for the army, 10,000,000 for pensions, 3,000,000 for allowances to princes, 600,000 for allowances to members of the Kajar tribe, 800,000 for the Foreign Office, 5,000,000 for the royal court, 500,000 for colleges, 1,500,000 for civil service, 2,630,000 for local government expenses, 800,000 remission of revenue in poor districts : the remainder was paid into the Shah's treasury.

About one-sixth of the receipts are constituted by payments in kind. The whole revenue is raised by assessments upon towns, villages, and districts, each of which has to contribute a fixed sum, the amount of which is changed from time to time by tax-assessors appointed by the Government. Almost the entire burthen of taxation lies upon the labouring classes. The amount of revenue collected from the Christian population, the Jews, and the Parsis, is very small. The Government has no public debt.

Defence.

The Persian army, according to official returns of the Minister of War, numbers 105,500 men, of whom 5,000 form the artillery (20 batteries), 54,700 the infantry (78 battalions), 25,200 the cavalry, regular and irregular, and 7,200 militia (24 battalions). Of these troops, however, only half are liable to be called for service, while the actual number embodied—that is, the standing army—does not exceed 24,500. The number liable to be called for service is as follows:—Infantry, 35,400 ; irregular cavalry, but more or less drilled, 3,300 ; undrilled levies, 12,130 ; artillery, 2,500 ; camel artillery, 90 ; engineers, 100 ; total, 53,520.

By a decree of the Shâh, issued in July 1875, it was ordered that the army should for the future be raised by conscription, instead of by irregular levies, and that a term of service of twelve years should be substituted for the old system, under which the mass of the soldiers were retained for life ; but the decree has never been enforced.

The organisation of the army is by provinces, tribes, and districts. A province furnishes several regiments ; a tribe gives one and sometimes two, and a district contributes one. The commanding officers are generally selected from the chiefs of the tribe or district from which the regiment is raised. The Christians, Jews, and Parsis, as well as the Mussulman inhabitants of the Kashan and Yezd districts, are exempt from all military service. The army has been under the training of European officers of different nationalities for the last thirty years or more.

The navy consists of 2 vessels, built at Bremerhaven—the *Persepolis*, screw steamship, 600 tons, 450 horse-power, armed with four 3-inch guns ; and the *Susa*, a river steamer, on the river Karûn, of 30 horse-power.

Commerce.

The principal centres of commerce are Tabriz, Teherân, and Ispahân ; the principal ports, Bender Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire on the Persian Gulf, and Enzeli, Meshed i Sar, and Bender i Gez on the Caspian. There are no official

returns of the value of the total imports and exports; the revenue from the customs being, however, known, the approximate value of the commerce may be calculated. The custom dues are for Europeans 5 per cent. *ad valorem*; for Persian subjects they vary from 3 per cent. to 8 per cent. The customs are farmed out to the highest bidders, who generally make a good profit; the farm money, therefore, does not represent the actual sum taken for customs, which latter sum, it is estimated, is 20 per cent. in excess. The following table shows the farm money received by Government for the years 1880 to 1890, the estimated amounts paid annually for customs, and the value of the imports and exports, obtained by taking the average of the duty at 4 per cent. of the value:—

Years.	Farm Money received by Government.		Rate of Exchange for the Year.	Estimated Totals of Customs Paid Farm Money+ 20 per cent.	Estimated Value of Imports, and Ex- ports, Average Duty taken at 4 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Tomans	£	Krâns=£1	£	£
1880-81	708,629	257,700	27½	309,240	7,791,000
1881-82	785,290	281,600	27¾	337,920	8,448,000
1882-83	807,770	281,400	28½	337,680	8,442,000
1883-84	814,000	280,700	29	336,840	8,421,000
1884-85	806,000	264,262	30½	317,160	7,939,000
1885-86	838,000	250,150	33½	300,000	7,500,000
1886-87	850,000	253,730	33½	304,500	7,600,000
1888-89	800,000	235,294	34	282,400	7,060,000
1889-90	800,000	242,424	33	290,908	7,272,700

The imports consist mostly of cotton fabrics, cloth, glass, woollen goods, carriages, sugar, petroleum, tea, coffee, drugs, &c. The exports principally consist of dried fruits, opium, cotton and wool, silk, carpets, pearls, turquoises, rice, &c.

The following figures have been obtained from Persian Gulf Consular Reports and from reports published by the Persian Custom House:—

—		Imports	Exports
		£	£
Bushire	} Persian Gulf, 1890 }	1,272,980	734,590
Shiraz		302,480	726,260
Lingah		864,092	712,094
Bender Abbas		433,748	359,507
Tabriz (1888-89)		853,981	389,456

There are annually exported about 8,000 boxes of opium, valued at about 650,000*l*. The leading import into Bushire in 1890 was cotton goods, 735,092*l*.; the leading exports, opium, 369,615*l*.; raw cotton, 123,055*l*.; and tobacco, 43,785*l*. From Shiraz the chief exports were opium, 407,692*l*.; raw cotton, 73,846*l*.; hides and skins, 146,815*l*. Chief imports: cotton goods, 77,200*l*.; sugar, 118,561*l*. Chief exports from Lingah: pearls, 246,577*l*.; cotton goods, 111,615*l*.; grain and pulse, 43,269*l*. Imports: pearls, 256,539*l*.; cotton goods, 123,154*l*. Chief exports from Bender Abbas: opium, 127,708*l*. Imports: cotton goods, 183,846*l*.; tea, 92,308*l*. The share of Great Britain and India in the trade of Persia in 1890 was:—

—	Imports from		Exports to	
	Great Britain	India & Colonies	Great Britain	India & Colonies
	£	£	£	£
Bushire . . .	668,638	514,482	74,198	224,293
Lingah . . .	3,615	377,389	9,538	352,377
Bender Abbas .	7,654	383,092	269	200,385

The transit trade of Persia, according to a British Foreign Office report, amounted to 943,770*l.* for imports in 1884 (704,493*l.* from Great Britain), and 610,490*l.* in 1887 (471,700*l.* from Great Britain); for exports 303,970*l.* in 1877 (21,600*l.* to Great Britain).

The direct trade of Persia with the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1886 to 1890 was as follows, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Persia	85,027	103,420	102,232	169,751	104,475
Imports of British produce . . .	120,368	149,865	194,432	309,334	362,669

The direct exports from Persia to Great Britain in 1890 consisted mainly of opium, valued at 19,955*l.*, wheat 1,765*l.* in 1886, *nil* in 1887, 33,195*l.* in 1888, 55,454*l.* in 1889, and 17,765*l.* in 1890; pearl shells, 19,157 in 1890. Cotton goods, of the value of 316,126*l.*, and copper (wrought and unwrought) 10,210*l.*, were the staple articles of British imports in 1890.

The number of vessels that entered Bushire in 1889 was 270 of 118,570 tons (141 of 109,404 tons British), besides native craft; entered Lingah 967 vessels of 138,265 tons (245 of 157,050 tons British); entered Bender Abbas 460 vessels of 114,396 tons (96 of 61,187 tons British).

Money and Credit.

The Shah in 1889 granted a concession to Baron Julius de Reuter for the formation of an Imperial Bank of Persia, with head office at Teheran and branches in the chief cities. The bank was formed in the autumn of the same year, and incorporated by Royal Charter granted by H.M. the Queen, and dated September 2, 1889. The authorised capital is 4 millions sterling, which may be increased. The bank has the exclusive right of issuing bank-notes—not exceeding 800,000*l.* without the assent of the Persian Government. The issue of notes shall be at first on the basis of the silver *krân*. The coin in reserve for two years must be 50 per cent., afterwards 33 per cent. The bank has the exclusive right of working throughout the Empire the iron, copper, lead, mercury, coal, petroleum, manganese, borax, and asbestos mines, not already conceded. It started business in Persia in October 1889, in April 1890 took over the Persian business of the New Orienta Bank Corporation (London), which had established branches and agencies in Persia in the summer of 1888, and now has branches at Tabriz, Meshed, Ispahan, Shiraz, Bushire, Baghdâd, Basrah, and Bombay, and agencies at several other towns. The mining rights have been ceded to the Persian Bank Mining Rights Corporation, Limited, which was formed in April 1890.

Communications.

A small railway from Teheran to Shah Abdul-azim (six miles) was opened in July 1888. Another from Mâhmûdabad on the Caspian to Barfurûsh and Amol (twenty miles) is under construction. The former is in the hands of a Belgian company, the latter is a private undertaking by a Persian merchant. The river Karûn at the head of the Persian Gulf has been opened to foreign navigation as far as Ahwâz, and Messrs. Lynch Brothers are running a steamer on it once a fortnight.

The only carriageable roads in Persia are Teherân-Kom and Teheran-Kazvin, each about 91 miles, and on the latter mails and travellers are conveyed by post-carts. A concession for the construction of a cart road and the establishment of a regular transport service from Teherân to Ahwâz was granted to an English Company, and the road is now in construction.

Persia has a system of telegraphs consisting of about 4,150 miles of line, with about 6,450 miles of wire, and 82 stations.

(a) 735 miles of line with three wires—that is, 2,205 miles of wire between Bushire and Teherân—are worked by an English staff, and form the 'Indo-European Telegraph Department in Persia,' an English Government department. (b) 415 miles of line with three wires, 1,245 miles of wire between Teherân and Julfâ on the Russo-Persian frontier, are worked by the Indo-European Telegraph Company. (c) About 3,000 miles of single wire lines belong to the Persian Government, and are worked by a Persian staff. During the year 1890-91, 120,072 messages were transmitted by the English Government and Indo-European Telegraph Company's lines. The average time of transmission of a message between Calcutta and England was one hour and five minutes.

The first regular postal service, established by an Austrian official in Persian employ, was opened January 1877. Under it mails are regularly conveyed to and from the principal cities in Persia. There is a service twice a week to and from Europe via Resht and Tiflis (letters to be marked 'via Russia'), and a weekly service to India via Bushire. There are 73 post offices, and during the year 1884-85 the Persian Post conveyed 1,368,835 letters, 2,050 post-cards, 302,620 newspapers and printed matter, 7,455 samples, and 173,995 parcels of a value of 304,721*l*. The receipts were 13,611*l*., the expenses 12,870*l*.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The monetary unit is the krân, a silver coin, formerly weighing 28 nakhods (88 grains), then reduced to 26 nakhods (77 grains), now weighing only 24 nakhods (71 grains) or somewhat less. The proportion of pure silver was before the new coinage (commenced 1877) 92 to 95 per cent. ; it was then for some time 90 per cent., and is now about 89½ per cent. The value of the krân has in consequence much decreased. In 1874 a krân had the value of a franc, 25 being equal to 1*l*. ; in December 1888 a 1*l*. bill on London was worth 34 krâns. In the month of April 1888 a 1*l*. bill on London was worth 36½ to 37 krâns. In consequence of the price of silver having risen, the value of a krân is at present (December 1891) about 7½*d*., a 1*l*. bill on London being worth 32½ krâns.

Coins issued by the Mint		Values calculated at 32½ Krâns=£1.
Copper :— <i>Pâl</i>		0·185 <i>d</i> .
<i>Shâhi</i> = 2 <i>Pâl</i>		0·369 <i>d</i> .
Two <i>Shâhis</i> = 4 <i>Pâl</i>		0·738 <i>d</i> .
Four <i>Shâhis</i> = (1 (<i>Abbâssi</i>))		1·476 <i>d</i> .
Silver :—Five <i>Shâhis</i> = 10 <i>Pâl</i> = ½ <i>Krân</i>		1·84 <i>d</i> .
Ten <i>Shâhis</i> = ½ <i>Krân</i>		3·69 <i>d</i> .
One <i>Krân</i> = 20 <i>Shâhis</i>		7·38 <i>d</i> .
Two <i>Krâns</i>		1 <i>s</i> . 2½ <i>d</i> .
Five <i>Krâns</i>		3 <i>s</i> . 1½ <i>d</i> .

Five-shâhi, ten-shâhi, and five-krân pieces are rarely coined.

Gold :—

½ *Toman*, ½ *Toman*, 1 *Toman*, 2, 5 and 10 *Tomans*.

The *Toman* is nominally worth 10 *Krâns*; very few gold pieces are in circulation, and a gold *Toman* is at present worth 12 *Krâns* = 7*s*. 6½*d*.

Accounts are reckoned in dinârs, an imaginary coin, the ten-thousandth part of a toman of ten krâns. A krân therefore = 1,000 dinârs; one shâhi = 50 dinârs.

WE HTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the miskâl (71 grains), subdivided into 24 nakhods (2·96 grains) of 4 gandum (74 grain) each. Sixteen miskâls make a sir, and 5 sir make an abbâssi, also called wakkeh, kervânkeh. Most articles are bought and sold by a weight called batman or man. The mans most frequently in use are :—

<i>Man-i-Tabriz</i> = 8 <i>Abbâsis</i>	= 640 <i>Miskâls</i> = 6·49 lbs.
<i>Man-i-Noh Abbâssi</i> = 9 <i>Abbâsis</i>	= 720 „ = 7·30 „
<i>Man-i-Kohneh</i> (the old man)	= 1,000 „ = 10·14 „
<i>Man-i-Shâh</i> = 2 <i>Tabriz Mans</i>	= 1,280 „ = 12·98 „
<i>Man-i-Rey</i> = 4 „	= 2,560 „ = 25·96 „
<i>Man-i-Bender Abbâssi</i>	= 840 „ = 8·52 „
<i>Man-i-Hâshemi</i> = 16 <i>Mans</i> of	720 „ = 116·80 „
Corn, straw, coal, &c., are sold by <i>Kharvâr</i> = 100 <i>Tabriz Mans</i> = 649 „	

The unit of measure is the zar or gez; of this standard several are in use. The most common is the one of 40·95 inches; another, used in Azerbâijân, equals 44·09 inches. A farsakh theoretically = 6,000 zar of 40·95 inches = 3·87 miles. Some calculate the farsakh at 6,000 zar of 44·09 inches = 4·17 miles.

The measure of surface is jerib = 1,000 to 1,066 square zar of 40·95 inches = 1,294 to 1,379 square yards.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Mirza Mahomet Ali Khan Ala-es-Sultane, accredited March 4, 1890.

Secretary.—Mirza Lutf Ali Khan.

Consul-General.—

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERSIA.

Teherân: Envoy, Minister, and Consul-General.—Sir Frank Lascelles, K.C.M.G. Appointed July 24, 1891.

Secretary.—R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G.

Military Attaché.—Lieut. Gen. T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I.

Tabriz : Consul-General.—Colonel Charles Edward Stewart, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.

Resht and Astrabad : Consul.—H. L. Churchill.

Bushire : Political Resident and Consul-General.—Major A. C. Talbot, C.I.E.

Meshed : Consul General.—Ney Elias, C.I.E.

Ispahân : Consul.—J. A. Preece.

Muhamrah : Vice-Consul.—W. McDouall.

There are agents at Shirâz, Kermanshâh, and Hamadân.

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PERU.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Peru, formerly the most important of the Spanish Viceroyalties in South America, issued its declaration of independence July 28, 1821; but it was not till after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom from Spanish rule. The Republic is politically divided into departments, and the departments into provinces. The present Constitution, proclaimed October 16, 1856, was revised November 25, 1860. It is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former composed of deputies of the provinces, in the proportion of one for every 30,000 inhabitants or fraction exceeding 15,000, and the latter of representatives nominated by the electoral colleges of the provinces of each department, at the rate of two when the department has two provinces, and one more for every other two provinces. The parochial electoral colleges choose deputies to the provincial colleges, who in turn send representatives to Congress, and elect the municipal councils as well.

The executive power is entrusted to a President. There are two Vice-Presidents, who take the place of the President only in case of his death or incapacity, and they are elected for four years.

President of the Republic.—Colonel Remigio Morales Bermudez, appointed August 10, 1890.

Vice-Presidents.—Señor Pedro Solar and Colonel Bergoño.

The President has to exercise his executive functions through a Cabinet of five ministers, holding office at his pleasure. None of the President's acts have any value without the signature of a minister.

Area and Population.

It is estimated that 57 per cent. of the population of Peru are aborigines or 'Indians,' and that 23 per cent. belong to mixed races, 'Cholos' and 'Zambos.' The remaining 20 per cent. are chiefly descendants of Spaniards, the rest including, besides 18,000 Europeans, 50,000 Asiatics, chiefly Chinese. At the enumeration of 1876 the population of the capital, Lima, was returned at 101,488, Callao 33,502, Arequipa 29,237, Cuzco 18,370.

The Republic is divided into nineteen departments, the area and population of which were reported as follows at the last census taken (in 1876) :—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population	Departments	Area : English square miles	Population
Piura . . .	13,931	135,502	Ica . . .	6,295	60,111
Cajamarca . .	14,188	213,391	Ayacucho . .	24,213	142,205
Amazonas . .	14,129	34,245	Cuzco . . .	95,547	238,445
Loreto . . .	32,727	61,125	Puno . . .	39,743	256,594
Libertad . . .	15,649	147,541	Arequipa . .	27,744	160,282
Ancachs . . .	17,405	284,091	Moquegua . .	22,516	28,786
Lima . . .	14,760	{ 226,922	Apurimac . .	62,325	119,246
Callao . . .			Lambayeque . .	17,939	85,984
Huancavelica .	10,814	104,155			
Huanuco . . .	33,822	{ 78,856			
Junin . . .			Total . . .	463,747	2,621,844
		{ 209,871			

There are besides about 350,000 uncivilised Indians.

No recent census has been effected, but it is believed that the population is nearly stationary owing to the great infant mortality in the lower classes, as well as to small-pox and alcoholism among the Indians.

As a result of the war with Chile, the latter country has annexed the province of Tarapaca. The Chilians also occupy the department of Tacna for ten years, after which a popular vote is to decide to which country it is to belong.

Religion.

By the terms of the Constitution there exists absolute political, but not religious freedom, the charter prohibiting the public exercise of any other religion than the Roman Catholic, which is declared the religion of the State. But practically there is a certain amount of tolerance, there being in Callao and Lima Anglican churches as well as Jewish synagogues. At the census of 1876 there were 5,087 Protestants, 498 Jews ; other religions, 27,073.

Instruction.

Elementary education is compulsory for both sexes, and is free in the public schools that are maintained by the municipalities. High schools are maintained by the Government in the capitals of the departments, and in some provinces pupils pay a moderate fee. There is in Lima a central university, called 'Universidad de San Marcos,' the most ancient in America ; its charter was granted by the Emperor Carlos V. ; it has faculties of jurisprudence, medicine, political science, theology, and applied science. Lima possesses a school of mines and civil engineering, created in 1874, with good collections and laboratories. There are in the capital and in some of the principal towns private high schools under the direction of English, German, and Italian staffs. Lima has also a public library, with a rich collection, besides the one of the university and school of mines. There are two minor universities at Cuzco and Arequipa.

Finance.

The public revenue was until recently mainly derived from the sale of guano, and from customs. Direct taxation exists in two forms, there being a poll-tax, at the rate of 4 soles on the coast and 2 in the inland departments per annum, for every man between 21 and 60 years; a tax is levied too, at the rate of 3 per cent., on the rent derived from real property. Of the actual revenue and expenditure of the Government there were until recently no official returns, but it is known that there were large annual deficits, the profits from the sale of guano not proving sufficiently large to cover the cost of immense public works, including a railway to the summit of the Andes, besides the payment of interest of a large debt.

The following is an official statement of the actual revenue and expenditure for the year ending May 31, 1890 :—

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Soles		Soles
Customs	4,995,945	Congress	253,459
Direct taxes	914,150	Government	759,533
Railways	36,307	Ministry Foreign Affairs .	220,807
Post Office	156,352	„ Justice	412,580
Telegraphs	30,652	„ Hacienda	1,076,632
Other receipts	310,023	„ Army and Navy .	2,257,977
Balance from previous year	513,921	To cover suppl. credit of previous year	753,916
		Various	339,062
Total	6,957,350	Total	6,073,966
		Surplus	883,384

The revenue for 1891 is stated at 8,232,294 soles, and expenditure at 7,628,895 soles, leaving after all existing obligations are satisfied a balance of 4,987 soles. The revenue from customs was 5,367,069 soles.

Peru has a considerable public debt, divided into internal and external. The internal liabilities (1888) were estimated officially at over 109,287,000 soles, excluding 83,747,000 soles paper money, the paper sole being equivalent to only $2\frac{1}{2}d$. The outstanding foreign debt is made up of two loans, contracted in England in 1870 and 1872 :—

Foreign Loan	Outstanding Principal
Railway 6 per cent. loan of 1870	£ 11,141,580
„ 5 per cent. loan of 1872	20,437,500
Total	31,579,080

The two loans of 1870 and 1872 were secured on the guano deposits (now in possession of Chile) and the general resources of Peru. No interest has been paid on the foreign debt of Peru since 1876; an arrangement was made in 1882 with Chile by which a percentage of the guano deposits should be paid as interest to the bondholders; and a small amount was transmitted to England in 1883, but it was not till January 1890 that the bondholders' claims were settled by an arrangement with the Chilean Government securing certain guano deposits, the estimated value of which is 2,250,000*l*. This settlement, however, has not yet (January 1892) been fulfilled. The interest arrears of Peru amount (1889) to 22,998,651*l*. In January 1890 what is known as the Grace-Donoughmore contract was finally ratified. By this the English Council of Foreign Bondholders releases Peru of all responsibility for the 1870 and 1872 debts, on condition that the bondholders have ceded to them all the railways, guano deposits, mines, and lands of the State for 66 years. The bondholders undertake to complete and extend the existing railways.

Defence.

The army of the Republic is composed of six battalions of infantry, numbering 2,400 men; of two regiments of cavalry, numbering 600 men; of two brigades of artillery, numbering 500 men; and of a gendarmerie of 2,400 men, forming a total of 5,900 men.

The Peruvian navy now consists of one cruiser of 1,700 tons displacement, one steamer, and one training frigate.

Industry.

The staple productions of Peru are cotton, coffee, cocoa, rice, sugar, tobacco, wines and spirits, maize; these products might be increased considerably with a good system of irrigation on the coast. Besides the above articles there are in the country india-rubber, cinchona, dyes, medicinal plants and balms, and the highly appreciated wool of the alpaca and vicuña. The guano deposits are to a great extent exhausted, and the nitre province of Tarapaca now belongs to Chile.

The total number of mines held in Peru in 1886 was 1,456; in 1889, 2,599; in 1890, 2,911; in 1891, 4,187. Of the mines claimed in 1891, 427 were gold mines or washings, 46 gold and silver, 2,641 silver, 18 silver and copper, 25 silver and lead, zinc, or quicksilver, 28 copper, 20 quicksilver, 613 petroleum, 278 coal, 60 salt, 14 sulphur, 17 various. Gold is found in 16 of the 19 departments of Peru, but mining operations are now, in general, attended with little success. Many gold fields have been abandoned or are worked only by natives. In the department of Junin the mines of Cerro de Pasco, a ridge of gravelly sand, yield 31 to 52 *grm.* to the metric ton. The Montes Claros mines in Arequipa are worked by a company mostly with English capital, and good results are expected. The most important silver mines in active working are those at Cerro de Pasco, Castrovireina, and Recnay. Peru produced in 1887, 110,000 kilogrammes, and in 1888, 120,000

kilogrammes of fine silver, including that contained in the silver ore exported in those years (10,705 tons and 12,500 tons respectively). In 1889, 86,019 kilogrammes of silver were coined, value 2,842,530 soles.

Commerce.

The foreign commerce of Peru is chiefly with Great Britain, and with Germany during recent years; it is carried on from several ports, of which the principal are Callao, Païta, Eten, Salaverry, Chimbote, Pisco, Mollendo, and Arica.

The exports to Great Britain in 1890 were valued at about 5,486,500 soles, the articles being chiefly sugar, cotton, and wool. During the last quarter of 1890, the total export of sugar was valued at 1,152,054 soles; cotton, 453,327 soles; sheep's and other wool, 106,123 soles; hides, 93,451 soles; silver and lead ores, 428,812 soles; bar-gold, 4,353 soles; silver in various forms, 1,788,377 soles; medicinal products, 11,614 soles; wines and spirits, 119,160 soles; straw hats and other manufactured articles, 227,886 soles—total for the three months, 2,950,785 soles. The imports for the same period amounted to 3,025,030 soles, one-third being from Great Britain.

The receipts at the Callao custom-house amounted, in 1890, to 4,267,376 soles, whilst the corresponding receipts in 1889 amounted to 3,283,569 soles.

At the port of Païta in 1890 the imports amounted to 989,826 soles (cotton goods, 335,361 soles), and the exports to 1,540,373 soles (cotton, 667,267 soles).

The commercial intercourse between Peru and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, for each of the years from 1886 to 1890 :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Peru .	1,665,121	1,640,176	1,900,563	1,293,777	1,053,604
Imports of British produce . . .	864,067	717,121	1,148,611	958,299	1,123,395

The value of exports previous to 1889 are probably too large, owing to the cubic nitre from the province of Tarapaca, now belonging to Chile, being included. It is doubtful if any nitre is now exported from Peru. A similar mistake has probably been made with other exports, if not also with imports.

During the year 1876 and from 1886 to 1890 the quantities and value of the exports of guano from Peru to Great Britain were as follows :—

—	1876	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Quantities, tons	156,864	27,863	5,784	14,081	6,064	nil
Value . . . £	1,966,068	206,974	46,648	122,324	34,308	nil

The exports of nitre were, according to the Board of Trade returns (which are certainly incorrect, at least previous to 1889), as follows in each of the years from 1886 to 1890 :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Quantities, cwts. .	1,112,819	1,355,581	1,773,135	74,569	nil
Value . . . £	552,950	642,348	848,180	36,148	nil

The value of the exports of sugar was 512,112*l.* in 1874 ; 1,380,622*l.* in 1879 ; 279,088*l.* in 1887 ; 369,369*l.* in 1888 ; 560,599*l.* in 1889 ; 412,246*l.* in 1890. The export to Great Britain of sheep and alpaca wool was of the value of 236,358*l.* in 1886 ; 276,613*l.* in 1887 ; 222,182*l.* in 1888 ; 325,205*l.* in 1889 ; 272,233*l.* in 1890. Raw cotton was exported to the value of 191,244*l.* in 1886 ; 131,345*l.* in 1887 ; 204,632*l.* in 1888 ; 192,537*l.* in 1889 ; 233,898*l.* in 1890 ; and copper unwrought or part wrought, of the value of 356,896*l.* in 1878 ; 17,131*l.* in 1886 ; 7,186*l.* in 1887 ; 30,660*l.* in 1888 ; 18,883*l.* in 1889 ; 32,602*l.* in 1890. Silver ore, 82,120*l.* in 1887 ; 45,229*l.* in 1888 ; 48,820*l.* in 1889 ; 28,678*l.* in 1890.

The imports from Great Britain to Peru of cotton goods amounted to 395,547*l.* in 1886 ; 291,955*l.* in 1887 ; 491,876*l.* in 1888 ; 376,398*l.* in 1889 ; 429,281*l.* in 1890. Of woollens the imports were of the value of 157,258*l.* in 1886 ; 113,133*l.* in 1887 ; 152,812*l.* in 1888 ; 124,195*l.* in 1889 ; 129,373*l.* in 1890. Iron, wrought and unwrought, 99,715*l.* in 1890 ; machinery, 52,336*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1890 556 vessels of 533,467 tons (231 of 261,608 tons British) entered the port of Callao, besides 724 coasting vessels of 8,196 tons. The port of Mollendo was visited in 1890 by 303 vessels of 402,378 tons (121 British of 159,694 tons).

The merchant navy of Peru now (1891) consists of 1 steamer of 2,048 gross tonnage and 35 sailing vessels of 8,957 tons ; and it is expected that the increase will be progressive, as, according to a concession contained in the law of November 9, 1888, foreigners are allowed to own vessels carrying the Peruvian flag.

Internal Communications.

In 1889 the total working length of the Peruvian railways was reported as 1,625 miles. The Peruvian railways, including those ceded to Chile, cost about 36 million sterling.

The length of State telegraph lines in 1889 was 1,564 miles. The telegraph cable laid on the west coast of America has stations at Paita, Callao, Lima, and Mollendo, and thus Peru is placed in direct communication with the telegraphic system of the world. A telephone system is in operation between Callao and Lima.

In 1887, 1,833,689 letters, post-cards, journals, &c., passed through the Post Office ; there are 230 offices.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Peru, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY (SILVER COINS).

The <i>Sole</i> . . .	=	100 <i>centesimos</i> ; nominal value, 4 <i>s.</i> ; real value, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
„ <i>Medio Sole</i> . . .	=	50 „
„ <i>Peseta</i> . . .	=	20 „
„ <i>Real</i> . . .	=	10 „
„ <i>Medio Real</i> . . .	=	5 „

The paper sole was (1890) worth about 2½*d.* In the beginning of 1888 the paper money was withdrawn from circulation, except as payment of 5 per cent. of customs duties, at the rate of 35 paper soles for one of silver.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Ounce</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1·014 lb „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	=	101·44 lbs. „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	{	of 25 pounds	.	.	=	25·36 „ „
„ <i>Gallon</i>	.	.	.	.	=	6·70 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·74 „ „ gallon.
„ <i>Vara</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·927 yard.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·859 square yard.

The French metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1860, but has not yet come into general use, except for the customs tariff.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERU IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—General Andrés Avelino Cáceres.

Secretary.—Wenceslao Melendez.

Attaché.—Edward Ford North.

Consul-General in London.—F. A. Pezet.

Consul.—A. R. Robertson.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Melbourne, Montreal, Port Elizabeth, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERU.

Minister and Consul-General.—Sir Charles Edward Mansfield, K.C.M.G. Appointed December 24, 1884.

There are Consular representatives at Callao, Paita, Arequipa, Mollendo, Pisco.

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PORTUGAL.

(REINO DE PORTUGAL E ALGARVES.)

Reigning King.

Carlos I., born September 28, 1863, son of King Luis I. and his Queen Pia, daughter of the late King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy, who still survives ; married, May 22, 1886, Marie Amalie, daughter of Philippe Duc d'Orléans, Comte de Paris ; succeeded to the throne October 19, 1889.

Children of the King.

- I. *Luis Felipe*, Duke of Braganza, born March 21, 1887.
- II. *Manuel*, born November 15, 1889.

Brother of the King.

Prince *Affonso*, Duke of Oporto, born July 31, 1865.

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Antonia*, born February 17, 1845 ; married, September 12, 1861, to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born September 22, 1835. Offspring of the union are three sons :—
1. Prince Wilhelm, born March 7, 1864. 2. Prince Ferdinand, born August 24, 1865. 3. Prince Karl, born September 1, 1868.

The reigning dynasty of Portugal belongs to the House of Braganza, which dates from the commencement of the fifteenth century, at which period Affonso, an illegitimate son of King João, or John I., was created by his father Duke of Braganza and Lord of Guimaraens. When the old line of Portuguese kings, of the House of Avis, became extinct by the death of King Sebastian, and of his nominal successor, Enrique 'the Cardinal,' Philip II. of Spain took possession of the country, claiming it in virtue of his descent from a Portuguese princess ; but in disregard of the fundamental law of the Kingdom, passed by the Cortes of Lamego in 1139, which excluded all foreign princes from the succession. After bearing the Spanish rule for more than half a century, the people of Portugal revolted, and proclaimed Dom João, the then Duke of Braganza, as their king, he being the nearest heir to the throne, though of an illegitimate issue. The Duke thereupon assumed the name of João IV., to which Portuguese historians appended the title of 'the Fortunate.' From this João, through many vicissitudes of family, the present rulers of Portugal are descended. For two centuries the members of

the line of Braganza kept up the ancient blood alliances with the reigning house of Spain; but the custom was broken through by the late Queen Maria II., who, by a union with a Prince of Coburg, entered the great family of Teutonic Sovereigns. Carlos I. is the third Sovereign of Portugal of the line of Braganza-Coburg.

Carlos I. has a civil list of 365,000 milreis; while his consort has a grant of 60,000 milreis. The whole grants to the royal family amount to 571,000 milreis.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Portugal since its conquest from the Moors:—

I. <i>House of Burgundy.</i>		A. D.			A. D.
Henri of Burgundy		1095	Philip III.		1590
Affonso I., 'the Conqueror'		1112	Philip IV.		1623
Sancho I., 'the Dexterous'		1185	IV. <i>House of Braganza.</i>		
Affonso II., 'the Fat'		1211	Joan IV., 'the Fortunate'		1640
Sancho II., 'Capel'		1223	Affonso VI.		1656
Affonso III.		1248	Pedro II.		1683
Diniz, 'the Farmer'		1279	Joan V.		1706
Affonso IV., 'the Brave'		1325	José		1750
Pedro, 'the Severe'		1357	Maria I. and Pedro III.		1777
Ferdinando I., 'the Hand- some'		1367	Maria I.		1786
II. <i>House of Avis.</i>			Joan José, Regent		1796
Joan I., 'the Great'		1385	Joan VI.		1816
Eduardo		1433	Pedro IV.		1826
Affonso V., 'the African'		1438	Maria II.		1826
Joan II., 'the Perfect'		1481	Miguel I.		1828
Manoel		1495	Maria II., restored		1834
Joan III.		1521	V. <i>House of Braganza-Coburg.</i>		
Sebastian, 'the Desired'		1557	Pedro V.		1853
Enrique, 'the Cardinal'		1578	Luis I.		1861
III. <i>Interval of Submission to Spain.</i>			Carlos I.		1889
Philip II.		1580			

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental law of the Kingdom is the 'Constitutional Charter' granted by King Pedro IV., April 29, 1826, and altered by an additional Act, dated July 5, 1852. The crown is hereditary in the female as well as male line; but with preference of the male in case of equal birthright. The Constitution recognises four powers in the State, the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the 'moderating' authority, the last of which is vested in the Sovereign. There are two legislative Chambers, the 'Camara dos Pares,' or House of Peers, and the 'Camara dos Deputados,' or House of Commons, which are conjunctively called the Cortes Geraes. The law of July 24, 1885, abolishes hereditary peerages, though only by a very gradual process. The number of life peers appointed by the King will be 100, not including princes of the

royal blood and the 12 bishops of the Continental dioceses. Until such time as the life peers are reduced to 100 in number, the King can only appoint 1 peer for every 3 vacancies that take place. Peers living at the time when the law was passed, and their immediate successors, will continue to enjoy the right of sitting in the Chamber of Peers. There will be 50 elective peers, who must be chosen from one of the classes from which the King, under the law of May 3, 1878, may select life peers. They must possess certain property qualifications, and be over 35 years of age. Five of these peers mentioned above are to be chosen indirectly by the University of Coimbra and certain other Portuguese scientific bodies. The delegates to meet at Lisbon. The remaining 45 peers will likewise be chosen indirectly by the different administrative districts. The delegates for Lisbon will return 4 peers; those for Oporto, 3; those for the other districts, 2 each. The members of the second Chamber are chosen in direct election, by all citizens twenty-one years of age who can read or write, possessing a clear annual income of 100 milreis, and by heads of families; electors must register themselves. The deputies must have an income of at least 390 milreis per annum; but lawyers, professors, physicians, or the graduates of any of the learned professions, need no property qualification. Continental Portugal is divided into ninety-four electoral districts, which, with Madeira and the Azores, return 149 deputies, or 1 deputy to 30,540 people. Each deputy has a remuneration of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ milreis a day during the session. The annual session lasts three months, and fresh elections must take place at the end of every four years. In case of dissolution a new Parliament must be called together immediately. The General Cortes meet and separate at specified periods, without the intervention of the Sovereign, and the latter has no veto on a law passed twice by both Houses.

The executive authority rests, under the Sovereign, in a responsible Cabinet, divided into seven departments, in charge of the following ministries, appointed January 1892:—

1. *Premier and Minister of the Interior and Public Instruction.*—*Senhor Jose Dias Ferreira.*
2. *Finance.*—*Senhor Oliveira Martins.*
3. *Foreign Affairs.*—*Senhor Costa Lobo.*
4. *Public Works.*—*Viscount Chancelleros.*
5. *Justice.*—*Mgr. Antonio Ayres de Gouveia.*
6. *War.*—*General Pinheiro Furtado Coelho.*
7. *Marine.*—*Captain Ferreira do Amaral.*

The Sovereign is permitted, in important cases, to take the advice of a Council of State, or Privy Council, consisting, when full, of thirteen ordinary and three extraordinary members, nominated for life. The leading ministers, past and present, generally form part of the Privy Council.

Area and Population.

Continental Portugal is divided into six provinces and seventeen districts; in addition there are the Azores and Madeira, which are regarded as an integral part of the Kingdom. The area, according to the latest official geodetic data, and population, according to the census of January 1, 1878, and an official estimate for 1881, are given in the following table. The results of the census of November 30, 1890, are not yet available.

Provinces and Districts	Area in sq. miles	Population	
		1878	1881
Entre Minho-e-Douro :—			
Vianna do Castello	867	201,390	211,539
Braga	1,058	319,464	336,248
Porto	882	461,881	466,981
	2,807	982,735	1,014,768
Tras-os-Montes :—			
Villa Real	1,718	224,628	225,090
Braganza	575	168,651	171,586
	2,293	393,279	396,676
Beira :—			
Aveiro	1,124	257,049	270,266
Vizeu	1,920	371,571	872,208
Coimbra	1,500	292,037	307,426
Guarda	2,146	228,494	334,368
Castello Branco	2,558	173,983	178,164
	9,248	1,323,134	1,377,432
Estremadura :—			
Leiria	1,343	192,982	199,645
Santarem	2,651	220,881	227,943
Lisbon	2,882	498,059	518,884
	6,876	911,922	946,472
Alemtejo :—			
Portalegre	2,484	101,126	105,247
Evora	2,738	106,858	112,735
Beja	4,209	142,119	149,187
	9,431	350,103	367,169
Carried forward	30,655	3,961,173	4,102,517

Provinces and Districts	Area in sq. miles	Population	
		1878	1881
Brought forward	30,655	3,961,173	4,102,517
Algarve (Faro)	1,873	199,142	204,037
Total Continent.	32,528	4,160,315	4,306,554
Islands :—			
Azores	1,005	259,800	269,401
Madeira (Funchal)	505	130,584	132,223
Total Islands	1,510	390,384	401,624
Grand total	34,038	4,550,699	4,708,178

The population increased only 4·1 per cent. in the nine years from 1869 to 1878, or at the average rate of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The increase between 1878 and 1881 was 3·40 per cent., or at the rate of 1·15 per cent. per annum. Of the total population, mainland and islands, in 1878, 2,175,829 were males, and 2,374,870 females. The average density in the mainland (1881) is 124 per square mile; it is greatest in province Minho, 358 per square mile; and least in Alemtejo, where it is only 39 per square mile. The only non-Portuguese element in the population of any consequence is the gipsies; there are about 3,000 negroes in the coast towns. The population in the north is mainly Galician; further south there has been considerable intermixture with Arabs, Jews, as also with French, English, Dutch, and Frisians.

Portugal had in 1878 two towns with a population of above 20,000—Lisbon, with 246,343; and Oporto, with 105,838 inhabitants; the population of Braga was 19,755; Loule, 14,448; Coimbra, 13,369; Evora, 13,046; Funchal (Madeira), 19,752; Ponta Delgada (Azores), 17,635. The total urban population on the mainland in 1878 was 490,386, and rural 3,669,929.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

In 1888 there were 34,097 marriages (31,276 in Continental Portugal, and 2,821 in the Azores and Madeira); the total in 1817 was 34,323. The average for 1888 was 7·24 marriages per 1,000 of population; that for 1887 was 7·66 per 1,000.

The following table derived from official statistics shows the numbers of births and deaths in Continental Portugal and the Azores and Madeira in the year 1888, as compared with the year 1887 :—

	Births				Deaths	
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total 1888	Total 1887	1888	1887
Continent	131,616	19,358	150,974	152,914	98,369	100,330
Islands	12,215	774	12,989	13,000	9,066	8,222
Totals	143,831	20,132	163,963	165,914	107,435	108,552

The average number of births in 1888 was 36·03 per 1,000 ; in 1887 it was 35·02. The average number of deaths in 1888 was 23·61 per 1,000 ; in 1887 it was 23·98. The natural increase of population was thus 56,528, or 12 per 1,000.

The number of emigrants from Portugal during the period 1866-81 was 184,520. The following are the statistics for 1882-88, showing destination of emigrants :—

Years	Europe	Asia	Africa	America	Oceania	Total
1882	—	71	479	17,732	—	18,272
1883	—	7	438	17,850	956	19,256
1884	—	7	587	15,343	1,581	17,518
1885	1,851	18	858	11,853	424	15,004
1886	260	3	270	13,039	426	13,998
1887	411	4	422	15,803	292	16,923
1888	349	19	656	22,952	5	23,981

Of the total number of emigrants in 1888, 7,393 were from the Azores and Madeira ; of the total, 5,567 were females ; and 11,885, or 49·56 per 100, were 'illiterate.'

Religion.

The Roman Catholic faith is the State religion ; but all other forms of worship are tolerated. The Portuguese Church is under the special jurisdiction of a 'Patriarch' (of Lisbon), with extensive powers, two archbishops (Braga and Evora), and fourteen bishops (including the islands). The Patriarch of Lisbon is always a cardinal, and, to some extent, independent of the Holy See of Rome. Under the Patriarch are five home and five colonial bishops ; under the Archbishop of Braga, who has the title of Primate, are six ; and under the Archbishop of Evora three bishops. The total income of the upper hierarchy of the Church is calculated to amount to 300,000 milreis. There are 93,979 parishes, each under the charge of a presbitero, or incumbent. All the conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28, 1834, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State. At that period there existed in the country 632 monasteries and 118 nunneries, with above 18,000 monks and nuns, and an annual income of nearly a million sterling. This revenue was applied to the redemption of the national debt ; while a library of 30,000 volumes was set up at the former convent of San Francisco, at Lisbon, from the collections of books and manuscripts at the various monasteries. A few religious establishments are still permitted to exist ; but their inmates are in a state of great poverty, and the buildings are gradually

falling to ruin. The lower ranks of the priesthood are poorly educated, and their income scarcely removes them from the social sphere of the peasants and labouring classes. The number of Protestants in Portugal, mostly foreigners, does not exceed 500. They have chapels at Lisbon and Oporto.

Instruction.

The superintendence of public instruction is under the management of a superior council of education, at the head of which is the Minister of the Interior. Public education is entirely free from the supervision and control of the Church. By a law enacted in 1844, it is compulsory on parents to send their children to a place of public instruction; but this prescription is far from being enforced, and only a very small fraction of the children of the middle and lower classes really attend school. According to official returns of the total population, at the close of 1878 the number of illiterate inhabitants in Portugal and its islands is stated to be 3,751,774, or 82 per cent. of the total population, including, however, young children. The total school population in 1885 was 332,281. In the year 1887 there were 3,739 public primary schools with 179,989 pupils, and 1,608 private primary schools with 60,725 pupils. The total day-school attendance of 239,800 gave an average of 59.9 per 1,000 inhabitants. For secondary instruction there were 22 lycæums with 215 teachers; 74 private schools; and a royal military college with 272 students. For higher instruction there are (1887) the following schools and colleges:—The University of Coimbra (founded in 1290), with faculties of law, medicine, mathematics, and philosophy (774 students); the polytechnic schools of Lisbon and Oporto (354 students); the medical schools at Lisbon, Oporto, and Funchal (286 students); a military and a naval school at Lisbon; an agricultural and veterinary institute at Lisbon; and a higher school of literature. For special instruction there are:—The industrial and commercial institutes of Lisbon and Oporto with (1887) 1,222 pupils; 14 other industrial schools with 1,078 pupils, 4 artillery and 2 naval schools (corvettes), with together 314 pupils; and 15 seminaries with 3,838 pupils. The clergy are educated in 22 establishments, where most of them receive gratuitous instruction. Schools of agriculture are being established in various parts of the country.

The expenditure of the Ministry of Public Instruction, according to the budget of 1890-91, is 1,102,283 milreis, exclusive of 643,223 milreis to be expended through other ministries.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by means of a supreme tribunal, which sits in Lisbon and decides cases for the whole Portuguese dominions; Courts of 'Relação,' three in number (similar to the French 'Cour de Cassation'), at Lisbon, Oporto, and in the Azores; and courts of first instance in all district towns.

In 1886 there were 11,385 convictions. The commonest offences were:—Wounding, 2,497; offences against the person, 1,723; theft, 1,405; defamation, 1,021.

Finance.

The following tables show the receipts from various sources and the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure of Portugal for the years 1877-78 and 1884-85 to 1888-89:—

Years	Ordinary Receipts	Extraordinary Receipts, exclusive of Loans	Sums raised by Credit	Total
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
1887-78	25,528,536	—	8,804,457	34,332,993
1884-85	31,113,990	172,107	8,237,959	39,554,531
1885-86	31,867,830	50,256	9,736,890	41,758,616
1886-87	34,735,860	226,462	7,853,638	44,360,048
1887-88	38,105,082	12,051	4,203,792	43,430,882
1888-89	37,812,343	79,492	—	37,891,835

Years	Ordinary Expenditure	Extraordinary Expenditure	Total
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
1877-78	27,367,034	6,965,959	34,332,993
1884-85	33,284,495	6,270,037	39,554,532
1885-86	34,571,948	7,168,669	41,740,617
1886-87	35,786,817	6,298,236	42,760,053
1887-88	38,790,984	6,212,660	45,003,644
1888-89	39,165,358	11,526,273	50,681,631

The budget estimates for 1890-91 were—ordinary revenue, 40,962,694 milreis ; ordinary expenditure, 42,861,117 milreis.

The following are the budget estimates for 1891-92 :—

Revenue	Milreis	Expenditure	Milreis
Direct taxes :		Civil list	526,000
Property tax	3,267,000	Cortes	160,832
Industrial tax	1,140,500	Int. chargeable on Treasury	3,251,742
Income and interest taxes	879,500	Consolidated debt	14,074,210
Other taxes	1,870,400	Amortisable „	4,435,832
Registration	2,174,000	Annuities, &c.	1,396,732
Stamps	1,783,000	Ministry of Finance	3,897,470
Indirect taxes :		„ „ Interior	1,285,240
Import duties	18,075,000	„ „ Justice	1,007,564
Lisbon octroi	2,222,000	„ „ War	5,294,046
Export duties and tonnage	491,000	„ „ Marine and Colonies	2,537,442
Other duties	2,717,800	„ „ Foreign Affairs	485,240
Additional taxes	2,155,500	„ „ Public Works	4,711,234
National property :		„ „ Instruction	1,417,721
Forests, establishments)	713,305	Savings Bank	62,465
Sales, tolls		National defence fund	313,250
Railways	1,718,000		
Posts and telegraphs	1,128,000		
Various	512,707		
Repayments	2,069,756		
Total	42,917,468	Total	44,857,020

In 1891 the finances of Portugal had become completely disorganized. Measures were initiated for the purpose of re-organizing them, including proposals to reduce the interest of the debt to one-half. The above budget does not represent the real condition of the finances, as the deficit was expected to be 10 million milreis.

On the budget for 1890-91 the debt of Portugal stood as follows:—261,989,866 milreis 3 per cent. external bonds; 218,057,466 milreis 3 per cent. internal bonds; 53,269,280 milreis 5 per cent. bonds; a total of 533,316,612 milreis. The funded debt of Portugal per head of population is nearly as large as that of the United Kingdom, the quota of debt for each inhabitant amounting to 24*l.*, and the annual share of interest to 14*s.* Besides the funded debt there is a floating debt of 23,000,000 milreis; besides an extraordinary debt *i.e.* the sum raised by the Treasury in four years, 1886-90 of 45,915,000 milreis. In 1890 a loan for 9,300,000 milreis was brought out in Paris, and Treasury bills issued to the amount of 16,500,000 milreis.

Defence.

The fortified places of Portugal are Elvas, Jerumenha, Campo Mayor, Marvao, Peniche, Monsanto, Almeida, and the forts of Lisbon: there are several naval harbours.

The army of the Kingdom is formed partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. Its organisation is based on the law of June 23, 1864, modified by subsequent laws in 1868, 1869, 1875, 1877, 1884, and 1885. All young men of 21 years of age, with certain exceptions, are obliged to serve. The effective is fixed annually by the Cortes. By the law of 1884 the army consists of 24 regiments of infantry, 12 regiments of chasseurs, 10 regiments of cavalry, 3 regiments of mounted artillery, 1 brigade of mountain artillery, 1 regiment and 4 batteries of garrison artillery, and 1 regiment of engineers. The duration of service is 12 years, 3 with the active army, 5 in the first, and 4 in the second reserve. The strength of the army, including the Municipal Guards and the Fiscal Guard, was in 1890 37,273 officers and men of all ranks. There were 4,034 horses and mules. The war effective is about 150,000 men, 12,690 horses and mules, and 264 guns. There are maintained in the colonies 8,880 officers and men, besides native troops.

The navy of Portugal was composed as follows in 1890. The steamers comprised:—

1 ironclad, with a total of	7	guns, and of	3,200	horse-power.
6 corvettes,	42	“	6,020	“
14 first-class gunboats	52	“	8,450	“
3 transports,	6	“	2,200	“
5 torpedo-boats,	—	“	2,700	“
Total 29 steamers, with	107	“	22,570	“

There were, besides, 4 small screw steamers, 3 training ships, and 4 coast-guard ships.

The largest war-ship of the Portuguese navy is the ironclad corvette *Vasco de Gama*, built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, and launched in December 1875. The *Vasco de Gama* has an unusually sharp prow for 'ramming.' The ship is plated with armour 8 and 9 inches thick, and carries 2 21½-ton guns, 1 4-ton, and 2 40-pounder guns. Her displacement is 2,420 tons, and speed about 13 knots. One gunboat, the *Diu*, is being built at Lisbon, and two, not yet named, at Poplar.

The navy was (1891) officered by 2 vice-admirals, 11 rear-admirals, 61 captains; 42 lieutenant-captains; 142 lieutenants, besides surgeons, engineers, &c.; and had 4,360 sailors, exclusive of 400 men in the colonies.

Production and Industry.

Of the whole area of Portugal 2·2 per cent. is under vineyards; 7·2 per cent. under fruit trees; 12·5 per cent. under cereals; 2·7 per cent. under pulse and other crops; 26·7 per cent. pasture and fallow; and 2·9 per cent. under forest; 45·8 per cent. waste. In Alemtejo and Estremadura and the mountainous districts of other provinces are wide tracts of common and waste lands, and it is asserted that from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 hectares, now uncultivated, are susceptible of cultivation.

There are four modes of land tenure commonly in use:—Peasant proprietorship, tenant farming, métayage, and emphyteusis. In the northern half of Portugal, peasant proprietorship and emphyteusis prevail, where land is much subdivided and the 'petite culture' practised. In the south large properties and tenant farming are common. In the peculiar system called *aforamento* or emphyteusis the contract arises whenever the owner of any real property transfers the *dominium utile* to another person who binds himself to pay to the owner a certain fixed rent called *aforo* or *canon*. The landlord, retaining only the *dominium directum* of the land, parts with all his rights in the holding except that of receiving quit-rent, the right to distrain if the quit-rent be withheld, and the right of eviction if the holding be seriously deteriorated by the tenant. Subject to these rights of the landlord, the tenant is master of the holding, which he can cultivate, improve, exchange, or sell; but in case of sale the landlord has a right of pre-emption, compensated by a corresponding right in the tenant should the quit-rent be offered for sale. This system is very old—modifications having been introduced by the civil code in 1868.

The chief cereal and animal produce of the country are:—In the north, maize and oxen; in the mountainous region, rye and sheep and goats; in the central region, wheat and maize; and in the south, wheat and swine, which fatten in the vast acorn woods. Throughout Portugal wine is produced in large and increasing quantities. In 1888 there were exported of common wines 1,438,702 hectolitres; of the finer wines of Oporto 268,029 hectolitres, and from Madeira 24,139 hectolitres, the whole value amounting to 2,878,384*l*. After wine, cork is perhaps the most important product, the value exported in 1888 amounting to 148,000*l*. Olive oil, figs, tomatoes are largely produced, as are oranges, onions, and potatoes.

Portugal possesses considerable mineral wealth, but coal is scarce, and, for want of fuel and cheap transport, valuable mines remain unworked. The quantity of iron ore exported in 1887 was only 22 tons, but in 1888 there were exported 7,920 tons, valued at 9,332*l*. Lead, copper, manganese, antimony, and other minerals are produced. Common salt (of which

172,599,000 kilos were exported in 1888), gypsum, lime, and marble are largely exported. The number of concessions of mines existing in 1885 was 432; and the area conceded extended over 49,446 hectares. The quantity of ore produced in that year was 104,595 metric tons, of the value of 1,007,398 milreis; of which 88,576 metric tons were exported and the remainder kept for home use. The number of persons employed in mining work was 5,450, of whom 4,859 were males (483 under 15), and 591 females (113 under 15). The machinery employed in mining consisted of 22 hydraulic machines and 71 steam engines of (in all) 2,732 horse-power.

There are no manufactures of importance. The population engaged in industries of various kinds, exclusive of agriculture, in 1881 was 90,998. In 1886 there were granted 126 patents for inventions, and 219 trade marks were registered.

Portugal has about 4,000 vessels engaged in fishing, and the exports of sardines and herrings are considerable.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the general imports and exports for the five years 1884-88:

Years	Imports	Exports
	Milreis	Milreis
1884	39,380,356	28,376,116
1885	37,175,297	27,079,376
1886	42,832,128	31,629,181
1887	44,394,871	28,216,513
1888	47,981,438	32,955,776

The special imports in 1889 were valued at 4,184,557 milreis, and exports 23,443,510.

The following table shows for 1888 the imports for consumption from and exports to the leading countries:—

Countries	Imports	Exports
	Milreis	Milreis
Great Britain	12,688,618	7,827,923
France	4,980,526	5,207,395
United States	4,483,784	553,606
Germany	4,712,159	1,902,589
Spain	2,550,674	939,236
Brazil	2,148,470	4,194,622
Belgium	1,444,882	376,039

The following table shows the declared values of the leading special imports and exports (merchandise) in 1890:—

Imports		Exports	
	Milreis		Milreis
Cotton & cotton goods	5,404,000	Wine	10,898,000
Grain	3,991,000	Cork	3,114,000
Woollen & woollen goods	3,521,000	Fish	1,230,000
Machinery	3,443,000	Copper	1,016,000
Iron	2,512,000	Animals	683,000
Coal	2,096,000	Figs	382,000
Railway material	1,784,000	Onions	243,000
Fish	1,747,000		
Chemicals	1,453,000		
Animals	1,421,000		
Timber	1,151,000		
Hides and skins	1,142,000		
Silk goods	1,160,000		

In 1890 bullion and specie were imported to the value of 14,534,500 milreis, and exported 10,538,825 milreis.

Wine is the most important product ; the export in 1887 was valued at 11,359 contos ; in 1888, at 12,946 contos ; in 1889, at 12,234 contos. In 1889 the wine exported to Great Britain was valued at 4,134 contos ; to France, at 3,125 contos ; to Brazil, at 3,109 contos. The chief exports of Madeira wine is to England and France ; of port, to England ; of other wines, to France and Brazil.

The subjoined table gives the total value of the exports from Portugal to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into Portugal, in the five years 1886 to 1890, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Portugal	2,547,901	2,826,771	3,087,243	3,106,710	2,942,194
Imports of British produce	1,840,643	2,142,361	2,208,801	2,506,583	2,157,784

Wine is the staple article of export from Portugal to the United Kingdom, the average annual value amounting to over 1,000,000*l.* ; in 1890, 1,189,397*l.* Other exports are :—Oxen, 93,642*l.* ; copper ore and regulus, 234,258*l.* ; cork, 433,142*l.* ; fruits, 113,461*l.* ; fish, 125,656*l.* ; onions, 74,815*l.* ; wool, 76,939*l.* ; caoutchouc, 131,896*l.* in 1890. The imports of British home produce into Portugal embrace cotton goods and yarn to the value of 627,506*l.* ; iron, wrought and unwrought, valued at 268,019*l.* ; woollens and worsted, 90,382*l.* ; butter, 84,975*l.* ; coals, 345,023*l.* ; machinery, 228,431*l.* in 1890.

In 1890 the total imports of wine from all countries into the United Kingdom was 16,194,107 gallons, valued at 5,886,867*l.* ; consequently over one-fourth the quantity and nearly one-fifth the value was from Portugal.

The subjoined table shows the quantity and declared value of wine exported from Portugal to the United Kingdom in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
1886	3,210,791	980,955
1887	3,452,998	1,063,162
1888	3,163,536	939,013
1889	4,203,844	1,340,080
1890	3,991,359	1,189,397

Shipping and Navigation.

The commercial navy of Portugal consisted on January 1, 1891, of 553 vessels (including 67 steamers) of about 35,050 total tonnage.

Including coasters and vessels calling at different ports, there entered from abroad the ports of Portugal, the Azores, and Madeira in 1890, 2,390 sailing vessels of 356,000 tons, and 3,720 steamers of 4,932,000 tons; there cleared 2,680 sailing vessels of 354,000 tons, and 3,701 steamers of 4,922,000 tons. In the coasting trade there entered 5,438 vessels of 1,006,000 tons, and cleared 5,244 vessels of 977,000 tons.

Internal Communications.

The length of railways open for traffic in 1891 was 1,334 miles, of which 505 miles belonged to the State. There were 106 miles in course of construction. All the railways receive subventions from the State.

The number of post-offices in the Kingdom in December 1889 was 2,712. There were 25,150,000 letters, 3,907,000 post-cards, and 22,118,000 newspapers, samples, &c., carried in the year 1889. The number of telegraph offices at the end of 1887 was 326. There were at the same date 3,481 miles of line and 8,080 English miles of wire. The number of telegrams transmitted, received, and in transit in the year 1887 was 1,105,486.

Money and Credit.

At the end of October 1890 the Portuguese Savings Bank had 11,314 accounts, with deposits amounting to 2,450,355 milreis.

The following are some statistics of Portuguese banks :—

Year	No. of Banks	Cash in Hand	Bills	Loans on Security	Deposits	Notes in Circulation
		Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
1885	41	9,110,753	20,756,796	4,475,251	17,909,356	7,076,345
1886	41	16,980,772	22,599,204	3,776,000	24,328,173	7,820,720
1887	40	16,507,100	24,126,386	4,226,212	28,049,569	9,646,325
1888	40	14,573,725	28,757,448	5,237,404	33,632,815	11,680,675
1889	37	14,637,868	35,756,712	5,316,431	36,797,849	12,109,624

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Portugal, with the British equivalents, are as follows :—

MONEY.

The *Milreis*, or 1,000 *Reis* { Average rate of exchange 4s. 5d., or about
4½ milreis to £1 sterling.

Large sums are calculated in *Contos of Reis*, of 1,000,000 Reis, value 222l. 4s. 5d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of weights and measures is the legal standard. The chief old measures still in use are :—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1·012	lb. avoirdupois.
,, <i>Almude</i>	{	of Lisbon	.	=	3·7	imperial gallons.
		,, Oporto	.	=	5·6	,, ,,
,, <i>Alquiere</i>	.	.	.	=	0·36	,, bushel.
,, <i>Moio</i>	.	.	.	=	2·78	,, quarters.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PORTUGAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Senhor Luis de Soveral, appointed Envoy and Minister to Great Britain, January 1891.

Secretary.—Senhor Cyrillo C. Machado.

Naval Attaché.—Count de Seva.

There are Consular representatives at London (C.G.), Bristol, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Leith, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Newcastle, Southampton : Bombay, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Melbourne, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Quebec, Singapore, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PORTUGAL.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir George Glynn Petre, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed January 25, 1884.

Secretary.—W. E. Goschen.

There are Consular representatives at Lisbon, Oporto ; Loanda, Macao, Madeira, Mozambique, St. Michael's (Azores), St. Vincent (Cape Verdes).

Colonies.

In the colonial budgets for 1891–92 the total ordinary revenue is estimated at 3,784,809 milreis, and the total expenditure at 4,695,185 milreis. The revenue for Angola is 1,157,756 milreis, and expenditure 1,049,058 milreis : for East Africa, revenue 705,836 milreis, and expenditure 1,060,793 milreis.

The value of imports into Portugal (including those for re-exportation) from the colonies, and of the exports from Portugal to the colonies, were in 1888 :—

Colonies	Imports	Exports
	Milreis	Milreis
Angola	2,405,569	2,116,487
Cape Verde	214,650	301,791
Guinea	21,087	51,004
St. Thomas	823,643	275,621
Mozambique	5,150	135,699
India (Goa)	24,839	28,445
Macao and Timor	1,710	1,084
Total	3,496,648	2,910,131

The colonial possessions of Portugal, situated in Africa and Asia, are as follows :—

Colonial Possessions	Area : English square miles	Population
1. Possessions in Africa :		
Cape Verde Islands (1885)	1,650	110,930
Guinea (1885)	14,000	150,000
Prince's and St. Thomas Islands (1878-9)	454	21,040
Angola, Ambriz, Benguela, Mossamedes, and Congo	600,000	10,000,000
East Africa	300,000	1,500,000
Total, Africa	916,100	11,781,970
2. Possessions in Asia :		
In India—Goa (1881)	1,447	445,450
Damao, Diu, &c. (1881)	158	56,090
Indian Archipelago (Timor, &c.)	6,290	300,000
China : Macao, &c. (1878-85)	5	67,030
Total, Asia	7,900	868,570
Total, Colonies	924,000	12,650,540

In 1890-91, 743 vessels of 172,042 tons entered, and 720 of 172,568 tons cleared at the ports of Goa.

The exports from the whole of the Portuguese colonies, including the Azores and Madeira, to Great Britain in 1890 amounted to 287,656*l.*, and imports of British produce into the colonies to 886,529*l.*

In Angola there were in 1891 150 miles of railway in operation and 230 in construction or projected. A telegraph cable between the Cape of Good Hope and Loanda has been laid, completing the telegraphic circuit of Africa. There are 260 miles of telegraph in the colony.

The area of Mozambique and dependencies is that within the limits of the arrangement between Great Britain and Portugal of June 1891 (*See British Zambesia*, p. 195.)

By a decree of September 30, 1891, the Colony of Mozambique was constituted as the Free State of East Africa (*Estado d'Africa Oriental*), and divided into two provinces, viz., that of Mozambique, north of the river Zambezi, with the city of the same name for its capital, and that of Lourenço Marques, south of the Zambezi, with the town of that name for its capital. The State will be administered by a royal commissioner appointed for three years, and residing in the capitals of the provinces alternately; but it is hoped that, with the development of the country, the State may become altogether self-governing. The province of Mozambique includes, besides the districts of Mozambique and Quilimane, three *intendencias* in the region conceded September 26, 1891, to the Cape Delgado Company; while the province of Lourenço Marques includes, besides the district of that name, three *intendencias* in the region conceded July 30, 1891, to the Inhambane Company, and three in the region conceded February 11 and July 30, 1891.

to the Mozambique Company. The State has a colonial military force and a small navy. Every settlement on the coast has its municipality, police, tribunals of justice, and other administrative authorities, civil and ecclesiastical.

The imports into Mozambique in 1890, were valued at 141,493*l.* and into Delagoa Bay, 613,805*l.*; total 815,298*l.* The exports from Mozambique, 90,374*l.*; and from Delagoa Bay, 2,211*l.*; total 92,585*l.*

The chief articles imported into the colony were cotton goods, spirits, beer, and wine.

The chief articles exported were oil-nuts and seeds, caoutchouc, and ivory.

In 1890 there entered the ports of Mozambique and Delagoa Bay 196 vessels of 519,711 tons. Of 73 vessels which entered the port of Mozambique, 26 of 29,245 tons were Portuguese, and 14 of 17,820 tons were British.

In 1890 the colony had 57 miles of railway (Delagoa Bay) open, and 428 miles projected.

There are 280 miles of telegraph in East Africa, and 350 under construction.

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ROUMANIA.

Reigning King.

Carol I., King of Roumania, born April 20, 1839, son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; elected 'Domnul,' or Lord, of Roumania, April 20, 1866; accepted his election May 22, 1866. Proclaimed King of Roumania March 26, 1881. Married, November 15, 1869, to Princess Elizabeth von *Neuwied*, born Dec. 29, 1843.

The King has an annual allowance of 1,185,185 lei, or 47,400*l*.

The succession to the throne of Roumania, in the event of the King remaining childless, was settled, by Art. 83 of the Constitution, upon his elder brother, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who renounced his rights in favour of his son, Prince Wilhelm, the act having been registered by the Senate in October 1880. Prince Wilhelm, on November 22, 1888, renounced his rights to the throne in favour of his brother, Prince Ferdinand, born August 24, 1865, who, by a decree of the King, dated March 18, 1889, was created 'Prince of Roumania.'

The union of the two Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy on Dec. 23, 1861, the present name being given to the united provinces. The first ruler of Roumania was Colonel Couza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexander John I. A revolution which broke out in February 1866 forced Prince Alexander John to abdicate, and led to the election of Prince Carol I. The representatives of the people, assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed Roumania's independence from Turkey, May 21, 1817, which was confirmed by Art. 43 of the Congress of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution now in force in Roumania was voted by a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, in the summer of 1866. It has twice been modified—viz., in 1879, and again in 1884. The Senate consists of 120 members, elected for 8 years, including 2 for the Universities, and 8 bishops. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 183 members, elected for 4 years. A Senator must be 40 years of age, and a Deputy 25. Members of either House must be Roumanians by birth or naturalisation, in full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and domiciled in the country. For the Senate an assured income of about 400*l*. is required. All citizens of full age, paying taxes, are electors, and are divided into three Electoral Colleges. For the Chamber of Deputies, electors who are in possession of property bringing in 50*l*. or upwards per annum vote in the first College. Those paying direct taxes to the State of 20 fr. or upwards annually vote in the second College, as well as persons exercising the liberal professions, retired officers, State pensioners, and those who have been through the primary course of education. The third College is composed of the remaining electors, of whom those not knowing how to read or write vote indirectly. For the Senate there are only two

Colleges. The first consists of those electors having property yielding annually at least 80*l.* ; the second, of those persons, otherwise eligible, but whose income from property is from 32*l.* to 80*l.* per annum. Both Senators and Deputies receive a small daily payment during the session. The King has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is vested in a council of eight ministers, and a President who is Prime Minister.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government Wallachia is divided into seventeen, and Moldavia into thirteen districts (the Dobruja being excluded), each of which has a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal.

Area and Population.

The area and population of Roumania are only known by estimates. The total actual area is 48,307 square miles, and the estimated population (1887) is 5,500,000. The Roumanian is a Latin dialect, with many Slavonic words ; it was introduced by the Roman colonists who settled in Dacia in the time of Trajan. The people themselves, though of mixed origin, may now be regarded as homogeneous. Roumanians are spread extensively in the neighbouring countries—Transylvania, Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria : their total number probably reaches 9 millions. Included in the population of Roumania Proper are 4½ million Roumanians, 300,000 Jews, 200,000 Gipsies, 100,000 Bulgarians, 50,000 Germans, 50,000 Magyars, 15,000 Armenians, 2,000 French, 1,000 English, besides about 3,000 Italians, Turks, Poles, Tartars, &c. The total population of the Dobruja is estimated at 106,943, comprising 31,177 Roumanians, 28,715 Bulgarians, 16,493 Turks, 10,058 Lipovani (Russian heretics), 9,165 Greeks, 6,540 Tartars, 6,162 Russians, 2,471 Germans, and 1,051 Jews.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, was as follows (excluding the Dobruja) in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890 :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1886	212,810	134,366	77,976	78,444
1887	209,406	153,269	77,922	56,137
1888	217,200	156,216	76,672	60,984
1889	210,641	140,288	41,122	70,353
1890	202,327	148,415	38,654	53,912

Not included in the births and deaths in 1890 are 2,342 still-born, or over 1 per cent. of the total births. The illegitimate births are about 5 per cent. of the total number.

The following are the principal towns, with population at the end of 1876. The capital and seat of the Government, Bucharest, had 221,805 inhabitants : Jassy, 90,125 ; Galatz, 80,763 ; Botochani, 39,941 ; Ploesti, 33,170 ; Braila, 28,272 ; Berlاد, 26,568 ; Craiova, 22,764 ; Giurgevo, 20,866 ; Focsani, 20,323 ; Piatra, 20,000.

Religion.

Of the total population of Roumania Proper 4,529,000 belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, 114,200 are Roman Catholics, 13,800 Protestants, 8,000 Armenians, 6,000 Lipovani (Russian heretics), 400,000 Jews, 2,000 Mahometans. The government of the Greek Church rests with two archbishops, the first of them styled the Primate of Roumania, and the second the Archbishop of Moldavia. There are, besides, six bishops of the National Church, and one Roman Catholic bishop.

Instruction.

Education is free and compulsory 'wherever there are schools,' but is still in a very backward condition. There are about 3,000 primary schools, with 130,000 pupils, or about 2 per cent. of the total population (in Great Britain the proportion is 12·3 per cent.). There are 8 normal schools, with 800 pupils; 54 high schools, with 8,000 pupils: 2 universities (Bucharest and Jassy), with faculties in law, philosophy, science, and medicine, and having about 100 professors and teachers and 800 students.

Finance.

The chief sources of revenue consist in direct and indirect taxes, and the profits derived from the extensive State domains and valuable salt-mines, and from the salt and tobacco monopolies. The capitation tax is 4s. 9d. per head. There is an income tax of 6 per cent. on houses, 5 per cent. for property farmed by a resident owner, 6 per cent. for property let by an owner resident in Roumania, and 12 per cent. for estates where owners reside abroad: and 5 per cent. on Government salaries. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the five years (ending March 31) 1886-90:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei
Revenue .	124,478,398	131,329,693	142,927,318	161,802,214	159,849,207
Expenditure	129,971,646	127,045,614	140,201,995	161,173,463	158,770,924

The estimate of revenue for 1890-91 was 164,869,000 lei, and expenditure the same.

The following are the budget estimates for 1891-92:—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Lei		Lei
Direct taxes	29,335,000	Public Debt	61,441,318
Indirect „	41,205,000	Council of Ministers . .	63,560
Revenue from State monopolies	42,950,000	Ministries:—	
Ministries:—		War	38,355,598
Domains	23,619,600	Finance	22,335,435
Public Works	13,527,000	Worship and Public Instruction	17,537,886
Interior	7,100,000	Interior	12,226,571
Finance	2,020,000	Public Works	6,176,548
War	1,376,000	Justice	5,229,544
Foreign Affairs . . .	116,000	Domains, &c. . . .	4,171,068
Public Instruction . .	263,500	Foreign Affairs . . .	1,508,666
Justice	1,500	Fund for supplementary votes and extraordinary credit . . .	692,406
Various	8,225,000		
Total	169,738,600	Total	169,738,600

The public debt of Roumania would amount on April 1, 1892, to 969,575,228 lei. Of the total amount more than half has been contracted for public works, mainly railways. The remainder has been contracted to cover deficits, reduce unfunded debt, and pay off peasant freeholds. The debt amounts to about 5*l.* per head of population, and the interest to 7*s.* 6*d.* The exports average 1*l.* 16*s.* per head.

Defence.

The army of Roumania consists of an active army, divided into Permanent and Territorial, with its reserve: the Militia; the Civic Guard, and the *levée en masse*. The active army in Roumania consists of 4 army corps (each of 2 divisions of infantry), 1 brigade of light cavalry (Calarashi), 1 brigade of artillery, 1 battalion of engineers, 1 squadron of train, and 1 company of hospital corps, and 1 active division in the Dobruja. 1. Permanent Army.—Infantry: 8 regiments of 2 battalions of 4 companies each; 4 battalions of rifles. Cavalry: 3 regiments of hussars (Roshiori) of 4 squadrons, 1 regiment of gendarmerie in the Dobruja. Artillery: 5 regiments of field artillery, each of 7 batteries of 6 guns: 3 companies of artificers. Engineers: 2 regiments of 3 battalions, each consisting of 2 companies of sappers, 1 company of miners, 1 telegraph company, and 1 company of pontoniers. Gendarmerie: 2 foot companies and 3 cavalry squadrons. Hospital Service: 80 officers, 18 employees, and 4 companies. Administrative Troops: 40 officers, 3 companies of artificers, and 4 squadrons of train. Every retired officer is obliged to serve in the reserve until the age of 37. The strength of the permanent army in time of peace is 2,936 officers, 335 employees, 48,500 men, 13,200 horses, and 600 guns. 2. Territorial Army.—33 regiments of infantry (Dorobanzi) of 2 and 3 battalions; 12 regiments of cavalry (Calarashi) of 4 squadrons each; 14 batteries of artillery, with 6 guns per battery: these latter perform the duties of firemen in time of peace. The total of the Territorial Army is 81,843 men and 4,401 horses. 3. The Militia, consisting of 33 regiments of infantry. 4. The Civic Guard and the *levée en masse*, the strength of which is not definitely fixed.

Every Roumanian from his 21st to his 46th year is obliged to serve either in the permanent army 3 years of active service and 5 in the reserve, or in the territorial infantry 5 years of active service and 3 in the reserve, or in the territorial cavalry 4 years of active service and 4 in the reserve. The entry into the permanent or territorial army is decided by lot. All young men not taken for the conscription form part of the militia. After completing their service in the permanent or territorial army, all are enrolled in the militia until their 36th year. Inhabitants of towns serve in the Civic Guard till the age of 46, and those of the country from their 36th to their 47th year form part of the *levée en masse*. The army is also kept up to its strength by enlisting volunteers and re-engaging the men in the reserve. The army is being reorganised on the territorial system; the country will be divided into 5 districts, to each of which will be attached a corps d'armée, subdivided into 2 divisions of 2 brigades of 2 regiments.

Roumania has in the navy the *Elisabeta*, launched at Elswick in 1887, a shot-protected cruiser of 1,320 tons displacement and 4,900 horse-power, 3½-inch armour at the belt, four 6-inch and 8 machine guns: the *Mireca*, training ship, a composite brig of 350 tons. There are besides 4 other small vessels, 2 torpedo-boats, 3 gunboats, each of 45 tons, and 3 others building at Blackwall. There are 46 officers and 1,480 sailors, and a naval reserve of 200 men.

Production and Industry.

Of the total population of Roumania 70 per cent. are employed in agriculture. There are 654,000 heads of families who are freehold proprietors. Of the total area 68 per cent. is productive, and 29 per cent. under culture, 21 per cent. under grass, and 16·9 per cent. under forest. Cereals are the leading products, one-third (10,800,000 acres) of the area being devoted to them (4,600,000 acres maize, 2,500,000 acres wheat). Oil-seeds and vines are largely grown. There are (1889) 115,899 hectares planted with vines, of which 64,119 are for the production of white wines, 51,436 for red and black wines, and 339 for muscat wine. The total production of wine is equal to about 1,850,000 hectolitres, or an average of 16 hectolitres the hectare. A scheme for utilising the enormous forests is under the consideration of the Government. The average annual production of cereals is about 12 million quarters, of which more than half is exported. In 1884 Roumania had 2,376,063 cattle and 4,654,776 sheep.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value (in 1,000 lei) of the commerce for five years :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Imports .	1,000 lei 296,697	1,000 lei 314,633	1,000 lei 310,378	1,000 lei 367,944	1,000 lei 362,791
Exports .	255,547	265,726	256,788	274,167	275,958

The following, according to Roumanian returns, shows the value of the commerce in 1890 of the leading countries (imports from and exports to) with which Roumania deals :—

—	Germany	Great Britain	Austria	France	Belgium	Turkey	Russia	Italy	Switzerland
Imports	1,000 lei 109,252	1,000 lei 97,559	1,000 lei 52,716	1,000 lei 39,648	1,000 lei 18,926	1,000 lei 13,627	1,000 lei 8,064	1,000 lei 5,168	1,000 lei 8,011
Exports	12,605	8,913	161,386	17,196	43,451	9,561	4,588	11,610	1,435

The following are the values of the leading articles of import and export in 1890 :—

—	Imports	Exports	—	Imports	Exports
	1,000 lei	1,000 lei		1,000 lei	1,000 lei
Textiles . . .	155,000	4,600	Animals & animal products	7,300	6,400
Metals and metal goods .	64,500	800	Fruits, vegetables, &c. .	24,300	26,100
Hides, leather, &c. . .	20,300	1,000	Coal, petroleum, &c. . .	7,200	1,200
Wood . . .	7,200	2,900	Drinks . . .	1,000	2,700
Glass and pottery . . .	16,500	500	Paper . . .	13,800	100
Chemicals . . .	9,300	200	Various . . .	25,300	3,200
Oil, wax, &c. . .	7,900	100			
Cereals . . .	3,200	226,100	Total . . .	362,800	275,900

The following table, taken from the Board of Trade Returns, shows the value of the trade of Great Britain with Roumania for the five years 1886-90 :—

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Roumania .	929,721	1,038,429	989,594	1,258,359	1,270,271
Exports to Great Britain	2,649,718	3,400,504	3,569,206	3,204,776	4,447,159

The principal British imports into Roumania are cotton goods and yarn, 567,739*l.* in 1886 ; 696,760*l.* in 1887 ; 572,397*l.* in 1888 ; 717,293*l.* in 1889 ; and 640,207*l.* in 1890 ; woollens, 62,273*l.* in 1887 ; 40,399*l.* in 1888 ; 64,521*l.* in 1889 ; and 57,570*l.* in 1890 ; iron, wrought and unwrought, 88,330*l.* in 1886 ; 117,361*l.* in 1887 ; 112,490*l.* in 1888 ; 143,707*l.* in 1889 ; and 165,295*l.* in 1890 ; coals, 69,184*l.* in 1887 ; 82,899*l.* in 1888 ; 89,434*l.* in 1889 ; 145,508*l.* in 1890. The leading exports from Roumania to Great Britain are barley, 552,028*l.* in 1886 ; 518,742*l.* in 1887 ; 887,380*l.* in 1888 ; 820,935*l.* in 1889 ; and 544,448*l.* in 1890. Maize, 1,873,141*l.* in 1886 ; 2,634,645*l.* in 1887 ; 1,971,836*l.* in 1888 ; 1,264,103*l.* in 1889 ; and 2,032,028*l.* in 1890 ; and wheat 196,940*l.* in 1887 ; 549,472*l.* in 1888 ; 1,075,557*l.* in 1889 ; and 1,815,770*l.* in 1890.

Shipping and Communications.

The total number of vessels that entered the ports of Roumania in 1889 was 30,807 of 8,978,939 tons, and the number that cleared was 30,586 of 8,789,894 tons. In 1889 the merchant navy of Roumania consisted of 184 vessels of 20,615 tons, including 19 steamers of 840 tons. The navigation of the Danube is carried on under regulations agreed to at the Berlin Conference of 1878, and subsequently modified at a conference of the delegates of the leading Powers (Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Italy, and Turkey), which met in London in 1883. From its mouths to the Iron Gates it is regarded as an international highway, the interests of the several States being specially provided for. The navigation is under the superintendence of a mixed commission of one delegate each for Austria, Bulgaria, Roumania, and Servia, with a delegate appointed for six months by the signatory Powers in turn. The commission has its seat at Giurgevo, in Roumania. The arrangement lasts for 21 years from April 1883. The number of vessels that cleared at the Sulina mouth of the Danube in 1890 was 1,828 of 1,539,445 tons, of which 778 of 983,862 tons were British. The total net revenue of the Commission in 1890 was 1,202,891 lei or francs.

In 1891 Roumania had 1,590 miles of State railway, besides 340 under construction and 600 conceded. The State has now the control and working of all the railways in Roumania.

In 1890 there were 340 post-offices, through which there passed 3,110,372 letters, 3,927,093 post-cards, 6,739,642 papers, specimens, &c., and parcels. In 1890 there were 3,409 miles of telegraph lines, and 8,238 miles of wire, on which 1,358,137 messages were forwarded. The number of offices was 381, of which 162 were in connection with the post-offices and 219 at railway stations. Revenue of posts and telegraphs, 5,934,575 lei ; expenses, 4,015,191.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The decimal system was introduced into Roumania in 1876, the unit of the monetary system being the *lei*, equivalent to the franc.

Russian and Austrian coins and Turkish weights and measures are largely in use by the people.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF ROUMANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—M. A. Plagino.

Councillor of Legation.—M. D. Nedeyano.

Consul-General.—Walter J. Cutbill.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ROUMANIA.

Envoy and Minister.—

Secretary of Legation.—A. G. Vansittart.

Vice-Consul.—Hamilton E. Browne.

Consul-General at Galatz and Danube Commissioner.—Percy Sanderson, C.M.G.

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RUSSIA.

(EMPIRE OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.)

Reigning Emperor.

Alexander III., Emperor of All the Russias, born February 26 (March 10 new style), 1845, the eldest son of Emperor Alexander II. and of Princess Maria, daughter of the late Grand-duke of Hesse-Darmstadt; ascended the throne at the death of his father (by assassination) March 1 (March 13, new style), 1881, and was crowned at Moscow May 27, 1883; married November 9, 1866, to Maria Dagmar, born November 26, 1847, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark.

Children of the Emperor.

- I. Grand-duke *Nicholas*, heir-apparent, born May 6 (May 18), 1868.
- II. Grand-duke *George*, born April 27 (May 9), 1871.
- III. Grand-duchess *Xenia*, born March 25 (April 6), 1875.
- IV. Grand-duke *Michael*, born November 22 (December 4), 1878.
- V. Grand-duchess *Olga*, born June 1 (June 13), 1882.

Brothers and Sister of the Emperor.

- I. Grand duke *Vladimir*, born April 10 (April 22), 1847; married August 16 (August 28), 1874, to Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Offspring of the union are three sons and one daughter:—1. Cyril, born September 30 (October 12), 1876. 2. Boris, born November 12 (November 24), 1877. 3. Andreas, born May 2 (May 14), 1879. 4. Helene, born January 17 (January 29), 1882.
- II. Grand-duke *Alexis*, high admiral, born January 2 (January 14), 1850.
- III. Grand-duchess *Maria*, born October 5 (October 17), 1853; married January 21, 1874, to the Duke of Edinburgh, son of Queen Victoria of Great Britain.
- IV. Grand-duke *Sergius*, born April 29 (May 11), 1857; married June 3 (June 15), 1884, to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt.

V. Grand-duke *Paul*, born September 21 (October 3), 1860 ; married June 5 (June 17), 1889, to Princess Alexandra, daughter of the King of Greece ; widower September 24, 1891. Offspring : *Maria*, born April 6 (18), 1890 ; *Dimitri* born September 1891.

Uncles and Aunts of the Emperor.

I. The Grand-duke *Nicholas*, brother of the preceding, born July 27 (August 8), 1831 ; married, January 25 (February 6), 1856, to Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg, died in April, 1891. He had two sons :—1. *Nicholas*, born November 6 (November 18), 1856. 2. *Peter*, born January 10 (January 22), 1864 ; married July 26 (August 7), 1889, to the Princess *Militsa* of *Montenegro*.

II. Grand-duchess *Olga*, sister of the late Emperor Alexander II. ; born August 30 (September 11), 1822 ; married, July 1 (July 13), 1846, to Prince *Karl*, then heir-apparent, now King, of *Württemberg*.

Cousins of the Emperor.

The children of the late Grand-duke *Constantine*, brother of the late Emperor Alexander II., and his wife Princess Alexander of Saxe-Altenburg, of which union there are issue five children :—1. *Nicholas*, born February 2 (February 14), 1850. 2. *Olga*, born August 22 (September 3), 1851, and married October 27, 1867, to *Georgios I.*, King of the Hellenes. 3. *Vera*, born February 4 (February 16), 1854, and married May 8, 1874, to Prince *Eugene* of *Württemberg* ; widow January 15, 1877. 4. *Constantine*, born August 10 (August 22), 1858 ; married April 15 (April 27), 1884, to Princess *Elizabeth* of Saxe-Altenburg, Duchess of Saxony ; offspring :—*John*, born July 6, 1886 ; *Gabriel*, born July 15, 1887 ; *Tatina*, born January 23, 1890 ; *Constantine*, born January 1, 1891. 5. *Dimitri*, born June 1 (June 13), 1860.

The children of the late Grand-duke *Michael* and his wife the late Princess *Cecilia* of *Baden* :—1. *Nicholas*, born April 14 (April 26), 1859. 2. *Anastasia*, born July 16 (July 28), 1860, and married January 12 (January 24), 1879, to Prince *Friedrich Franz* of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*. 3. *Michael*, born October 4 (October 16), 1861, and married April 6, 1891, to *Sophie*, Countess of *Merenberg*, which marriage led to his exclusion from the army, a trust being nominated on his estates. 4. *George*, born August 11 (August 23), 1863. 5. *Alexander*, born April 1 (April 13), 1866. 6. *Sergius*, born September 25 (October 7), 1869. 7. *Alexis*, born December 16 (December 28), 1875.

The reigning family of Russia descend, in the female line, from *Michael Romanof*, elected Tsar in 1613, after the extinction of the House of *Rurik* ; and in the male line from the Duke *Karl Friedrich* of *Holstein-Gottorp*, born in 1701, scion of a younger branch of the princely family of *Oldenburg*. The union of his daughter *Anne* with Duke *Karl Friedrich* of *Holstein-Gottorp* formed part of the great reform projects of *Peter I.*, intended to bring Russia into closer contact with the Western States of Europe. *Peter I.* was succeeded by his second wife, *Catherine*, the daughter of a *Livonian* peasant, and she by *Peter II.*, the grandson of *Peter*, with whom the male line of the *Romanofs* terminated, in the year 1730. The reign of the next three sovereigns of Russia, *Anne*, *Ivan VI.*, and *Elizabeth*, of the female line of *Romanof*, formed a transition period, which came to an end with the accession of *Peter III.*, of the house of *Holstein-Gottorp*. All the subsequent emperors, without exception, connected themselves by marriage with German families. The wife and successor of *Peter III.*, *Catherine II.*, daughter of the Prince of *Anhalt Zerbst*, general in the *Prussian* army, left the crown to her only son, *Paul*,

who became the father of two emperors, Alexander I. and Nicholas, and the grandfather of a third, Alexander II. All these sovereigns married German princesses, creating intimate family alliances, among others, with the reigning houses of Württemberg, Baden, and Prussia.

The emperor is in possession of the revenue from the Crown domains, consisting of more than a million of square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia, and producing a vast revenue, the actual amount of which is, however, unknown, as no reference to the subject is made in the budgets or finance accounts, the Crown domains being considered the private property of the imperial family.

The following have been the Tsars and Emperors of Russia, from the time of election of Michael Romanof. Tsar Peter I. was the first ruler who adopted, in the year 1721, the title of Emperor.

House of Romanof—Male Line.

Michael	1613
Alexei	1645
Feodor	1676
Ivan and Peter I.	1682
Peter I.	1689
Catherine I.	1725
Peter II.	1727

House of Romanof—Female Line.

Anne	1730
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Ivan VI.	1740
Elizabeth	1741

House of Romanof-Holstein.

Peter III.	1762
Catherine II.	1762
Paul	1796
Alexander I.	1801
Nicholas I.	1825
Alexander II.	1855
Alexander III.	1881

Constitution and Government.

The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The whole legislative, executive, and judicial power is united in the emperor, whose will alone is law. There are, however, certain rules of government which the sovereigns of the present reigning house have acknowledged as binding. The chief of these is the law of succession to the throne, which, according to a decree of the Emperor Paul, of the year 1797, is to be that of regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. This decree annulled a previous one, issued by Peter I., February 5, 1722, which ordered each sovereign to select his successor to the throne from among the members of the imperial family, irrespective of the claims of primogeniture. Another fundamental law of the realm proclaimed by Peter I. is that every sovereign of Russia, with his consort and children, must be a member of the orthodox Greek Church. The princes and princesses of the imperial house, according to a decree of Alexander I., must obtain the consent of the emperor to any marriage they may contract; otherwise the issue of such union cannot inherit the throne. By an ancient law of Russia, the heir-apparent is held to be of age at the end of the sixteenth year, and the other members of the reigning family with the completed twentieth year.

The administration of the Empire is entrusted to four great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions. The first of these boards is the *Council of the State*, established in its present form by Alexander I., in the year 1810. It consists of a president, and an unlimited number of members appointed by the emperor. In 1889 the Council consisted of 60 members, exclusive of the ministers, who have a seat *ex officio*, and including six princes of the imperial house. The Council is divided into three departments, namely, of Legislation, of Civil and Church Administration, and of Finance. Each department has its own president, and a separate sphere of duties; but there are collective meetings of the three sections. The chief function of the Council of the Empire is that of examining into the projects of laws which are brought before it by the ministers, and of discussing the budget and all the expenditures to be made during the year. But the Council has no power of proposing alterations and modifications of the laws of the realm; it is, properly speaking, a consultative institution in matters of legislation. A special department is entrusted with the discussion of the requests addressed to the emperor against the decisions of the Senate.

The second of the great colleges or boards of government is the *Ruling Senate* or 'Pravitelstvuyushchiy Senat,' established by Peter I. in the year 1711. The functions of the Senate are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. To be valid a law must be promulgated by the Senate. It is also the high court of justice for the Empire. The Senate is divided into nine departments or sections, which all sit at St. Petersburg, two of them being Courts of Cassation. Each department is authorised to decide in the last resort upon certain descriptions of cases. The senators are mostly persons of high rank, or who fill high stations; but a lawyer of eminence presides over each department, who represents the emperor, and without whose signature its decisions would have no force. In the *plenum*, or general meeting of several sections, the Minister of Justice takes the chair. Besides its superintendence over the courts of law, the Senate examines into the state of the general administration of the Empire, and has power to make remonstrances to the emperor. A special department consisting of seven members is entrusted with judgments in political offences, and another (six members) with disciplinary judgments against officials of the crown.

The third college, established by Peter I. in the year 1721, is the *Holy Synod*, and to it is committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the Empire. It is composed of the three

metropolitans (St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kieff), the archbishops of Georgia (Caucasus), and of Poland (Kholm and Warsaw), and several bishops sitting in turn. All its decisions run in the emperor's name, and have no force till approved by him. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg.

The fourth board of government is the *Committee of Ministers*. It consists of all the ministers, who are—

1. *The Ministry of the Imperial House*.—General Count *Vorontzoff-Dashkoff*, aide-de-camp of the Emperor; appointed Minister of the Imperial House in succession to Count Alexander Alderberg, March 29, 1881.

2. *The Ministry of Foreign Affairs*.—Actual Privy Councillor Nicolas Carlovich *De Giers*; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs April 1882.

3. *The Ministry of War*.—General *Vannovski*, aide-de-camp of the Emperor; appointed Minister of War March 29, 1881.

4. *The Ministry of the Navy*.—Vice-Admiral *Tchikhatchoff*, appointed December 1888.

5. *The Ministry of the Interior*.—Actual Privy Councillor *Durnovo*, appointed May 18, 1889.

6. *The Ministry of Public Instruction*.—Actual Privy Councillor *Delpouff*, appointed 1882.

7. *The Ministry of Finance*.—Privy Councillor *Vyshegradsky*, appointed 1887.

8. *The Ministry of Justice*.—Senator Privy Councillor *Moussin*, appointed November 19, 1885.

9. *The Ministry of the State's Domains*.—Actual Privy Councillor *Ostrowsky*, appointed 1881.

10. *The Ministry of Public Works and Railways*.—General *Annenkoff*, appointed 1891.

11. *The Department of General Control*.—Actual Privy Councillor *Filipoff*, appointed Comptroller-General 1889.

The post of Minister and State Secretary for Finland remains vacant since the death of Baron *Brunn* (1888).

Most of the above heads of departments have assistant ministers who supply their place on certain occasions. They all communicate directly with the sovereign.

The emperor has two Private Cabinets, one of which is occupied with charitable affairs, and the other is devoted to public instruction of girls and to the administration of the institutions established by the late Empress Maria, mother of the Emperor Nicholas I. Besides, there is the Imperial Headquarters (*Glavnaia Kvartira*), and a Cabinet, which is entrusted also with the reception of petitions presented to the emperor, formerly received by a special Court of Requests (abolished in 1884). According to a law of May 19, 1888, a special Imperial Cabinet having four sections (Administrative, Economical, Agricultural and Manufacturing, and Legislative) has been created, instead of the same departments in the Ministry of Imperial Household.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Empire is divided into general governments, or vice-royalties, governments, and districts. There are at present in European Russia (including Poland and Finland) 68 governments, with 635 districts (*uyezds*), 2 *otdelys*, and 1 *okrug*, also considered as separate governments. Some of

them are united into general governments, which are now those of Finland, Poland, Wilna, Kieff, and Moscow. The Asiatic part of the Empire comprises 5 general governments, Caucasus, Turkestan, Stepnoye (of the Steppes), Eastern Siberia, and of the Amur, with 9 governments (*guberniya*) and 18 territories (*oblasts*). They are divided into 173 districts (*uyezd* or *okrug*). In 1889 the general governorship of Odessa was abolished, and the Island of Sakhalin has been made a separate province (*otdyel*), under a separate governor. At the head of each general government is a governor-general, the representative of the emperor, who as such has the supreme control and direction of all affairs, whether civil or military. In Siberia the governors-general are each assisted by a council, which has a deliberative voice. A civil governor assisted by a council of regency, to which all measures must be submitted, is established in each government, and a military governor in twenty frontier provinces. A vice-governor is appointed to fill the place of the civil governor when the latter is absent or unwell. There is also, in each government, a council of control under the presidency of a special officer, depending directly on the Department of Control. Each government is divided into from 8 to 15 districts, having each several administrative institutions. A few districts (*okrug* or *otdyel*) in Siberia, in the Caucasus, in Turkestan, and in the Transcasian region are considered as independent governments. So also the townships (*gradonachalstvo*) of St. Petersburg, Odessa, Kertch, Sebastopol, and Taganrog; Cronstalt, Vladivostok, and Nikolaevsk are under separate military governors.

In European Russia the government of the parish, in so far as the lands of the peasantry are concerned, and part of the local administration, is entrusted to the people. For this purpose the whole country is divided into 107,493 communes, which elect an elder (*Starosta*), or executive of a commune, as also a tax-collector or superintendent of public stores. All these officers are elected at communal assemblies ('*Mir*'—which means both 'the village' and 'the world') by the peasants, and from among themselves. The communal assemblies are constituted by all the householders in the village, who discuss and decide all communal affairs. These communal assemblies are held as business requires. The communes are united into cantons, or '*Voloste*,' each embracing a population of about 2,000 males (9,533 in European Russia). Each of the cantons is presided over also by an elder, '*Starshina*,' elected at the cantonal assemblies, which are composed of the delegates of the village communities in proportion of one man to every ten houses. The canton assemblies decide the same class of affairs as do the communal assemblies, but concerning each its respective canton. The peasants have thus special institutions of their own, which are submitted also to special colleges 'for peasants' affairs,' instituted in each government. In Poland the '*Voloste*' is replaced by the '*Gmina*,' the assemblies of which are constituted of all landholders—nobility included, the clergy and the police excluded—who have each but one voice, whatever the area of land possessed. The '*Gmina*' has, however, less autonomy than the '*Voloste*,' being subject directly to the 'Chief of the District.' In conjunction with the assemblies of the *Voloste* and *Gmina* are cantonal tribunals, consisting of from four to twelve judges elected at cantonal assemblies. Injuries and offences of every kind, as well as disputes relating to property between the peasants, not involving more than a hundred roubles, come under the jurisdiction of these popular tribunals. Affairs of more importance, up to 300 roubles, are judged by Judges of Peace, elected in Central Russia, and nominated elsewhere; appeal against their judgments can be made to the '*Syezd*,' or gathering of judges of the

district, and further to the Senate. In 1889 an important change was made in the above organisation. Justices of Peace have been replaced in twenty provinces of Central Russia by Chiefs of the District (*uyezdnyi nachalnik*), nominated by the administration from among candidates taken from the nobility, recommended by the nobility, and endowed with wide disciplinary powers against the peasants; in the cities, except St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Odessa, special 'town magistrates' (*gorodskoi sudia*), nominated in the same way, are to take the place of the former Justices of Peace. As to the peasants' tribunals (*volostnoi sud*), they are placed in direct subjection to the 'Chiefs of the Districts.' The same measure has been extended in 1890 and 1891 over all the provinces endowed with provincial institutions (*zemstvo*).

The administration of the economical affairs of the district and province are, to some extent, in the hands of *zemstvos*, or the district and provincial assemblies, composed of representatives elected by the peasantry, the householders in the towns, and the landed proprietors. Their executive power is entrusted to provincial and district 'Upravas.' The president of the nobility of the district, or of the province, presides *ex officio* over the *zemstvos* of the district, or of the province. Important modifications, increasing the powers of noble landowners in the affairs of the *zemstvos*, reducing the numbers of representatives, and limiting their powers, were introduced in 1890.

The towns and cities have municipal institutions of their own, organised on nearly the same principles as the *zemstvos*. All house-owners are divided into three classes, each of which represents an equal amount of real property, and each class elects an equal number of representatives to the *Dumas*; the latter elect their executive the *Uprava*.

During the years 1883-86 the institutions of the *zemstvo* were in force in 34 provinces (361 districts) of European Russia. The number of electors was: 40,172 landowners, 48,091 urban population, and 196,773 peasants. As to the number of votes given to the above electors, it appears that 64 per cent. of all votes belong to peasants, 12 per cent. to nobles, 10 per cent. to merchants, 5 per cent. to the clergy, and 4 per cent. to artisans. Of the 13,196 elected members of the Assemblies of the *zemstvos*, 35 per cent. belonged to the nobility, 15 per cent. to the class of the 'merchants,' and 38 per cent. to the peasantry. The Executives of the *zemstvos* (the *upravas*) have 1,263 members, out of whom two-thirds are peasants in East Russia, while in Middle Russia from two-thirds to three-quarters of the members are nobles. The 34 provincial executives have 137 members (98 nobles, 21 officials, 9 merchants, 3 artisans, and 2 peasants).

*Finland*¹.—The Grand-duchy of Finland, ceded to the Emperor of Russia by the treaty of Frederikshamn, September 17, 1809, has preserved, by special grant of Alexander I. in 1810 (renewed by his successors), some remains of its ancient Constitution, dating from the year 1772, reformed in 1789, and slightly modified in 1869 and 1882. This charter provides for a national parliament, consisting of four estates, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants, convoked by the 'Grand-duke,' Emperor of Russia, for four months. They discuss the schemes of laws proposed by the emperor, who has the right of veto. The unanimous assent of all four chambers is necessary for making changes in the Constitution and for levying new taxes. The national representatives have been regularly convoked, since 1861, every four or five years: the last time they met was in 1888. The schemes of laws are elaborated by the 'Committee for the Affairs of Finland,' which sits at St. Petersburg, and consists of the State Secretary and four members nominated by the Crown (two of them being proposed by the Senate). The Senate, which sits at Helsingfors, under the presidency of the

¹ For further details on Finland, see end of *Russia*.

Governor-General, is nominated by the Crown. It is the superior administrative power in Finland, and consists of two departments, Justice and Finance, which have under them the administration of posts, railways, canals, custom-houses, hygiene, and the tribunals. The military department is under the Russian Ministry of War, and the Foreign Affairs under the Russian Chancellor. Finland has its own money and system of custom-houses. Recent laws have, however, altered this to some extent. (See FINLAND.)

Poland.—Poland, which had a Constitution of its own from 1815 to 1830, and a separate government till 1864, was deprived at the latter date of the last remnant of its administrative independence. Finally, by ukase of the Emperor, dated Feb. 23, 1868, the government of Poland was absolutely incorporated with that of Russia.

Baltic Provinces.—The Baltic Provinces have some institutions for self-government of their own. They have, however, been gradually curtailed, and the privileges of the provinces in police and school matters, chiefly vested in the nobility, have been taken away by a law of June 21, 1888, the judicial and police rights of the landlords having been transferred to functionaries nominated by the State. By a law of July 21, 1889, the last vestiges of manorial justice and of tribunals under the German-speaking nobility have been abolished, but the Law of Justice of 1864, which is in force in Russia, has been but partially applied to the provinces, so as to maintain the administration of justice under the central Government. The Russian language has been rendered obligatory in the official correspondence of all parish, municipal, and provincial administration: so also in the Dorpat University, which was deprived in December 1889 of its privileges of self-government, and the gymnasias in 1890.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The Russian Empire comprises one-seventh of the land-surface of the globe, and covers, with internal waters, an area of 8,644,100 English square miles. There has been no general census of the population since 1859, but various enumerations, chiefly made by the statistical committees, furnish an approximately correct return of the people. According to these, the total population of the Empire numbered in 1887 113,354,649 inhabitants.

The rapidity of growth of the population of the Empire (its acquisitions being included in the figures of population) is seen from the following, the years being census years:—

Year	Population	Year	Population
1722	14,000,000	1812	41,000,000
1742	16,000,000	1815	45,000,000
1762	19,000,000	1835	60,000,000
1782	28,000,000	1851	68,000,000
1796	36,000,000	1859	74,000,000

Since that period the population of the Empire is estimated as follows:—

Years	European Russia	Poland	Finland	Caucasus	Central Asia	Siberia	Total
1867	63,658,934	5,705,607	1,794,911	4,583,640	2,626,246	3,327,627	81,696,965
1870-72 ¹	65,704,559	6,026,421	1,832,138	4,893,332	4,566,096	3,428,867	86,451,413
1882-83 ²	77,879,521	7,083,475	2,142,093	6,594,853	5,237,354	4,098,535	102,970,531
1886	85,282,101	8,319,797	2,232,378	7,458,151	5,532,021	4,493,687	113,317,115
Average Yearly Increase	1,081,158	130,710	21,873	143,725 ³	140,289 ³	58,392	1,581,957

¹ Finland, 1872; Caucasus, 1871; Russia, Poland, Siberia, and Central Asia, 1870.

² Finland, 1883; Caucasus, 1883; Russia, Poland, Siberia, and Central Asia, 1882.

³ Increased by annexations and better registration.

The following table exhibits the details of official estimates—referring to the years 1887–1889—concerning the area and population of the various political and geographical divisions of the Empire of Russia:—

Province	Area: English square miles	Population	Density: per sq. mile	Province	Area: English square miles	Population	Density: per sq. mile
1. European Russia (1887).—				Saratoff	32,624	2,311,220	70
Archangel'sk	531,595	340,251	1	Simbirsk	19,110	1,579,847	82
Astrakhan	91,327	932,539	10	Smolensk	21,628	1,339,444	61
Bessarabia	17,619	1,588,329	90	Tamboff	25,710	2,730,142	106
Chernigoff	20,233	2,109,983	104	Taurida	24,539	1,096,670	44
Courland	10,535	676,582	64	Tula	11,954	1,445,600	120
Don, Region of	61,886	1,896,113	30	Tver	25,225	1,781,861	70
Ekaterinoslaf	26,148	1,874,162	71	Ufa (1889)	47,112	2,018,956	42
Esthonia	7,818	392,798	50	Vilna	16,421	1,304,788	79
Grodno	14,931	1,354,425	90	Vitebsk	17,440	1,275,954	73
Kaluga	11,942	1,199,882	100	Vladimir	18,864	1,403,172	74
Kazan (1889)	24,601	2,140,702	89	Volhynia	27,743	2,264,867	81
Kieff (1890)	19,691	3,072,000	155	Vologda	155,498	1,239,754	7
Kostroma	32,702	1,354,162	41	Voronej	25,443	2,588,933	101
Kovno	15,692	1,532,747	97	Vyatka	59,117	2,914,344	49
Kursk	17,937	2,666,573	148	Yaroslav	13,751	1,126,891	81
Kharkoff	21,941	2,322,039	110	Sea of Azov	14,478	—	—
Kherson	27,523	2,026,853	73	Total, Russian Provinces			1,902,092 86,504,226 45
Livonia	18,158	1,229,468	67	2. Poland:—			
Minsk	35,293	1,680,615	47	Kalisz	4,392	897,317	190
Moghilev	18,551	1,294,116	69	Kielce	3,897	692,328	177
Moscow	12,859	2,210,791	171	Lomja	4,667	608,682	130
Nijni-Novgorod (1889)	19,797	1,537,011	77	Lublin	6,499	979,700	150
Novgorod	47,236	1,213,058	25	Piotrkow	4,729	1,091,282	230
Olonetz	57,439	341,568	5	Ploek	4,200	609,692	143
Orel	18,042	2,021,239	112	Radom	4,769	782,274	164
Oranienburg (1889)	73,816	1,289,358	17	Siedlee	5,535	671,598	121
Penza	14,997	1,522,537	101	Suwalki	4,846	650,932	135
Perm	128,211	2,713,987	21	Warsaw	5,623	1,466,131	260
Podolia	16,224	2,423,755	149	Total, Poland			49,157 8,385,807 170
Poltava	19,265	2,794,739	145				
Pskoff	17,069	965,355	56				
Ryazan	16,255	1,843,345	113				
St. Petersburg	20,760	1,680,273	80				
Samara (1889)	58,321	2,614,405	45				

Province	Area : English square miles	Popula- tion	Density per sq. mile	Province	Area : English square miles	Popula- tion	Density per sq. mile
3. Grand-Duchy of Finland :—				Samarcand	26,627	680,135	25
Abo-Björneborg	9,335	386,350	41	Ferganah	35,654	775,600	22
Kuopio	16,499	281,351	16	Semirechensk	152,280	671,878	4
Nyland	4,586	231,773	50	Syr-Daria	194,853	1,214,300	6
St. Michel	8,819	176,786	19				
Tavastehus	8,334	250,071	30	Turkestan	409,414	3,341,913	8
Uleåborg	63,971	237,848	3				
Viborg	16,627	335,970	19	Trans-Caspian	214,237	301,476	1
Vasa	16,084	405,767	24	Caspian Sea	169,381	—	—
Finland	144,255	2,305,916	16				
Total European Russia				Total, Central Asian dominions	1,548,825	5,644,359	3
	2,095,504	95,870,810	45				
4. Russia in Asia :				Tobolsk (1889)	539,659	1,313,400	2
Kuban	36,439	1,286,622	35	Tonfsk (1889)	331,159	1,299,729	3
Stavropol	23,397	667,511	28				
Terek	26,822	719,468	26	Western Siberia	870,818	2,623,129	3
Northern Can- casia	86,658	2,673,601	30	Irkutsk	287,061	421,187	1
				Transbaikalia	296,868	545,338	2
Baku	15,177	744,930	49	Yakutsk	1,533,397	255,671	1
Daghestan	11,492	597,356	51	Yeniseisk	987,186	458,572	4
Elizabethpol	17,041	753,395	44				
Erivan	10,745	677,491	63	Eastern Siberia	3,044,512	1,680,768	5
Kars	7,200	237,114	32				
Kutais	14,084	955,000	67	Amur (1886)	172,848	63,221	3
Tiflis	17,223	819,264	18	Primorskaya	715,982	102,786	1
Trans-Caucasia	95,799	4,784,550	49	Amur Region, about	888,830	166,007	1
Caucasus	182,457	7,458,151	40	Sakhalin	29,336	14,645	4
Akmolinsk (1889)	229,609	500,180	2	Total, Siberia	4,833,496	4,484,549	9
Semipalatinsk	184,631	576,578	3				
Turgai (1889)	176,219	364,660	2	Total, Asiatic dominions	6,564,778	17,587,059	3
Uralsk (1889)	139,168	559,552	3				
Lake Aral	26,166	—	—				
				Grand Total, Russian Empire	8,660,282	114,873,008	13
Kirghiz Steppe	755,793	2,000,970	2				

In 1889 the island of Sakhalin was separated from the Primorsk province under a separate governor.

The internal waters (lakes and estuaries) occupy the following areas, in square miles :—In European Russia, 25,804 ; in Finland,

18,471; in Siberia, 18,863; and in Central Asia, 19,855. The Seas of Azov, Caspian, and Lake Aral cover an aggregate surface of 210,025 square miles. The superficies of all Russian provinces have been carefully revised by General Strelbitzky; his figures are given in the above for Russia in Asia; those for European Russia very slightly differ from the above, the total area of the Russian provinces of European Russia, with all islands and deltas, being now given at 1,902,227 English square miles.

For the ethnical elements of the population, see YEAR-BOOK 1885, p. 416.

The populations of the Caucasus appear as follows, according to recent investigations:—

Russians	1,915,614	Jews	50,992	Eastern Moun-	
Poles	8,910	Kartvelians:—		taineers	707,619
Germans	23,613	Georgians	310,499	Tartars	1,027,828
Greeks	42,562	Mingrelians	200,092	Turks	75,980
Iranians:—		Imeretians	373,141	Turcomans,	
Ossets	127,430	Pshaves, Khev-		&c.	44,946
Persians, Tatis,		zurs	20,079	Northern	
Talyshins	132,792	Western Moun-		Tartars	126,000
Kurds	10,097	taineers	188,083	Kalmuks	10,707
Armenians	803,696				

According to a recent partial census, the Jews number 2,843,364 in the western and south-western provinces of Russia (2,261,863 in towns), that is 11·3 per cent. of the aggregate population: 77,275 in the three townships of Odessa (73,389, i.e. 35·1 per cent. of population), Kertch, and Sebastopol: and 431,800 in five governments only of Poland out of ten (11 per cent. of population). Their aggregate number in Russia would thus exceed 3½ millions.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The statistics of marriages, births, and deaths for 1888, if not otherwise mentioned, appear as follows:—

—	Marriages	Births	Birth-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Surplus
Russia in Europe	804,084	4,251,473	47·4	2,749,085	33·0	1,502,388
Poland	67,392	334,268	40·0	204,031	24·7	130,237
Finland	16,748	80,172	34·7	45,417	19·7	34,755 ¹
Siberia (1887)	23,481	212,148	48·4	150,197	34·4	61,951
Caucasus (1887)	56,550	268,250	37·2	171,708	23·8	97,542
Central Asia (Russians only)						
1885	8,540	52,361	—	41,519	—	10,842

¹ 45,163 immigrated, and 44,914 emigrated in 1888.

The average surplus for the last three years was: 1,663,327 in European Russia, 157,979 in Poland, and 38,130 in Finland, giving thus a yearly surplus of more than 2,000,000 for the Empire.

The maximum mortality was in Perm (45), Tobolsk and Orenburg (44), Stavropol (above 40): and the minimum in Baku, Elisabethpol, Erivan, Vitebsk (16), and Courland (15). The maximum births were in Kuban (63), Orenburg, Samara, and Tobolsk (60 to 54), while in several provinces it was more than 50 in the thousand.

During the years 1867-81, 26·6 per cent. of all new-born children died before reaching the age of one year, and 42 per cent. before reaching five years.

According to official statistics there was in Russia an excess of emigration over immigration in the case of Russians of 1,146,052 in 33 years (1856-1888), and a surplus of immigration of 2,304,717 foreigners during the same time. Emigration is on the increase. Of late the Russians, especially Jews, contributed a large part to the flow of emigrants into the United States; in Great Britain the Russians numbered in 1881 nearly as many as the French (15,271, much increased since). During the years 1871-85 8,767,605 foreigners entered Russia, but only 7,525,360 left, showing thus an immigration of 1,242,245 (563,345 Germans, 447,736 Austrians, 9,395 English, and nearly 100,000 Persians). The surplus of foreigners who entered Russia during the years 1886-88 (2,478,430) over those who left was 278,947, while the surplus of Russian subjects who left Russia (1,413,018) over those who returned was 136,129.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The great majority of the population of Russia being agriculturists, they dwell in villages, and in 1886 the division of population in urban and rural, as also the division according to sex, in 1886, appeared as follows:—

—	In Towns	In the Country	Males	Females
European Russia	9,964,760	71,760,425	42,499,324	42,895,885
Poland	2,125,458	5,834,846	4,084,393	4,223,729
Finland	191,620	1,984,801	1,067,750	1,108,672
Caucasus	669,085	6,615,462	3,876,868	3,407,679
Siberia	345,071	3,968,609	2,146,411	2,167,269
Central Asia	651,831	4,675,267	2,448,085	2,879,013
Total	13,947,825	94,063,353	56,122,831	56,682,247

The aggregate number of settlements reached, in 1886, 555,990 in the Empire; of these 1,281 (468 in Poland) had municipal institutions. The following are the populations of the principal towns, mostly according to estimates of 1886 to 1888, if not otherwise mentioned:—

<i>Russia in Europe—</i>		Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Towns	Population	Orel (1888)	78,404	Jitomir (1888)	56,782
St. Petersburg ¹		Berditcheff (1889)	77,287	Voronej	56,179
(winter 1889)	1,003,315	Samara	75,478	Taganrog	56,047
(summer 1889)	849,315	Astrakhan (1888)	73,710	Vitebsk	54,676
Moscow (1884)	753,469	Dunaburg	69,033	Reval	51,277
Warsaw (1891)	465,272	Minsk (1887)	67,618	Kovno	50,873
Odessa (1890)	313,687	Nikolaieff	67,249	Byelostok	50,726
Kharkoff (1888)	188,469	Nijni-Novgorod	66,716	Krementchug . . .	50,018
Riga (1888)	195,668	Tula (1887)	64,047	Kursk	49,657
Kieff (1891)	183,640	Orenburg (1889)	62,534	Lublin (1890)	48,475
Kazan	133,208	Kherson (1889)	61,824	Cronstadt	48,276
Lodz (1890)	125,227	Rostoff on Don	61,256	Ekaterinoslav . . .	46,876
Saratoff	123,410	Bobruisk (1887)	58,356	Penza (1887)	46,221
Kishineff	120,074	Elisabethgrad		Bendery	44,684
Vilna	102,845	(1889)	57,884	Nyejin	44,371

¹ With suburbs.

Town	Population	Town	Population	Town	Population
Poltava . . .	42,210	Novotcherkask . .	26,646	Vladikavkaz	
Moghilev . . .	41,899	Ivanovo-Vozne-		(1886) . . .	33,981
Akkerman . . .	41,178	sensk . . .	32,579	Samarcand . . .	33,117
Kaluga (1886) . .	40,252	Serghievsk . . .	31,413	Ekaterinburg	
Nijnietaghilsk . .	40,000	Dorpat . . .	30,643	(1887) . . .	33,739
Brest-Litovsk . .	39,901	Ryazan . . .	30,327	Namangan . . .	31,074
Grodno . . .	39,826	Mitau . . .	30,039	Andidjan . . .	30,620
Perm (1890) . . .	39,281	<i>Finland (1888)—</i>		Shemakha (1886)	28,545
Tver . . .	39,280	Helsingfors . . .	58,402	Maikop (1886) . .	27,945
Simbirsk . . .	39,047	Also . . .	27,996	Shusha (1886) . .	26,806
Novotcherkask . .	37,091	Tammerfors . . .	18,097	Uralsk . . .	26,054
Simpferopol . . .	36,503	Viborg . . .	17,894	Marghelan (1887)	26,080
Volsk (1888) . . .	37,044	<i>Russia in Asia—</i>		Yeisk (1886) . . .	25,915
Eleta (1888) . . .	36,336	Tashkent . . .	121,410	Nukha (1886) . . .	25,757
Kamenetz-Podolsk		Tiflis (1886) . . .	104,024	Alexandropol	
	35,987	Kokand . . .	54,043	(1886) . . .	22,670
Rjev. . .	35,810	Irkutsk (1888) . .	48,000	Jizak . . .	21,800
Tambof . . .	35,688	Baku (1886) . . .	45,679	Vyernyi . . .	21,521
Yaroslavl . . .	34,799	Ekaterinodar		Elizabethpol	
Tsaritsyn (1888)	35,733	(1886) . . .	39,610	(1886) . . .	20,294
Smolensk . . .	34,348	Omsk (1889) . . .	38,000	Kutais (1886) . .	20,227
Sebastopol . . .	33,803	Stavropol (1886)	37,017	Tobolsk . . .	20,175
Izmail . . .	33,084	Tomsk . . .	36,742	Zlatoust (1890) .	20,000
Balta . . .	32,983	Khodjent . . .	34,800	Blagoveschensk.	20,212

There are 36 more towns with populations of from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants in European Russia : and 172 towns with populations of more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Religion.

The established religion of the Empire is the Græco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox-Catholic Faith. It has its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister Church with the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. The Holy Synod, the board of government of the Church, was established with the concurrence of the Russian clergy and the four Eastern patriarchs.

The emperor is head of the Church : he appoints to every office in the Church, and is restricted only so far as to leave to the bishops and prelates the privilege of proposing candidates : and he transfers and dismisses persons from their offices in certain cases. But he has never claimed the right of deciding theological and dogmatic questions. Practically, the Procurator of the Holy Synod enjoys wide powers in Church matters.

The points in which the Græco-Russian Church differs from the Roman Catholic faith are, its denying the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, its not enforcing the celibacy of the clergy, and its authorising all individuals to read and study the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue. With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, all religions may be freely professed in the Empire. The dissenters have been and are still, however, severely persecuted, though recently some liberty has been extended to those of the 'United Church.' It is estimated that there are more than 12,000,000 dissenters in Great Russia alone. The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are entrusted to a Collegium, and those of the Lutheran Church to a Consistory, both settled at St. Petersburg. Roman Catholics are most numerous

in the former Polish provinces, Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Eastern and Southern Russia, while the Jews are almost entirely settled in the towns and larger villages of the western and south-western provinces.

There are no exact figures as to the numbers of adherents of different creeds—many dissenters being inscribed under the head of Greek Orthodox: they are only estimated as follows:—

Creed	Total
Orthodox Greek Catholics (1888), without army and navy	69,808,407
United Church and Armenians	55,000
Roman Catholics	8,300,000
Protestants	2,950,000
Jews	3,000,000
Mohammedans	2,600,000
Pagans	26,000

The Russian Empire is divided into 62 bishoprics (*eparchiya*), which, according to the last published report, were, in 1887, under 3 metropolitans, 15 archbishops, and 43 bishops; the latter had under them 37 vicars; all of them are of the monastic clergy. The Greek Orthodox population of the 62 bishoprics in 1886 numbered 69,808,407, to which the Orthodoxes of the army and navy must be added. There were, in 1889, 50,720 churches both public and private (of which: cathedrals, 666; parish churches, 34,690; *yedynoryetsy*'s, or nonconformists recognised by Church, 248, and 15,107 chapels), with 52,333 priests and deacons, and 43,615 cantors, &c. No less than 459 churches and 218 chapels were built in 1889. According to official figures for 1889, the monasteries numbered 480, and had 11,997 monks and aspirants, and 211 nunneries with 35,969 nuns and aspirants.

Other religions had in 1888 the following numbers of churches and clergy:—

	Churches	Priests		Churches	Priests
Roman Catholic	5,156	3,629	Mussulman	9,254	16,914
Lutherans (excl. Finland)	1,866	605	Jewish	6,319	5,673
Armenian	1,275	2,025	Karaims	35	35

The Holy Synod has a capital of about 5,000,000*l.* sterling at its disposal, and the various churches received in 1889 11,500,000 roubles of donations, and about 2,000,000 roubles from the Orthodox brotherhoods. The expenditure of the Synod in 1890 was: 13,930,376 roubles contributed by the Imperial budget (for schools, 1,738,260 roubles; Armenian clergy, 14,204 roubles; Catholic clergy, 1,560,340 roubles; Lutheran clergy, 121,282 roubles; Mussulman clergy, 50,955 roubles), and 6,833,068 roubles contributed by the Synod, chiefly for schools. The total expenditure was 20,763,444 roubles.

Instruction.

Most of the schools in the Empire are under the Ministry of Public Instruction, and the Empire is divided into 14 educational districts (St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, Orenburg, Kharkoff, Odessa, Kieff, Vilna, Warsaw, Dorpat, Caucasus, Turkestan, West

Siberia, and East Siberia). However, many special schools are under separate Ministries. The total contribution for education from the various Ministries was 45,093,995 roubles in the budget for 1890.

Finland has a university of its own (see *Finland*). Nearly 4,000 students are either supported by bursaries or dispensed from paying fees.

The high and middle schools of the Empire (exclusive of Finland) are given in the subjoined table for the year 1887 (the latest available statistics):—

—	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils and Students
Universities	9	3,753	13,165
Special high schools	10	190	2,096
Ladies' university colleges (1890)	1	—	400
Theological academies	4	127	789
Medical academy	1	—	745
Military academies	4	—	431
Agricultural academy	1	—	306
Engineering	1	—	238
Total high schools (still incomplete)	31	—	18,080
Normal schools	78	822	5,586
Normal seminaries with practical schools			
Gymnasias and progymnasias	239	2,815	68,682
Realschulen	90	1,403	18,827
Technical and professional	44	—	4,769
Theological seminaries	55	1,049	17,297
Military and naval schools	113	—	21,109
Total middle-class schools for boys	622	—	136,270
Girls' gymnasias and progymnasias	343	—	70,174
„ institutes	30	—	7,911
Total middle-class school for girls	373	—	78,085

The ladies' colleges, providing full University education, were closed by Imperial order in 1887-88. One of them has been reopened at St. Petersburg.

The expenses for the middle schools are contributed by the State Exchequer to the amount of 52 per cent. of the aggregate expenditure for the gymnasias, progymnasias, and technical schools, the remainder being made up by fees (about 30 per cent.) and by donations of the *zemstvos*, the municipalities, and so on. The Cossack schools (gymnasias, &c., both for boys and girls) are maintained by the separate *voiskos*, which, moreover, maintain a number of their pupils in the governmental schools. The total expenditure of the *voiskos* for schools was 2,720,123 roubles in 1888. The Church contributed the same year the sum of 725,252 roubles. 1,645,681 roubles in 1888, the costs for the schools under the Holy Synod being paid by either the Exchequer or the *zemstvos* and the village communities.

The education in Caucasia appeared as follows, according to the official report for 1888, issued by the School Administration :—There were in 1888 19 lyceums, gymnasia, and Realschulen, 5 normal schools, 16 high schools for girls, with a total of 10,056 pupils (6,036 boys, 4,020 girls) ; 31 town schools, 9 special schools, 5 indigenes' schools, with a total of 6,660 pupils ; 104 private schools, with 3,813 pupils ; 876 primary schools, with 51,529 pupils ; 151 Armenian schools, with 11,129 pupils ; 395 various schools, with 18,335 pupils ; 2,046 Mussulman and Jewish schools, with 24,750 pupils.

The statistics of primary education are as follows for 1887 :—

—	No. of Schools	Boys	Girls
Ministry of Public Education—			
District schools	181	13,857	—
Town	442	52,217	—
Primary	24,329	1,219,663	339,514 ¹
Holy Synod—			
Boys' schools	181	31,593	—
Girls' „	53	—	9,474
Parish „	15,471	408,721	—
Schools for indigenes	3,415	52,681	10,325
Various	35	1,526	793
Jewish schools—			
State	77	4,198	1,063
Private and communal	1,165	17,279	5,686
Primary schools under the military	22	993	43
Cossacks' schools—			
For boys	1,280	52,343	—
For girls	236	—	16,338
Total, primary education			
	46,880	1,451,609	383,236
			408,721

¹ Figures for the Dorpat educational district wanting.

The total number of pupils in the schools of the Empire, exclusive of Finland, was estimated in 1887–88 to be 2,472,627 (1,944,057 males, and 527,570 females) ; but these figures are incomplete. It thus appears that only 2 per cent. of the aggregate population are at school, and in 1888 only 20 per cent. of the recruits could read and write.

A certain extension has been given of late to schools conducted by the clergy, the masters of which receive the rights of teaching by *lettres d'obedience* of the bishops. They attained the number of 19,058 in 1890, and had about 600,000 pupils. The *zemstvos* maintained no less than 22,000 schools. In European Russia there is one primary school for each 2,500 inhabitants and one for each 3,345 inhabitants in Siberia (1,446 schools, 49,118 pupils).

A scheme of technical schools was elaborated in 1888, and a scheme of commercial and industrial schools was prepared in 1889, a first credit of 144,000 roubles having been granted for that purpose.

By a law, April 24, 1890, the middle schools of the Baltic provinces have been transformed entirely on the plan of Russian gymnasia.

The Press.—There were published in the Russian Empire (exclusive of

Finland) in 1889 8,699 books, with an aggregate of 24,780,423 copies. Of these there were in Russian 6,420 works, 18,777,890 copies; in Polish 723 works, 1,836,088 copies; Hebrew 474 works, 1,132,192 copies; German 377 works, 744,380 copies; Lettish 203 works, 767,570 copies; Esthonian 115 works, 544,410 copies.

Periodicals number 694 in 1890 (exclusive of Finland), in the following languages: 533 in Russian, 71 in Polish, 50 in German, 12 in Esthonian, 8 in Lettish, 10 in French, 6 in Armenian, 3 in Jewish, 5 in Georgian, 2 in Finnish, 1 in Russian and Polish, 1 in Russian, German, and Lettish, 1 in Russian and Turkish.

Justice and Crime.

The organisation of justice was totally reformed by the law of 1864; but the action of that law has not yet been extended to the governments of Olonets, Vologda, Astrakhan, Ufa, and Orenburg, and has been applied but in a modified form (in 1889) to the Baltic Provinces and the government of Arkhangelsk. In the above-named governments the Justice of Peace has been introduced, but the other tribunals remain in the old state. The report of the Ministry of Justice for the years 1886 and 1887, published in August 1889, thus embraces only 59 provinces of European Russia, Poland, and Caucasia (89,601,400 inhabitants), and 64 provinces for justices of the peace. No juries are allowed in Poland and the Caucasus; the justices of peace are nominated by the Government in the provinces which have no *zemstvos*. In Poland there are judges of peace in the towns only, their functions in the villages being performed by Gmina courts, elected by the inhabitants of the Gmina. Siberia has maintained the tribunals of old: in the Steppe Provinces there are district judges, while courts of higher instance are represented by the Justice Department of the provincial administration.

There were in 1887 2 appeal departments of the Senate, 10 high courts, 80 courts of first instance. There were besides—1,280 inquiry judges and 1,345 notaries; 2,126 actual and 3,652 honorary justices of peace. In the unreformed tribunals there were 604 judges, 129 public prosecutors, and 156 inquiry judges.

The activity of the various tribunals in 1887, so far as criminal affairs are concerned, according to the official report, was as follows, the figures for prosecutions, &c., being very incomplete:—Before the courts of justices of the peace there were 785,871 convictions; before the Gmina courts, 207,009 criminal prosecutions were terminated: 172,073 before the courts of first instance; 241 political criminal affairs before the high courts, besides 4,947 appeals; and 10,796 criminal affairs before the Senate.

A new law, dated June 21, 1889, limited also to some extent the functions of the juries, especially as regards the crimes committed by the representatives of nobility in their elective functions.

By a law of April 6, 1891, reformed courts as well as chiefs of districts have been introduced in the provinces of the Kirghize Steppes.

According to the last report of the Chief Administration for Prisons the Russian Empire had, in 1888, 870 prisons (of which 125 were in Poland), and the prison population on January 1, 1889, appeared as follows:—

	Men	Women
Lock-ups of Russia	67,736	7,376
" " Poland	7,259	1,546
Hard-labour prisons	6,772	436
Depôts	4,571	548
Correction houses	11,157	—
	97,495	9,906

Of these, 778 persons were kept in prison by order of the Administration, 2,458 were women and children following their husbands or parents into exile, and 1,200 were insane. In the course of 1889, 656,972 persons entered the prisons, and 654,888 left (each prisoner being counted several times as he is transferred from one prison to another), so that on January 1, 1889, the prison population numbered 109,485 (99,340 males and 10,145 females); 3,761 prisoners died during the year. For exile to Siberia, 18,363 persons reached the prison of Tiumen (whence they are distributed over Siberia). Of the 16,077 prisoners brought to Tiumen in 1888, 2,000 were hard-labour convicts, the remainder being—runaways, 1,913; condemned to exile by courts, 3,119; exiled by order of Administration, 3,205 common law and 636 political exiles; women and children following exiles, 5,184. In 1889, 1,161 convicts and persons sent into exile by order of the Administration (110 women) were conveyed to the island of Sakhalin, on board steamers. They were followed by 120 women and 215 children. The actual population of the hard-labour convict prisons in Siberia at the end of 1889 was 10,667. Besides, 797 children were kept in 13 reformatories. In the convict island of Sakhalin at the end of 1889 there were 6,360 male and 712 female hard-labour convicts, and 2,830 male and 423 female released convicts; to these must be added more than 600 women who followed their husbands, with about 1,500 children. The actual expenditure for prisons reached in 1889 the sum of 14,351,602 roubles, of which only 701,430 roubles were obtained through the work of prisoners and convicts.

Finance.

I. STATE FINANCE.

The annual financial budget is usually published on January 13, and since 1866 accounts of the actual revenue and expenditure are published by the Control Administration, after a minute revision of each item. It consists, both for revenue and expenditure, of three separate parts: the ordinary revenue and expenditure, the 'recettes d'ordre' and 'dépenses d'ordre,' being transferences of sums among different branches of Administration; and the extraordinary revenue (loans, war indemnity, &c.) and expenditure (railways, military, public works).

The following table gives the total actual *ordinary* revenue and expenditure for each of the years 1880–89, in paper roubles, according to a report published by the Control of the Empire in the *Official Messenger* for December 7 to 12, 1891. The average

yearly gold value of the rouble, as also its official value, taken for budget estimates,¹ are given in the last two columns.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Real average Value of Paper Rouble	Official Value of Paper Rouble ¹
	Roubles	Roubles	d.	£
1880	651,016,683	694,505,313	24·84	25·37
1881	651,754,010	732,413,150	25·01	25·37
1882	703,711,508	701,661,256	26·25	25·37
1883	698,980,983	723,673,258	23·52	25·37
1884	706,266,349	727,902,675	24·03	25·37
1885	764,477,515	806,614,346	24·13	25·37
1886	770,546,090	832,391,851	23·18	25·37
1887	829,661,423	838,849,860	21·30	22·78
1888	898,531,925	840,419,494	22·43	21·31
1889	927,035,439	857,881,126	25·12	22·48
1890	943,685,770	854,155,080	—	22·48

¹ Part of custom duties (82,690,494 roubles in 1890) being paid in gold, the gold rouble is calculated at a certain ratio, determined by the Ministry of Finance. Until 1887 the ratio was 1 rouble 50 copecks paper for the rouble in gold. It was fixed at 1 rouble 67 copecks in 1887, 1 rouble 80 copecks in 1888, and 1 rouble 70 copecks in 1889 and 1890.

The aggregate deficit of the ten years 1878–87 was 241,263,085 roubles.

The actual *ordinary* revenue and expenditure for the last five years, as revised by the State's Control, are given as follows in the Memoir presented by the Control to the Council of the State in December 1891, in thousands of roubles:—

ACTUAL ORDINARY REVENUE.

Sources of Revenue	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
1. <i>Taxes:—</i>					
A. <i>Direct.</i>					
Land and forests . . .	86,626	41,102	40,478	42,779	42,928
Trade licences . . .	28,020	28,862	31,783	32,856	34,339
5 per cent. on capital .	10,081	11,677	11,608	12,012	11,916
B. <i>Indirect.</i>					
Spirits	236,977	257,624	265,125	274,920	268,381
Tobacco	20,190	24,093	28,127	28,178	27,768
Sugar	15,072	23,162	17,073	17,959	21,629
Other excise duties (naphtha, matches) .	—	—	9,320	13,777	15,289
Custom duties . . .	102,334	107,425	141,310	138,051	141,939
Stamp duties . . .	16,198	18,242	20,118	20,613	21,231
Transfer duties . . .	14,354	13,935	15,217	15,985	15,868
Passports, railway taxes, &c.	19,152	20,666	31,465	22,466	23,882

Sources of Revenue	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
2. State Monopolies :—					
Mining	2,028	2,111	2,550	2,796	3,135
Mint	447	350	164	394	802
Posts	16,383	17,285	18,359	19,249	19,794
Telegraphs	9,205	9,651	10,507	10,296	10,497
3. State Domains :—					
Rent for domains	8,529	8,944	9,452	10,290	10,194
Sales of „	690	630	691	880	910
Crown forests	13,180	13,587	15,402	17,130	16,734
Crown mines	4,452	6,587	7,267	7,200	8,198
State railways	12,757	18,334	22,330	33,425	49,318
4. Redemption of Land :—					
Liberated serfs	41,788	43,285	43,052	42,415	40,967
Crown peasants	5,331	45,672	49,218	49,332	47,265
Liquidation fund	7,000	—	—	—	—
5. Miscellaneous :—					
Railway debts	43,538	37,428	54,557	49,550	38,747
Banking operations	3,720	16,612	8,774	11,391	16,231
Crown debts	18,605	21,754	20,758	19,096	17,124
Aid from municipalities	16,237	14,483	11,510	14,046	16,044
Various	15,201	22,286	19,467	17,028	18,814
6. ' Recettes d'ordre '	3,450	3,775	2,170	2,921	3,742
Total ordinary revenue	770,546	829,661	898,532	927,035	943,686

ACTUAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
State debt	264,119	280,908	279,432	270,693	
Higher institutions of the State	2,145	2,098	2,146	2,065	
Holy Synod	10,021	10,999	11,017	11,186	
Ministries :—					
Imperial House	10,560	10,560	10,560	10,560	
Foreign Affairs	4,465	4,736	4,705	4,591	
War	211,892	210,953	212,096	225,989	
Navy	41,638	39,959	40,915	40,784	
Finances	116,779	109,459	107,637	107,662	
State's Domains	22,527	22,355	22,131	24,435	
Interior	72,609	72,579	72,710	75,663	
Public Instruction	21,188	20,684	21,478	21,941	
Ways and Communica- tions	25,826	25,834	29,931	36,066	
Justice	20,374	20,443	21,237	21,622	
State's Comptrol	3,179	3,186	3,328	3,501	
State's studs	1,072	1,097	1,096	1,123	
Total	832,392	835,850	840,420	857,881	
Including redemption operations	52,426	54,402	41,161	40,234	

Details for 1890 have not yet
 (Feb. 1892) been issued.

The actual ordinary revenue was again in excess of the estimates in 1890, the figures being as follows, according to the Controller-General's report :—

1890	Estimates	Actual Revenue and Expenditure
	Roubles	Roubles
Ordinary revenue and recettes d'ordre	891,491,000	943,685,770
Ordinary expenditure and dépenses d'ordre	890,050,000	854,155,080
Difference	+ 1,441,000	+ 89,530,690
Extraordinary revenue	56,378,000	103,686,991
Extraordinary expenditure	57,819,000	129,630,188
Balance	- 1,441,000	- 25,943,198
Total balance	—	+ 63,587,492

The surplus in the ordinary revenue over the estimates is due to the low estimates of the budget. Thus, the excise duty gave a surplus of 15,042,574 roubles, though in reality it was by 6,538,815 roubles below the revenue under the same heading during the previous year. At the same time, the direct taxes have shown a deficit of 7,800,000, as compared with the budget estimates.

As to the *extraordinary* revenue, the surplus is partly due to a real surplus in the war contribution (4,920,143), railway payments (7,069,621), perpetual deposits (122,082), debt of land bank (6,708,250), and chiefly to operations on the conversion of the debt (71,427,312).

The detailed budget estimates for the years 1891 and 1892 appear as follows :—

REVENUE.

Sources of Revenue	1891	1892
	Roubles	Roubles
I. Ordinary revenue :		
Direct taxes—		
Land and personal	44,283,801	44,364,182
Trade licences	34,266,695	33,577,899
On capital	11,905,500	11,984,400
Total direct taxes	90,455,996	89,926,481
Indirect taxes—		
Excise on spirits	259,550,981	242,570,981
.. .. tobacco	28,213,102	27,741,102

Sources of Revenue	1891	1892
Indirect taxes—		
Excise on sugar	20,161,000	21,174,000
„ „ naphtha	9,528,500	10,026,800
„ „ matches	4,524,000	4,720,000
Customs duties	110,929,000	110,900,000
Stamp duties	58,019,543	58,969,341
Total indirect taxes	490,926,126	476,102,224
Mint, mines, post, and telegraphs	35,310,702	35,760,719
State Domains	108,794,576	140,160,445
Redemption of land : State's peasants	53,432,468	40,142,916
„ „ Liberated serfs	45,334,346	33,857,084
Miscellaneous	72,944,730	70,594,456
Total ordinary revenue	897,198,944	886,544,325
II. ' Recettes d'Ordre '	3,558,626	— ¹

¹ This heading has been abolished in the budget for 1892.

The 'cost for covering extraordinary expenditure' mentioned in the next page is taken from the sums disposable at the Treasury, chiefly made up of sums disposable from former loans; it also includes 15,231,000 roubles which accumulated for the payment of coupons and obligations not drawn by their owners for a long time.

Sources of Revenue	1891	1892
	Roubles	Roubles
III. Extraordinary revenue :		
War contributions	3,337,139	3,337,139
Perpetual deposits at the Bank of Russia	713,000	712,000
Reimbursement of railway loans	3,700,000	—
Special capitals returning to Treasury	6,000,000	441,227
Total extraordinary revenue	13,750,139	4,490,366
Cost for covering extraordinary expenditure	47,794,812	74,268,375
Total revenue	962,302,521	965,303,066

EXPENDITURE.

Branches of Expenditure	1891	1892
	Roubles	Roubles
I. Ordinary expenditure :		
1. Public debt—		
(a) Interest and capital, State debts	191,588,636	184,855,804
(b) „ „ railway obligations	65,153,405	62,968,884
2. Higher institutions of the State	2,081,300	2,106,411
3. Holy Synod	11,355,914	11,405,159
4. Ministry of the Imperial Household	10,560,000	10,560,000
5. „ „ Foreign Affairs	4,950,631	4,812,412
6. „ „ War	226,652,168	228,907,132
7. „ „ Navy	43,759,924	47,882,233
8. „ „ Finances	115,067,796	119,008,304
9. „ „ State Domains	25,914,902	24,539,715
10. „ „ Interior	80,296,885	80,972,998
11. „ „ Public Instruction	22,935,781	21,868,914
12. „ „ Ways & Communications	57,367,310	63,653,051
13. „ „ Justice	24,101,999	24,574,192
14. State Control	4,293,798	4,284,162
15. Direction of studs	1,249,946	1,268,695
Unforeseen	8,000,000	18,000,000
Total ordinary expenditure	895,330,395	911,668,066
II. 'Dépenses d'Ordre'	3,558,626	—¹
III. Extraordinary expenditure :		
1. For railways and ports	42,913,500	33,495,000
2. Reform of armament	20,000,000	20,140,000
3. Special reserves of food supplies	500,000	—
Total extraordinary expenditure	63,413,500	53,635,000
Total expenditure	962,302,521	965,303,066

¹ Heading abolished in budget for 1892.

As a whole, the aggregate ordinary expenditure, apart from outlay on public works, has increased between the years 1877 and 1890 from 587 million roubles to 944 million roubles, the burden of the public debt having meanwhile increased from 114 millions to 266 millions.

The following shows the state of the Russian debt on January 1, 1891 :—

LOANS.	
5 per ct. Dutch, 1798 and 1815	14,100,000 Dutch guildens
6 „ „ Interior, 1817	38,547,372 paper roubles
5 „ „ „ 1820-55	68,840,800 roubles gold
4½ „ „ Exterior, 1849 and 1860	41,877,165 paper roubles
4 „ „ Consolidated, 1859	4,780,000 pounds
5 „ „ „ 1860	153,855,186 paper roubles
	288,377 „

3 per ct.	Exterior, 1859	2,626,300 pounds
4	„ State's Bank metallic bonds, 1860	28,941,900 roubles gold
5	„ State's Bank bonds, 1859-62	424,131,250 paper roubles
5½	„ Rente, 1862	66,135,500 „
5	„ State's Bank bonds 1869-81	179,088,700 „
5	„ Anglo-Dutch, 1864-66	{ 45,887,000 Dutch guildens 3,131,300 pounds
5	„ Lottery Interior loans, 1864-66	169,280,000 paper roubles
5	„ Eastern Interior loans, 1877-79	737,101,850 „
6	„ Gold bonds, 1883	50,000,000 roubles gold
5	„ „ 1884	20,000,000 paper roubles
5	„ Railway bonds, 1886	100,000,000 „
4	„ Interior loan, 1887	99,433,700 „
4	„ Loan of 1889, 1st emission	124,678,125 roubles gold
4	„ „ 2nd „	89,768,750 „
4	„ „ 3rd „	75,000,000 „
4	„ „ 4th „	10,444,100 „
4	„ Perpetual deposits at the Bank	3,933,148 „
	To various institutions	2,793,067 „
4½ per ct.	Treasury bonds	216,000,000 „

POLISH DEBT.

4 per ct.	Metallic obligations, 1844	13,440,150 roubles gold
	Liquidation certificates, 1831-52	34,007,536 paper roubles

BONDS OF STATE RAILWAYS.

4 per ct.	Nicholas Railway, 1867-69	545,984,000 francs
4 and 4½ per ct.	consolidated obligations	14,591,600 pounds
4 per ct.	Consolidated obligations	484,666,750 roubles gold
4 per cent.	Consol. obligations, 1890, 1st emission	75,000,000 „
5 per ct.	Obligations of railways bought by the State	{ 7,340,625 „ 10,291,000 paper roubles

PAPER CURRENCY.

1,046,295,384 roubles in circulation, covered by 211,505,032 roubles in gold and silver	568,527,206 paper roubles
	14,100,000 Dutch guildens
Grand total	{ 21,997,900 pounds 545,984,000 francs 1,008,118,100 roubles gold 2,845,291,057 paper roubles

Reckoning the pound sterling as equal to 6s. 40c. in gold, the rouble in gold as equal to 1s. 70c. in paper money, and the silver rouble as equal to 1s. 19c. in paper money, the Minister of Finances gives (in the *Off. Mess.*, Dec. 22, 1891) all liabilities of the Empire, inclusive of the debt for the redemption of land, as follows, in paper money, on January 1, 1890, and January 1, 1891:—

—	Jan. 1, 1890	Paid in 1890	Jan. 1, 1891
	Paper roubles	Paper roubles	Paper roubles
State debt inclusive of the paper currency (568,559,743 roubles)	3,574,926,543	330,129,806	3,543,768,870
Railway obligations	1,465,379,243	159,733,343	1,516,645,900
Redemption of land	465,129,650	8,070,850	461,376,450
Total	5,505,435,436 ¹	497,933,988 ²	5,521,791,220

The money in the Imperial Treasury was:—

—	Jan. 1, 1890	Jan. 1, 1891
	Roubles	Roubles
Bullion	134,709,950	169,078,984
Paper roubles	182,597,059	196,850,053
Total in paper roubles	407,453,112	481,181,899
Treasury bonds, stamps, &c., paper	53,491,858	34,878,605

As to the liabilities to the State, they were at the same date:—

—	Jan. 1, 1890	Jan. 1, 1891
	Paper roubles	Paper roubles
Debts of railways to the State	1,054,417,489	1,131,927,685
Debts of municipalities and local treasuries	184,784,762	198,209,069
Total	1,239,202,250 ³	1,330,136,754

¹ This sum is lower than shown in last year's report (5,525,240,026),—the debts in *silver* roubles being reckoned at fr. 19c. paper, instead of fr. 70c.

² The new loans contracted in 1890 were:—State debt, 298,972,132 roubles; railways (conversions, &c.), 211,000,000 roubles; redemption, 4,317,656 roubles.

³ 1,422,294,662 roubles were given in last year's report of the State's control. Decrease due to several indebted railways being taken by the State.

On January 12, 1891, a new 4 per cent. loan was concluded to the amount of 50,000,000 roubles in gold (12,656,000*l.*), for the redemption of the 4½ per cent. consolidated railway obligations of 1875. The bonds issued are of 125, 625, 1,250, and 3,125 metallic roubles, redeemable in 80 years, and free of every tax or duty. Another internal 4 per cent. loan for 70,000,000 paper roubles (issued at 93 per cent.) was concluded on February 23, for the redemption of the 5½ obligations of the State's Bank. On March 22, 1891, the Dutch loan of 1815, of which 26,600,000 Dutch guildens remained not yet redeemed, was ordered to be liquidated, as well as the obligations of the two 4½ per cent. metallic loans of 1850 and 1860. A 3 per cent. loan for 125,000,000 in gold was concluded at Paris (September 29), the obligations being issued at 79 per cent.: it proved a failure, less than two-thirds of the sum having been realised. Two issues of paper money, for 25,000,000 each, both guaranteed by equal amounts in gold, were made in August and September.

The payments of interest and capital for the State and railway debts in the budget estimates for 1892 appear as follows :—

STATE DEBT.		Roubles, gold.	Paper roubles.
A. Loans concluded in metallic value :—			
Exterior, interest and capital		20,073,707	—
Interior		8,264,806	—
Obligations of State railways, interest and capital		318,889	—
Banking expenses		17,712	—
Loss on the depreciation of the paper rouble		—	17,205,068
Total A.		—	45,880,182
B. Loans concluded in paper roubles :—			
Exterior, interest and capital		—	3,982,285
Interior		—	134,993,377
Total B.		—	138,975,662
RAILWAY DEBT (<i>to be repaid by the railways</i>).			
Railway obligations, interest and capital		35,906,060	—
Banking expenses		29,883	—
Loss on the depreciation of the paper rouble		—	21,561,566
Loan of 1890		—	3,469,375
Total railway debt		—	60,966,884
Payments for old coupons and obligations not drawn by their owners in former years		—	2,002,000
Total		—	247,824,688

II. LOCAL FINANCE.

The actual annual receipts of the provincial assemblies (the *zemstros*), which were 32½ million roubles in 1881, reached 47,291,233 in 1887, of which 26,916,181 roubles were levied in land taxes (out of 43·8 millions foreseen in the estimates), 5,982,565 from various other taxes, and 5,760,580 only from taxation of trade. Of the 585,300,000 acres which pay the land tax, 235,000,000 acres belonging to peasants pay an average of 6·3 copecks per acre, while the 351,000,000 acres belonging to landlords pay an average of 3·3 copecks per acre. The aggregate expenses of the *zemstros* reached the same year 44,131,775 roubles, that is, an average of 1·6 rouble per male of population. Of that, 11 per cent. was spent for the administration of the *zemstros*, 23 per cent. for hygiene and medical help, 17 per cent. for education, and 37 per cent. for obligatory expenses.

The aggregate budgets of the towns of European Russia and Poland reached in 1887 48,570,494 roubles of income and 49,517,111 roubles of expenditure. Only 5 towns have each an income above one million roubles. The aggregate debt of all towns reached in 1882 26,842,177 roubles.

The expenses of the village communities have been tabulated for 46 provinces of Russia proper for 1881; they reached the sum of 32½ million roubles; that is an average of 1r. 16c. per male soul of population.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

Russia has an extensive frontier both by sea and land, protected by numerous fortifications of various classes. On the west, Poland is defended by a system of four strongholds, sometimes called the Polish Quadrilateral—Novogeorgievsk on the right bank of the Vistula; the fortifications of Warsaw; Ivangorod on both sides of the Vistula; Brest-Litovski on the Bug. As the Vistula line remained unprotected on the rear from a possible invasion through Eastern Prussia, new fortifications have been raised in the rear of these fortresses. Western Poland, to the west of the Vistula, remained also quite unprotected, but new fortifications are being raised now about Kielce, at the foot of the Lysa-Gora Mountains in south-west Poland. There are numerous other fortified places, mostly neglected, on the Vistula and Bug.

Between Poland and the Duna is the citadel of Vilna, while other works are being carried out on the river Nieman. The river Duna is defended at its mouth, at Riga, Dunaburg, and Vitebsk. On the west frontier, south of Poland, are several old fortified places which are being restored. The lower course of the Dniester is defended at Bendery and Akkermann; behind this line are Bobruisk and Kieff; the entrance to the Dnieper and the Bug is defended by Kinburn and Ochakov. The Baltic coasts are defended at Riga, Dunamunde, Reval, Narva, Cronstadt, Viborg, Fredericksham, Rochtensalm Island, Sveaborg Islands, Hangœudd, Abo, and the Aland Islands. The Black Sea coast is defended by the batteries of Odessa and extensive strong works at Nikolaieff; in the Crimea Sebastopol has been refortified, and the Isthmus of Perekop has various lines of defence, while small fortifications are found at Kertch, Yenikalé, Kaffa, Azov, and Taganrog. There are numerous fortified posts on the Caucasian coast, the chief of which is Poti, at the mouth of the Rion. Batum has now a large arsenal and is fortified. The Caucasus itself has numerous fortifications of varying importance: Yekaterinodar on the Kuban; Adagan, Krymskaya, and Bakan on affluents of the left bank of that river; Vladikavkaz on the Terek, and Nalchik on one of its left affluents; Derbend on the Caspian; Gunib and Deshlagar in Daghestan; Tiflis; Akaltsik, Alexandropol, Erivan, and the recent annexations Kars, Ardahan, and Batum. In the Asiatic dominions are Krasnovodsk and Chikishlar on the Caspian; Chat, Kizil-Arvat, Askabad, and

Sarakhs on the Persian frontier ; Nukus and Petro-Alexandrovsk on the Khiva frontier ; on that of Bokhara, Katykurgan and Samarkand, Ura-tube and Khojent ; on that of Kashgar, Karakol and Naryn. In the interior of Russian Turkestan are several fortified places, as at Kazalinsk, Karamakchi, and Tashkent. All these latter are earthworks, of importance only against the Asiatic neighbours of Russia. On the Pacific coast there are fortifications at Nikolaievsk, at the mouth of the Amour, and Vladivostok.

II. ARMY.

Since January 13, 1874, military service has been rendered obligatory for all men from their 21st year. With the modifications introduced in that law on October 30, 1876, and June 26, 1888, military service is organised as follows :—Out of more than 850,000 young men reaching every year their 21st year, about 260,000 are taken into the active army, and the remainder are inscribed partly in the reserve and partly in the 2nd reserve, or ‘Zapas.’ The period of service is, in European Russia, five years in the active army (in reality reduced by furloughs to 4 years), 13 years in the reserve, and 5 years in the ‘Zapas ;’ 7 years in active army and 6 years in the reserve in the Asiatic dominions ; and 3 years in the active army and 15 years in the reserve in Caucasias. In case of need the Minister of War has the right of keeping the men for another six months under the colours.

Certain privileges are granted on account of education, and clergymen are exempt, as also doctors and teachers.

In 1890, of the 878,011 young men liable to military service (out of whom 47,783 Jews), 22,460 (4,902 Jews) did not appear ; 162,537 were found too weak for military service ; about 190,000 inscribed in the 2nd reserve as being single workers in their families, and 258,536 were taken into the army, besides 2,398 Caucasian natives, out of 28,446 liable to service. The contingent for 1891 was 260,000 men, besides 2,400 Caucasians. The men inscribed in the *reserve* troops are convoked for drill six weeks twice a year.

The ‘Opoltschenie,’ formerly a simple militia, was reorganised in 1888 and 1891 (April 27th), and the duration of the service prolonged to 43 years instead of 40, for the soldiers, and from 50 to 55 for the officers. It is divided into two parts. The first part (*pervyi razryad*) has the character of reserve troops, and includes all those who have passed through active service, as also those who have not been taken into the active army, though able-bodied. It is intended chiefly to complete the active troops in time of war, and enables Russia to call out, in case of need, 19 classes of drilled conscripts. ‘Cadres’ having been formed in the ‘Opoltschenie,’ the men called out in case of war

will find ready battalions, squadrons, &c., wherein to enter, and these parts will be provided with artillery. Drilling of some parts of the militia has been introduced. The second part, or *etoroi razryud* (including all able-bodied men who have served in the first division, as also those liberated from service as not fully able-bodied, or being single workers in their families), can be called out only by an Imperial manifesto, and only for organising corps of militia.

The Cossacks, who constitute 11 separate *voiskos* (Don, Kuban, Terek, Astrakhan, Orenburg, Ural, Siberia, Semiryetchensk, Transbaikalia, Amur, and Usuri—the latter erected to a separate *voisko* in 1889), are divided into three classes: the first in active service: the second on furlough with their arms and horses; and the third with arms but without horses. Each *voisko* is bound to equip, clothe, and arm its soldiers. Part of the Cossack cavalry is incorporated in the field troops, together with regular cavalry. The obligations of each *voisko* are regulated by separate laws.

The indigenous troops, which number in time of peace 23 squadrons and 2 companies, are organised from Caucasians.

By the law of December 18, 1878, which came into force on January 1, 1881, personal military service is declared obligatory in Finland. The Finnish troops form 9 battalions of riflemen, each with 18 officers and 505 men, and number in all 4,833 and 1 regiment of dragoons. In 1886 obligatory military service was extended to the natives of the Caucasus, but, according to the law of June 9, 1887, the Mussulman population of Caucasia has had a tax imposed of 528,000 roubles, to be paid from January 1, 1890, instead of military service.

The Russian army is divided into: (a) field troops; (b) fortress troops; (c) local troops; (d) reserve; (e) second reserve or Zapas; (f) auxiliary corps. Its numerical forces, both in time of peace and war, are as follows:—

Peace-footing.

The peace-footing in 1890 was as follows:—

(A.) FIELD TROOPS: (a) *Infantry*.—192 regiments (12 of the guard), divided into 48 divisions: each regiment has 4 battalions and 1 detachment of non-combatants, and is divided into four companies (96 armed soldiers each). Total, 768 battalions. 348,864 combatants, exclusive of 13,440 officers, sub-officers, and musicians; 20 regiments of army riflemen of 2 battalions each = 40 battalions, 17,920 combatants, 660; 42½ battalions of riflemen (4 guard, 8 Finnish, 4 Caucasian battalions and 4 *druginas*, 4 Turkestan, 8 Transcasian, 10 East Siberian, 1 Crimea company), 20,500 combatants, 894 officers; 33 line battalions (20 Turkestan, 8 West Siberia, and 5 East Siberia) = 165 companies = 19,780 combatants, 679 officers: and 4½ battalions of Cossacks = 3,888 combatants, being thus a total of 887½ battalions of infantry, 410,952 combatants.

(b) *Cavalry*.—56 regiments (4 of cuirassiers [4 sq. each], 2 hussars, and 48 dragoons), of 6 squadrons each—the 6th squadrons being 'cadre' troops = 328 squadrons, 57,416 combatants: 1 Finnish dragoon regiment, 870 men: and 32 Cossack regiments (185 *sovnias* or squadrons, 26,440 combatants: being a total of 519 squadrons, 84,926 combatants of cavalry. 2 squadrons of Crimea Tartars, 2 *sovnias* of Usuri, being a total of 576 combatants, must be added to the above. The cavalry is divided into 21 divisions (2 of the guard and 14 of the army, which includes 1 Cossack regiment each), 1 Caucasian (4 regiments of dragoons), and 4 Cossack divisions (16 Cossack regiments). All the cavalry is kept in time of peace on the war-footing of 144 armed men in the squadron, ready to be moved at once after the addition of a few harness-

horses, while 56 squadrons (one in each regular regiment) remain for the formation of reserves. The 32 Cossack regiments have with them 14 mounted batteries incorporated into the cavalry divisions. Two new dragoon regiments have been formed in July 1891.

(c) *Artillery*.—51½ field artillery brigades (48 of 6 batteries each; 1 Turkestan, of 7 field and 3 mountain batteries; 2 Siberian, of 4 batteries), being a total of 98 heavy, 185 light, and 23 mountain batteries. Of these 30 are kept on a war footing of 8 guns each, and 276 have horses for 4 guns each = 1,344 guns, 55,753 combatants; 31 mounted batteries = 182 guns, 5,332 men; 5 sortie batteries, 10 guns each, and 2 reserve sortie batteries, 6 guns each = 62 guns, 795 men; 8 mortar batteries in 2 regiments (created September 1889), 6 guns each, both in time of peace and war = 48 mortars, 6,096 men; thus being a total of 352 field batteries, 1,542 guns, and 48 mortars, 67,976 men; to which the 14 above-mentioned mounted Cossack batteries = 84 guns, must be added.

(d) The *Engineers' Corps*, reorganised in 1888, comprises: 17 battalions of sappers, each of 5 companies (about 100 men each); 5 companies of sappers (2 Turkestan, 2 Siberia, 1 Transcaspian); 8 battalions of pontoneers, each of 2 companies, having each 102 carts and one bridge 700 feet long; 17 field telegraph companies (40 miles wire and 2 stations in each); 1 telegraph instruction company; 6 battalions of railway engineers (2 in Transcaspian); 4 railway cadre companies; 8 torpedo companies; and 6 engineer trains (parks) divided into 60 sections, each of which has the tools, &c., necessary for an infantry division; being a total of 34½ battalions (6 brigades), with trains and 23 parks = 19,325 men.

(e) The *Train* comprises: 5 train cadre battalions = 18 companies = 18,630 men and officers; 48 flying artillery parks, of 4 divisions each; 15 mobile artillery parks for cadres, 4 divisions in each; 3 siege-parks, 2 in European Russia (12 8-inch guns, 60 heavy and 144 light 6-inch guns, 116 4-inch guns, and 130 mortars in each), and 1 Caucasian (320 guns and mortars); 2 siege engineer-parks, being, together with the hospital detachment, a total of 35,130 men.

The total of the Field Troops is thus 619,173 combatants, and about 28,000 officers.

(B.) The COSSACKS, first calling under arms, comprise:—

Don Cossacks: 19 regiments, 110 squadrons of cavalry, 8 mounted batteries, 48 guns; and 1 reserve battery, 3 guns; total, 17,792 combatants.

Kuban: 11 regiments and 3 squadrons of cavalry = 69 squadrons; 4 battalions, of 4 *sotnias* each, and 10 cadre detachments (220 men); and 5 mounted batteries, 20 guns; total, 13,575 combatants.

Terek: 4 regiments and 1 squadron = 25 squadrons and 1 mounted battery, 8 guns; total, 3,759 combatants.

Astrakhan: 4 squadrons, 602 combatants.

Orenburg: 6 regiments and 3 squadrons = 33 squadrons, and 3 horse batteries, 14 guns; total, 6,232 combatants.

Ural: 3 regiments and 2 squadrons = 19 squadrons, 2,808 combatants.

Siberian: 3 regiments = 18 squadrons, 2,697 combatants.

Semyiretchensk: 1 regiment = 4 squadrons, 650 combatants

Transbaikalia: 1 regiment = 6 squadrons and 2 horse batteries, 1,983 combatants.

Amur: 2 squadrons, 655 combatants.

Usuri (formed in 1889, formerly part of the Amur Voisko): 2 companies, about 240 combatants.

Total, 288 squadrons, 20 infantry companies, and 20 horse batteries = 52,184 combatants; out of which 4½ battalions, 185 squadrons, and 14

batteries (32,736 combatants) must be deducted. That is, 103 squadrons and 6 batteries, 19,448 combatants, after the deduction of the Cossack forces incorporated into the field troops.

(C.) The RESERVE TROOPS have been reorganised in 1889, so as to have 100 battalions ready to muster as many regiments in case of mobilisation; while those of Caucasus have so been reorganised (partly by re-forming the local militia) that the Caucasus military district, which formerly could muster but 10 regiments for the field, will have 16 regiments fit for action outside Caucasus. According to the new organisation they comprise:—

9 regiments=18 battalions, formed in 1889 (3 in Russia and 6 in Caucasus); 107 cadre-battalions of 5 companies each; and 12 Caucasian cadre-battalions (created in 1889)=58 companies; being a total of 136½ battalions of infantry, 68,300 combatants; and 5 artillery brigades (5 heavy, 20 light, and 6 half-mounted batteries)=98 guns, 4,334 men and officers.

Total reserve troops 72,634 men and officers.

(D.) The LOCAL AND AUXILIARY TROOPS comprise: 14,110 men of infantry; 12,319 of cavalry (inclusive of 6 squadrons, 7,969 men of general arms); 25,310 men of fortress-troops; 37,800 frontier-guards (reorganised in 1889); and numerous local detachments.

Total local and auxiliary troops above 105,000 men and officers.

The total peace footing, inclusive of general staff (1,920 officers) and officers' schools (865), thus represents an aggregate of nearly 814,000 men and officers (\$12,078, without the local detachments).

The peace-footing in 1891, slightly increased over the above, is officially given as follows:—

	Men	Horses
<i>Field troops:—</i>		
193 Infantry regiments	449,000	7,000
20 Rifle-men „		
77 Separate battalions		
338 Cavalry squadrons		
350 Artillery batteries	60,000	50,000
344 Engineers' battalions	68,000	21,000
	22,000	500
<i>Reserve troops:—</i>		
18 Infantry regiments	63,000	500
88 „ battalions		
33 Artillery batteries	6,500	1,750
<i>Fortress troops:—</i>		
1 Infantry regiment	14,500	—
26 „ battalions		
5 Sally batteries	500	250
51½ Artillery battalions	23,000	—
<i>Zapas' (second reserve):—</i>		
18 'Cadres' for cavalry	5,000	5,000
2 Artillery batteries	500	100
<i>Local troops:—</i>		
165 Detachments	24,000	—
<i>Train:—</i>		
5 Battalions	2,000	500
Auxiliary detachments	43,000	2,500
Total regular troops	781,000	88,750

	Men	Horses
<i>Cossacks</i> :—		
49 Cavalry regiments	58,500	45,500
6 Infantry battalions		
20 Artillery batteries		
<i>Militiae</i> (indigenes) :—		
23 Cavalry hundreds	3,500	3,000
2 Infantry „		
Grand total	843,000	137,250

War-footing.

According to the new organisation, the war-footing of each unit is follows :—

	Officers	Combatants	Non-combatants	Horses exclusive of train
The Infantry Regiment (4 batt.) . .	79	3,867	156	166
„ Rifleman Battalion	21	960	54	50
„ Dragoon Regiment (6 squad.) . .	36	920	70	1,025
„ Cossack Cavalry Regiment (6 sotnias)	28	889	82	1,103
„ Heavy Battery (8 guns)	6	237	23	44
„ Light Battery (8 guns)	6	205	23	44
„ Mounted Battery (6 guns)	5	180	28	131
„ Sapper Battalion (1 gun)	23	959	81	108

The estimated war-footing for 1892 appears as follows :—

	Combatants (Officers, Sub-officers, Musicians included)	Horses	Guns
<i>Field troops</i> :—			
General staff and chief command . .	3,500	1,500	—
855 battalions of infantry and rifle-men	843,263	41,699	—
34 line battalions	33,388	1,972	—
360 squadrons of regular cavalry . .	57,467	64,244	—
353 field artillery batteries (exclusive of the 16 sally batteries and inclusive of 6 foot mountain batteries) .	77,594	72,607	2,821
36½ engineer battalions, 8 torpedo companies, and 6 railway battalions .	29,944	7,016	—
All trains and siege-parks	146,298	189,545	1,238
185 squadrons of Cossacks (28,192 men and 34,144 horses) with their 14 mounted batteries (2,570 men and 1,834 horses and 84 guns)	31,762	35,978	84

	Combatants (Officers, Sub- officers, Musicians included)	Horses	Guns
915½ battalions, 545 squadrons, 383 batteries	1,263,213	378,583	4,146
<i>Cossacks</i> (all three divisions) :—			
348 squadrons of Don	53,092	58,013	—
196 „ „ „ Kuban	29,129	33,835	—
48 companies of Kuban infantry, about	9,084	1,716	—
66 squadrons of Terek	9,864	11,734	—
12 „ „ „ Astrakan	1,794	2,115	—
49 „ „ „ Ural	7,545	8,463	—
104 „ „ „ Orenburg	15,595	17,999	—
93 „ „ „ of Siberian, Semi- ryetchensk, Transbaikalian, Amur, and Usuri Cossacks	14,185	16,182	—
38 horse batteries	7,030	9,538	246
30 Transbaikal and 6 Amur companies	6,696	240	—
	(154,014)	(159,835)	(246)
368 squadrons, 84 companies, and 38 horse batteries; or, exclusive of the 185 squadrons and 14 horse batteries mentioned under the above heading	122,252	113,857	162
<i>First Reserve</i> :—			
105 regiments of infantry = 508 battalions	406,956	19,584	—
109 battalions of infantry	106,166	872	—
20 heavy and 172 light batteries	20,052	18,092	736
34 sapper companies	8,194	782	—
3 railway battalions = 12 companies	3,210	147	—
527 battalions, 46 engineer com- panies, and 92 batteries of First Reserve, about	544,578	39,519	736
<i>Fortress Troops</i> :—			
135 infantry battalions	130,491	567	—
8 Finnish landwehr battalions	6,616	—	—
54 artillery battalions	71,766	—	—
16 sally battalions	2,048	1,168	128
143 battalions, 54 artillery battalions, and 16 batteries	210,921	1,735	128
<i>Second Reserve, or 'Zapras'</i> :—			
It consists of 'cadres' for instruction, organised in time of war. If mobilised, it must supply the sub- joined contingents :—			
201 infantry and riflemen battalions	227,733	1,005	—

	Combatants (Officers, Sub- officers, Musicians included)	Horses	Guns
112 squadrons	20,720	23,856	—
1 Finnish squadron	184	181	—
48 batteries	29,136	3,360	192
4 sapper battalions	5,160	32	—
56 cavalry detachments	7,560	7,560	—
Total about	290,493	28,602	192
<i>Local Troops :—</i>			
Peace-footing—the war-footing being dependent upon many causes not to be foreseen	101,039	15,500	—
Total war-footing	2,532,496	577,796	5,264

Altogether it is considered as probable that in case of war European Russia could have in the first line of battle 19 army corps reinforced each by one division, thus making an army 1,355,000 men strong. The reserve troops, together with about 400,000 men of the militia, might give a second army in the second battle-line, about 1,100,000 men strong.

A new law submitting the *employés* on railways to military authority in case of mobilisation was promulgated on March 12, 1890.

By a law, May 15, 1891, a new rank of subaltern officers, nominated in case of war out of sub-officers not entitled by education to the grade of officers (*zaurjad-praporshiki*), as well as of clerks of the same kind in the military administration (*zaurjad-tchinovniki*), has been introduced. They are intended to fill the several thousands of places of both officers and officials which would be vacant in case of mobilisation.

III. NAVY.

The Russian navy consists of two great divisions—the fleet of the Baltic, and that of the Black Sea. Each of these two fleets is again subdivided into sections, of which three are in or near the Baltic, and two in or near the Black Sea. The divisions carry the white, blue, and red flag—an arrangement originating with the Dutch—but without the rank of the admirals being connected with the colour of the flag.

On July 1, 1890, the strength of the various divisions of the Russian navy was returned officially as follows :—I. The Baltic Fleet, comprising 26 completed ironclads (3 ships, 2 battery frigates, both out of service, 4 turreted frigates, 1 cruiser, 3 batteries, 3 two-turreted monitors, and 10 one-turreted monitors) 7 belted ships (6 belted cruisers and gunboat); the following 20: unarmoured steam vessels: 1 frigate (24 guns), 5 corvettes (7 guns), 9 clippers (100 guns), 2 torpedo cruisers, 6 cruisers (9

guns), 5 sea-going and 19 river steamers, 13 gunboats, 15 large and 80 small torpedo boats, 7 imperial yachts, 2 transports, 8 schooners, 27 steamboats, 23 sailing craft (1 corvette), and 229 various small boats for the service of the port. II. The Black Sea Fleet, including 5 ironclads (3 ships, *Catherine II.*, *Tchesma*, and *Sinope*), and 2 Popoffkas; the following 67 unarmoured vessels; 2 cruisers (*Pamyat Mercuria* and *Zabiyaka*, 1 torpedo cruiser (*Sacken*), 16 steamers, 6 gunboats, 11 large and 12 small torpedo boats, 1 imperial yacht (*Standard*), 13 schooners, and 4 steamboats; 6 sailing craft and 68 small craft for the service of the port.¹ III. The Caspian Flotilla, consisting of 8 armed and 2 unarmed steamers, 2 sailing vessels, and 6 small craft. IV. The Siberian Flotilla, comprising the following vessels, all unarmoured: 1 clipper (8 guns), 5 gunboats (26 guns), of which the *Koreetz* (1,213 tons), 3 schooners, 2 large and 4 small torpedo-boats, 1 transport, and 2 river steamboats; and 19 small craft for the use of the port. V. The Aral Flotilla, 6 steamers. VI. The Amu-daria Flotilla, established in 1888, consists of 2 steamers. The Pacific Squadron consisted of 2 armoured ships, 3 unarmoured cruisers, and 2 gunboats.

The ironclad fleet of Russia, comprising 44 vessels—32 in the Baltic, 7 in the Black Sea, and 5 building—was made up, at the end of 1891, of the ships given in the following table. The number of guns is exclusive of pieces of small calibre and mitrailleuses.

Names of Ironclads and when launched	Greatest Thickness of Armour at water line	Guns		Indicated Horse power	Displacement, or Tonnage	Knots per hour
		Number	Calibre			
Inches						
<i>Turret ships:—</i>						
<i>Peter the Great</i> , 1872	14	4	4 12-inch	8,258	9,340	14.0
<i>Alexander II.</i> , 1887	14	14	2 12-inch 4 9-inch 8 6-inch	8,550	8,440	16.0
<i>Nicholas I.</i> , 1889	14	14	2 12-inch 4 9-inch 8 6-inch	9,000	8,440	16.0
<i>Catherine II.</i> , 1886	pear-shaped redoubt, armoured with 12-in. and 14-in. plates	13	6 12-inch 7 6-inch	9,000	10,180	15.5
<i>Tchesma</i> , 1886		13	6 12-inch 7 6-inch	9,000	10,180	15.5
<i>Sinope</i> , 1887		13	6 12-inch 7 6-inch	9,000	10,180	15.5
<i>Navarin</i> , 1890 ²		18	4 12-inch 14 6-inch	4,500	9,480	17

¹ Reduced to hulk:—1 imperial yacht, 5 steamers, and 5 schooners.

² Ship in course of construction.

Names of Ironclads and when launched	Greatest Thickness of Armour at water line	Guns		Indicated Horse power	Displacement, or Tonnage	Knots per hour
		Number	Calibre			
	Inches					
Twelve Apostles, 1890 ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tri Svyatitelya, 1890 ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgiy Pobedonosets ¹	—	—	—	10,000	12,480	—
<i>Cruisers, belted :—</i>						
Minin, 1878	7	16	4 8-inch 12 6-inch	5,290	5,740	12·0
Duke of Edinburgh, 1874	6	12	8 8-inch 4 6-inch	5,222	4,600	12·5
General-Admiral, 1873	6	12	8 8-inch 4 6-inch	4,472	4,600	12·0
Dmitri Donskoi, 1884	6	16	2 8-inch 14 6-inch	7,000	5,796	15·5
Vladimir Monomakh, 1883	6	16	4 8-inch 12 6-inch	7,700	5,796	15·0
Pamyat Azova, 1888	6	16	2 8-inch 14 6-inch	8,000	6,000	18·0
Admiral Nakhimoff (partially belted barbette cruiser), 1885	10	18	8 8-inch 10 6-inch	8,000	7,780	17·5
Admiral Korniloff, 1887	2½	14	6-inch	8,260	5,030	18·5
Gangut, 1890	9	—	—	5,858	6,592	—
Rurik ¹	10	26	6 8-inch 14 6-inch 6 2½-inch	—	10,940	18
<i>Turret ships (sea-going) :—</i>						
Admiral Tchitchagoff, 1868	6	2	11-inch	2,060	3,512	10·8
Admiral Spiridoff, 1868	6	2	11-inch	2,007	3,740	10·0
Admiral Greig, 1868	4½	3	11-inch	2,030	3,546	10·3
Admiral Lazareff, 1867	4½	4	3 11-inch 1 9-inch	2,004	3,630	10·1
<i>Frigates, battery :—</i>						
Kniaz-Pojarski, ² 1867	4½	10	8 8-inch 2 6-inch	2,835	4,505	12·5
Petropaulovsk, ² 1865	4½	(?)	(?)	2,808	6,040	—
<i>Battery ships :—</i>						
Pervenets, 1863	4½	15	10 8-inch 4 6-inch 1 9-inch	1,067	3,279	9·0
Netron-Menya, 1864	5½	14	14 8-inch	1,632	3,494	8·0
Kreml, 1865	4½	14	14 8-inch	1,120	3,665	8·5
<i>Two-turreted monitors :—</i>						
Tcharodeika, 1867	4½	4	9-inch	786	2,026	8·7
Rousalka, 1867	4½	4	9-inch	705	1,960	8·0
Smertch, 1864	4½	2	9-inch	700	1,520	8·0

¹ Ships in course of construction.² Reduced to harbour service ship, or hulk.

Names of Ironclads and when launched	Greatest Thick- ness of Armour at water line	Guns		Indica- ted Horse power	Displace- ment, or Tonnage	Knots per hour
		Number	Calibre			
	Inches					
<i>Single-turreted monitors :—</i>						
Streletz	1864	2	9-inch	444	1,431	6·0
Edinorog		2		460	1,407	6·0
Latnik		2		490	1,516	6·0
Bronenosetz		2		480	1,382	6·0
Uragan		2		432	1,565	6·0
Tifon		2		453	1,565	6·0
Lava		2		335	1,591	7·2
Perun		2		338	1,549	6·0
Vestchun		2		529	1,449	6·0
Koldun		2		480	1,666	6·0
<i>Circular ironclads :—</i>						
Vice-Admiral Popoff, 1875	16	2	1 12-inch	3,066	3,590	8·2
Novgorod, 1873	9	2	1 11-inch	3,000	2,706	6·5
<i>Deck-protected cruisers :—</i>						
Rynda, 1885	13½	10	6-inch	3,000	2,950	14·0
Vityaz, 1885	14½	10	6-inch	3,000	2,950	14·0
<i>Belled gun-vessels :—</i>						
Grozyaschiy, 1889	2	—	—	2,000	1,492	—
Otvajnyi ¹	2	—	—	2,000	1,492	—
Gremyaschiy ¹	2	—	—	2,000	1,492	—

¹ Ships in course of construction.

² Slope.

NOTE.—The 12-inch gun weighs 40 tons; 11-inch, 28 tons; 9-inch, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 tons; 8-inch, 9 tons; 6-inch, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons. The weights of the new guns for ships in course of construction are, 12-inch gun, 53 tons; 8-inch gun, 14 and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

Until 1886, the most powerful vessel completed for the Russian ironclad fleet was the mastless turret-ship *Peter the Great*. She resembles in design and construction the great mastless turret-ships of the British navy, more especially the *Dreadnought*, though of larger size, her length being 330 feet, and extreme breadth 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The three ironclad ships, the *Tchesma*, *Catherine II.*, and *Sinope*, are still more powerful vessels than the *Peter the Great*. They are all of the same dimensions, which are :—Length between perpendiculars, 320 feet; extreme breadth, 69 feet; mean draught, 26 feet. The armour of the *Sinope* has a thickness of from 16 to 18 inches above the belt, and 12 inches in the casemates. It will be armed with 2 12-inch guns (50 tons), the range of which is supposed to be 13 miles. The *Nicholas I.* and the *Alexander II.* are also formidable vessels. Both these vessels are sister ships, 326 feet long and 67 feet broad. The *Nicholas I.* is protected by a belt 8 feet wide and 14 to 4 inches thick, with a 12-inch backing of wood. It is armed with 2 12-inch, 4 9-inch, and 8 6-inch guns, besides 10 2-inch and a number of smaller rapid-firing guns and torpedo-ejectors, and has a steel turret with 10-inch armour. A new sister-ship to both these was begun in

1887, and two others in 1889, at Nikolaieff and Sebastopol. The *Navarin* is 360 feet long, 68 deep, and 25 feet draught, and besides the heavy guns it will be armed with 16 Hotchkiss guns and several Whitehead torpedo dischargers.

Next to these ships come the belted cruisers. The *Duke of Edinburgh* and the *General-Admiral* are each 270 feet long between perpendiculars, and 48 feet broad, built of iron sheathed with wood. The battery deck of these cruisers is not protected by armour, the guns being so arranged as to fire in all directions. The *Minin*, converted into an ocean cruiser in 1878, is 299 feet long and 49 feet broad. The *Vladimir Monomakh* and *Dmitri Donskoi* are sister ships, and are 295 feet along the water-line, with an extreme breadth of 52 feet; draught of water at stern 25 feet. The *Admiral Nakhimoff* (14 guns) has been found needing alterations, amounting almost to complete reconstruction.

Next in the list of sea-going cruisers stand the four ironclads named after admirals—i.e. the *Admiral Tchitchagoff*, *Admiral Spiridoff*, *Admiral Greig*, and *Admiral Lazareff*. They are turret-ships of the type of the *Prince Albert* in the Royal navy, the turrets being encased in 6- and 4-inch armour. The *Kniaz-Pojarski* is a central-battery belted ship, 272 feet long, 49 feet broad, and is fully rigged.

The belted cruiser *Panyat Azova* or *Remembrance of Azoff*, is 378 feet long. She belongs to the same type as the *Impérieuse* of the British navy, but is less heavily armed. The cruiser *Rurik* will be the largest of the Russian navy. She is 411 feet long, 67 feet deep, and 25 feet 9 inches draught. The armour down to the water-line is 10 inches thick, and below, including the keel, 5 inches. It will be armed with 6 8-inch guns in turrets, 14 6-inch, 6 2½-inch, and 19 47-millimetre and 11 37-mm. rapid-firing guns, also 2 torpedo-dischargers and 2 torpedo-boats. Her calculated speed is 18 knots, and she is to be manned by 667 men. The *Gangut*, built at St. Petersburg, has a length of 278 feet and a beam of 62 feet, and is armed with 9 big guns.

In 1891 the following ships were in course of construction: the ironclad ships:—*Navarin* and *Tri Svyatitelya* at St. Petersburg, and the *Twelve Apostles* (launched in 1891), and *Georgiy Pobedonosets* on the Black Sea; the belted cruiser *Rurik*; two belted gun-vessels, *Ovrajnyi* and *Gremyaschiy*; and two torpedo cruisers, *Bjorkö* and *Rochensalm* (ended in 1891), all at St. Petersburg. One torpedo-cruiser, sister-ship to *Kazarskiy*, was building at Nikolaieff. One Imperial yacht, *Stryela*, was built in France (launched in 1891); two torpedo-cruisers were building in Germany, and two transports, *Bug* and *Dunai*, for the Black Sea fleet, in Sweden. Six torpedo-boats (from 1,000 to 1,100 horse power, speed 21 knots) were in construction at St. Petersburg, Abo, and Odessa; two of them (*Aitodor* and *Hapsal*) were launched.

The Volunteer Fleet, destined for commerce and transport of exiles to Sakhalin in time of peace, and for war purposes in time of war, numbers 8 cruisers, of which only two, *Oral* and *Rossiia*, have a notable speed (19 and 15 knots). The others (10 to 11 knots) are in reality mere transports.

The imperial navy was commanded in 1891 by 80 admirals, vice-admirals, rear-admirals, and generals, 1,700 captains, lieutenants, and midshipmen. Besides the above, 1,068 officers of various grades belonging to special branches of the navy, such as pilots, engineers, artilleryists, were borne on the active list. The effective number of sailors of the imperial navy during the same period serving afloat was 25,964. They are, like the soldiers of the army, levied by recruitment. The period of service in the navy is ten years, seven of which must be spent in active service and three in the reserve.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURAL.

In 1882 nearly four-fifths of the area of Russia proper—that is, 1,018,736,800 acres—were registered, and their distribution appeared as follows:—

	Acres	Per cent.
Town lands, monasteries, and other institutions	23,143,600	2·3
Private, or held by companies	252,103,000	24·7
Held by peasant-communes	317,534,500	31·2
Crown	406,064,900	39·9
Attached to imperial domains	19,890,800	1·9

Thirty-six per cent. of the population are landed proprietors: 22,396,069 male peasants held in village communities 252,103,000 acres of land, of which communities had purchased 2,059,268 acres; moreover, there were 481,358 private land proprietors, holding altogether 252,102,000 acres of land, distributed as follows:—Nobility, 114,480 landholders, 197,156,500 acres; 'merchants' and artisans, 70,634 landholders, 31,569,700 acres; peasants, 278,179 landholders, 15,195,100 acres; various, 18,065 landholders, 3,377,900 acres; and various private companies, 4,792,800 acres. In Poland 55 per cent. of the area is arable land. One-half of the total area is private property, two-fifths belong to peasants, and one-tenth to the State and various institutions.

The state of the redemption operation among the village communities of liberated serfs is seen from the following accounts up till October 1, 1891. The accounts are shown separately for Russia and the Western provinces, where the conditions of redemption were more liberal for the peasants, according to the laws of 1863.

	Russia	Western Provs.
Number of male peasants who redeemed the land with State help	6,624,494	2,514,121
Number of acres redeemed	61,376,893	25,492,017
Value of the land, in roubles	702,562,297	162,268,106
Average price of the allotment	106r. 06c.	64r. 54c.
Average size of allotment, in acres	9·4	10·0
Average price of the acre	11r. 40c.	6r. 35c.
Average former debt of the landowner to the State mortgage bank, per allotment	37r. 40c.	27r. 02c.
Average sum paid to the landlord, per allotment	68r. 66c.	37r. 52c.

Moreover, 93,743 leaseholders redeemed their allotments (1,882,574 acres), for the sum of 21,243,401 roubles, in South Russia and the Western Provinces, according to the laws of 1868-88, which recognise private ownership of land.

In 1882, out of 1,098,507,000 acres registered in European Russia proper, the distribution of arable land, meadows, and forests appeared as follows, in percentage of the area under each description of land holdings :—

—	Arable Land	• Forests	Meadows, Pasturage	Unproductive
Peasants' holdings	53·8	10·1	26·6	9·5
Private holdings	27·2	37·6	23·3	11·9
Crown and domains	1·7	64·3	1·6	32·4
Total per cent. of area	26·3	38·7	15·9	19·1

Crops.—The cereal crops of Russia in Europe (exclusive of Finland) for the last three years are seen from the following, in thousands of quarters :—

—	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Various	Total	Potatoes
European Russia, 1888	30,859	88,000	17,036	66,411	24,816	227,123	38,006
" " 1889	21,647	66,846	14,016	59,305	16,343	178,157	36,722
" " 1890	25,813	81,617	19,776	65,555	—1	—2	40,105
Poland, 1888	1,722	5,804	1,405	4,212	1,001	14,146	20,011
" 1889	1,618	4,545	943	2,628	429	10,163	19,515
" 1890	1,532	5,509	1,487	4,361	—1	—2	21,282

1 For both Russia and Poland : 19,432,000 quarters.

2 Total for both Russia and Poland : 225,082,000 quarters.

In 1889 only 102,910 acres were under tobacco in Russia, Siberia, and Caucasasia, yielding 1,001,000 cwt., as against 1,624,000 in 1887, and 1,298,240 in 1886. There were in 1889 no less than 342 tobacco factories, which worked 1,333,900 cwt. of tobacco (19,800 cwt. imported), and manufactured no less than 1,137,720 cwt. of cigars and cigarettes. No less than 93,988 cwt. of Russian tobacco was exported, so also 29,025,080 cigarettes and 164,500 cigars. Under vineyards there were about 16,000,000 acres, but only 361,000 acres were under proper culture. The yield was 4,550,000 gallons, of which 150,000 were produced in Crimea.

The cotton crops in Turkestan covered, in 1888, 214,115 acres, and yielded 325,148 cwt. of new cotton, one half of which is the American, and the other half the local cotton tree. They increased in 1889, attaining 136,840 acres in Ferganah alone, the crop being 567,000 cwt. of new cotton (nearly 330,000 cwt. American).

In 1888 Russia in Europe (without Poland) had 19,633,340 horses, 24,609,260 horned cattle, 44,465,450 sheep (about 9·5 millions of fine breeds), and 9,243,000 swine, showing thus a notable diminution against 1882. Poland had, same year, 1,204,340 horses, 3,013,400 horned cattle, 3,754,665 sheep, and 1,499,100 swine.

II. FORESTS.

Of the total area of European Russia, nearly one-third is under forest. It appears from recent investigation that the following areas are under forest in European Russia, Poland, Finland, and Caucasia (the two latter incomplete):—European Russia, 422,307,000 acres; Poland, 6,706,000; Finland, 50,498,000; Caucasia, 18,666,000; total, 498,177,000 acres.

The decrease of the area under forest since the beginning of the century is reckoned at about 23 per cent.

An important measure was taken in 1888 for the protection of forests, most of which have been placed under a special committee appointed in each province of European Russia. Some forest lands have been recognised as 'protective' for rivers, &c., and they can in no case be destroyed, felling of timber in these tracts being submitted to severe regulations.

III. MINING AND METALS.

The soil of Russia is rich in ores of all kinds, and mining industry is steadily increasing. The statistics during the years 1880 and 1886-89 are given in the following table:—

Year	Gold	Platinum	Silver	Lead	Zinc	Copper	Pig Iron	Iron	Steel	Coal	Naphtha	Salt
	Kilogrammes			Tons			Thousands of tons					
1880	43,276	2,947	10,107	1,146	4,256	3,203	448	292	307	3,289	352	779
1886	33,448	4,317	13,396	777	4,195	4,571	532	363	242	4,567	1,972	1,197
1887	34,856	4,242	13,380	974	3,567	4,911	602	354	213	4,462	2,690	1,135
1888	35,151	2,687	15,135	787	6,284	5,957	656	359	201	3,496	3,132	1,096
1889	38,093	2,622	13,857	569	6,343	5,978	734	422	258	4,496	3,209	1,370

Gold is obtained chiefly in Siberia (58,621 E. lbs. in 1889, and 63,432 lbs. in 1890) and the Ural Mountains; silver from the following districts, with the amount obtained 1889: Altai, 21,972 lbs.; Semipalatinsk, 3,960 lbs.; Nertchinsk, 1,800 lbs.; Caucasus, 1,214 lbs.; Finland, 1,036 lbs.; total, 29,262 lbs. Copper was obtained chiefly in the Urals (2,546 tons in 1889) and the Caucasus (1,605 tons). Cobalt is found in the Elisabethpol government of Caucasia (3,609 lbs. in 1889); also manganese ore (76,790 tons of ore). Mercury was extracted in S. Russia to the amount of 368,390 lbs.; tin, 12 tons.

The iron industry develops slowly, notwithstanding the high protective duties. Its distribution in 1889 is seen in tons from the following:—

	Pig Iron	Iron	Steel
Ural	347,830	220,000	39,250
Moscow region	82,340	46,180	64,720
Poland	86,750	68,060	38,520
South Russia	141,490	21,200	60,000
North Russia	—	35,600	48,960
Siberia	2,850	1,790	20
Finland	13,360	7,890	940
Crown works	59,480	20,400	7,130
Total	734,110	424,120	259,560

The province of Ekaterinoslav grows to be an important centre of iron mining. In 1890 it yielded 204,250 tons of pig iron, 26,070 of iron, and 70,380 tons of steel.

The manufacture of agricultural machinery, which was valued at 2½ million roubles in 1867, rose to nearly 10 million roubles in 1885, and has much increased since.

The annual consumption of coal in Russia and Poland attained, in 1888, 6,641,100 tons, of which only 1,520,900 tons were imported from abroad. The coal mines on the Don are yearly extending; in 1884 they occupied 13,950 men and 135 engines, the produce reaching 1,624,720 tons, but it rose to 3,061,000 tons in 1890. The next important coal-fields are those of Kielce, in Poland (2,436,000 tons), around Moscow (301,000 tons), and Urals (259,000 tons), the remainder being extracted in Caucasia (3,500 tons), Siberia (16,200 tons), and Turkestan (6,800 tons). The total extraction of coal in 1889 was:—Coal, 709,000 tons; anthracite, 5,349,000 tons; brown coal, &c., 53,000 tons: total, 6,115,000 tons. Strong measures have been taken to increase the local consumption of Russian coal and coke by imposing a duty of 98·5*d.* per ton of coal imported through the Black Sea, 47*d.* through the Western frontier, and 23·5*d.* through the Baltic Sea, and by reducing the tariffs of railway shipping of Russian coal from the Don mines. The import of foreign coal and coke has thus been reduced as follows:—

Imports of	Coal Tons	Coke Tons
1888	1,550,000	158,000
1889	1,848,000	194,000
1890	1,515,000	199,000
January 1 to June 1, 1891	324,000	66,500

During the last three years the annual consumption of fuel in the Moscow manufacturing region was about 1,000,000 tons of wood, 80,000 tons of English coal, 80,000 tons of Russian coal, and about 80,000 tons of naphtha refuse. The Caspian naphtha industry is also extending very rapidly; its various products are also better utilised, as seen from the following figures:—

Year	Raw Naphtha Tons	Kerosine Oil Tons
1887	2,676,000	714,000
1888	3,128,000	822,000
(Baku alone) 1889	3,315,000	986,000
„ 1890	3,890,000	—

The number of persons engaged in the mining and working of minerals was 420,000 in 1888, and the number of water and steam engines in the Empire respectively was 1,099 and 1,855, showing an aggregate of more than 100,000 horse-power.

IV. MANUFACTURES.

The number of all kinds of manufactories, mines, and industrial establishments in European Russia (without Poland and Finland) was 62,801 in 1885, employing 994,787 workpeople, and producing a value of 1,121,040,270 roubles. The 20,381 manufactories of Poland employed 139,650 workmen,

and produced a value of 185,822,200 roubles. The Caucasus had in 1884 14,244 manufactories, mostly small, with 43,502 workmen, producing a value of 34,759,000 roubles, chiefly in silk; while the 389 manufactories of Finland yielded 1,674,688 $\frac{1}{2}$. In European Russia only 545 manufactures have a yearly production above 500,000 roubles, and 2,417 above 100,000 roubles.

According to another estimate, which takes no account of the mining industries, nor of those which pay excise duties (spirits, beer, sugar, and tobacco), the manufactories of the Empire having a yearly productivity of more than 1,000 roubles each appeared as follows:—

Year	Numbers	People employed	Yearly Production	Average Production per Workman
			Roubles	Roubles
1886	20,847	759,495	1,043,997,000	1,375
1887	21,247	789,322	1,120,252,000	1,419

Of the people employed in 1887 there were 19,033 boys, 8,311 girls, 184,144 women, and 577,834 men. The small manufactories having a yearly production of less than 1,000 roubles numbered in 1887 54,486, with 91,681 people employed.

The manufacture of machinery and metallic goods is steadily developing, and the working of metals altogether appeared as follows in 1888:—

	No. of Factories	Yearly Produce
Foundries	175	4,319,000 roubles.
Machinery	372	54,220,000 „
Wire and nails	81	10,720,000 „
Copper ware	193	9,404,000 „
Bells	38	943,000 „
Various metals	385	12,181,000 „
Jewellery	58	2,965,000 „
Total	1,294	94,772,000 „

For the same year the ironworks yielded in addition to the above: cast-iron goods, 1,236,100 cwt.; iron and steel goods, 3,100,600 cwt.; wire, 304,120 cwt.; glazed goods, 66,130 cwt. The small workshops are not taken into account in the above.

—	Numbers	People employed	Production
			Roubles
Articles of food	7,869	79,550	335,654,000
Animal produce	4,425	43,876	79,495,000
Textiles	3,096	419,448	485,020,000
Stones, glass, &c.	2,380	67,346	28,965,000
Metals	1,377	113,300	112,642,000
Wood	1,093	30,703	25,688,000
Chemicals	588	21,134	21,509,000
Various	419	13,956	31,279,000
Total	21,247	789,313	1,119,952,000

The production of spirit in 1889 was in decrease of the two preceding years, 80,132,100 gallons of pure alcohol, obtained in 2,145 distilleries. Of these only 10,792,600 gallons were exported. In the same year there were 267 distilleries engaged in the manufacture of spirits (refining brandies, liqueurs, &c.), the production of which attained 3,158,000 gallons, and 167 manufactures of varnish, scents, &c. In the same year there were 1,296 beer breweries, and 551 meathe breweries. The former produced 87,124,000 gallons (in 1887), while the production of the latter is quite insignificant.

There were 180 sugar works in Russia, and 40 in Poland. Their operation in 1888-89, which is seen from the following, was in excess over that of the preceding year :—Acres under beetroot, 663,600 ; beetroot worked, 91,890,000 cwts. ; sugar obtained, 9,155,100 cwts., out of which 1,195,700 cwts. in Poland : refined sugar, 5,725,200 cwts., out of which 1,602,950 cwts. were exported (1,131,900 cwts. to Western Europe).

The sugar works employed altogether 70,805 men, 9,516 women, and 2,160 children.

Only $\frac{1}{100}$ part of all corn exported from Russia during the last 4 years was exported in the shape of flour. There were in Russia and Poland in 1889 5,000 flour mills, each yielding more than 670 cwt. of flour per year. Out of them, 979 steam mills, producing 1,076,000 tons of flour, and 4,020 water mills, 1,209,000 tons. Most of the latter have steam motors in reserve. Out of the above, 497 mills (1,000,000 tons) used rollers for grinding.

Commerce.

The following table gives the average yearly imports and exports of Russia for 1872-81, and for each of the years 1886 to 1890, in her trade with Europe, Asia, and Finland (bullion not included, nor the external trade of Finland) :—

Years	Exports	Imports
	Paper roubles	Paper roubles
1872-76	381,198,800	471,643,000
1876-81	555,793,000	528,971,400
1886	488,483,497	438,206,337
1887	622,951,666	393,208,792
1888	793,900,000	390,700,000
1889	766,300,000	436,987,000
1890	703,968,000	416,084,000

The chief trade of the Empire is carried on through its European frontier, as seen from the following table in thousands of roubles. But the European frontier does not include the Caucasus, so that the rapidly increasing exports of grain, and especially of naphtha, from the ports of the Caucasus appear in the exports from the Asiatic frontier, although both are exported to Europe. On the other side, the arrivals of tea from China to Odessa or St. Petersburg appear in the imports to the European frontier.

Exports	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Through European frontier	436,515	568,520	728,000	687,085	610,453
„ Asiatic „	35,391	37,427	46,500	61,303	76,800
Trade with Finland .	16,577	17,004	19,300	17,614	16,715
Total .	488,483	622,951	793,800	766,002	703,968
Imports					
From European frontier	382,899	333,239	332,300	373,674	361,398
„ Asiatic „	45,384	49,151	47,000	50,086	41,300
Trade with Finland .	9,922	10,818	11,400	13,256	13,386
Total .	438,206	393,208	390,700	437,016	416,084

The following tables, giving the value of exports and imports, in thousands of paper roubles, to and from Europe (European frontier, exclusive of Caucasus) for the last fourteen years, will better show the character of the foreign trade of Russia :—

EXPORTS.

—	1877-81	1882-86	1888	1889	1890
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Articles of food	308,349	323,623	476,902	397,937	351,047
Raw and half-manufactured articles	203,733	190,254	219,205	254,335	232,541
Animals	16,340	14,787	12,855	12,955	10,832
Manufactured goods.	5,372	8,031	19,051	21,858	16,033
Total .	533,794	536,695	728,013	687,085	610,453

IMPORTS.

—	1887-81	1882-86	1888	1889	1890
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Articles of food	93,953	108,711	51,475	55,349	59,496
Raw and half-manufactured articles	264,973	254,646	218,650	242,632	232,532
Animals	140	435	640	469	431
Manufactured goods.	131,306	92,564	61,527	75,223	68,943
Total .	490,372	456,356	332,293	373,673	361,402

To render these figures comparable with one another, the value of the same exports and imports for the same years, but *in gold*, is given in the subjoined table :—

EXPORTS, VALUED IN GOLD.

—	1877-81	1882-86	1888	1889	1890
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Articles of food	199,961	202,320	283,000	262,200	234,031
Raw and half-manufactured articles	132,540	118,887	129,400	167,200	155,027
Animals	10,615	9,247	7,900	8,500	7,221
Manufactured goods	3,504	5,002	11,100	14,400	10,689
Total	346,620	335,456	431,400	452,300	406,968

IMPORTS, VALUED IN GOLD.

—	1877-81	1882-86	1888	1889	1890
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Articles of food	60,916	67,885	31,200	36,400	39,664
Raw and half-manufactured articles	171,720	159,085	129,000	160,200	155,021
Animals	91	272	400	300	288
Manufactured goods	85,001	56,940	36,700	49,600	46,162
Total	317,728	284,182	197,300	246,500	120,367

For the last six years grain has formed, on the average, 55 per cent. in value of the aggregate exports to Europe, 58·7 per cent. in 1888, and 51 in 1889. The subjoined table shows the average exports (in quarters) for the years 1867 to 1886 as well as for 1887, 1888, and 1889 :—

Years	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize	Various	Total
	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters
1867-71	6,195,000	1,925,000	570,000	2,113,000	306,000	539,000	11,828,000
1872-76	6,908,000	4,852,000	1,064,000	2,936,000	247,000	659,000	16,066,000
1877-81	7,825,000	6,101,000	2,006,000	5,306,000	842,000	1,049,000	23,129,000
1882-86	8,998,000	5,278,000	2,973,000	6,040,000	1,055,000	1,146,000	25,490,000
1887	9,429,000	6,220,000	4,226,000	7,340,000	2,150,000	1,407,000	30,772,000
1888	13,284,600	8,498,400	7,155,000	10,573,800	1,219,200	3,076,000	45,807,500
1889	12,998,500	6,538,300	5,631,800	8,347,100	1,486,300	2,582,900	37,584,900
1890	12,734,000	6,383,000	5,159,000	6,226,000	1,112,000	2,980,000	34,594,000

The export of naphtha for the last five years (from Russia and Caucasus as well) will be seen from the following table :—

Year	Raw Naphtha	Oils for Lighting	Oils for Greasing	Waste	Total
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1886	405,000	2,965,000	719,000	750,000	4,839,000
1887	347,000	3,811,000	903,000	1,059,000	6,120,000
1888	23,860	8,593,670	871,580	1,423,200	10,912,300
1889	none	11,161,600	1,111,500	1,933,000	14,206,100
1890	134,000	12,713,000	1,472,000	929,000	15,248,000

The export of eggs (chiefly to Germany, France, and Austria) is acquiring every year a greater importance, as seen from the following figures of exports for the last six years :—

Year	No. of Eggs	Value	Preserved Eggs in Tins	
		Roubles	Cwt.	Roubles
1886	332,764,000	5,364,759	14,297	200,000
1887	507,451,000	7,953,006	14,670	200,000
1888	678,217,000	11,589,000	24,280	409,000
1889	609,000,000	9,975,000	28,370	387,000
1890	755,000,000	12,358,000	27,800	361,000

The following table shows the relative importance of the chief exports from European Russia during the last three years :—

EXPORTS FROM EUROPEAN RUSSIA AND NORTHERN CAUCASIA.

—	1888	1889	1890 ¹
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
Corn, flour, sarrazin, &c.	441,028,000	375,666,000	338,512,000
Fish and caviare	4,561,000	5,256,000	4,791,000
Butter and eggs	16,696,000	15,767,000	16,632,000
Alcohol and gin	7,813,000	5,774,000	5,744,000
Various articles of food	24,259,000	22,300,000	19,377,000
Articles of food	494,357,000	424,763,000	384,066,000
Timber and wooden goods	39,001,000	55,770,000	53,704,000
Raw metals (platinum, mercy.)	1,196,000	1,714,000	2,288,000
Oleaginous grains, chiefly linseed and grass seeds	38,764,000	42,911,000	44,310,000
Flax	66,828,000	62,400,000	60,998,000
Hemp	17,889,000	21,729,000	17,754,000
Tallow	948,000	1,090,000	1,069,000
Bristle, hair, and feather	12,860,000	14,999,000	12,336,000
Wool	14,514,000	25,299,000	15,755,000
Furs	3,829,000	5,858,000	4,911,000
Naphtha and naphtha oils, &c.	24,945,000	26,865,000	27,301,000
Various	23,081,000	26,940,000	29,482,000
Raw and half-manufactured goods	244,815,000	286,575,000	269,908,000

¹ Including exports to Finland.

The principal imports into European Russia and the Black Sea frontier of Caucasia are shown in the following table :—

IMPORTS TO EUROPEAN RUSSIA AND NORTHERN CAUCASIA.

	1888	1889	1890 ¹
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
Rice	316,000	397,000	392,000
Other grain and flour	1,024,000	1,007,000	1,007,000
Fruits and vegetables	5,974,000	6,934,000	6,041,000
Fish	8,033,000	9,822,000	9,559,000
Tea	16,641,000	15,205,000	18,809,000 ²
Coffee	5,301,000	4,741,000	5,607,000
Tobacco	1,562,000	2,870,000	3,701,000
Wine and spirits	7,988,000	9,381,000	9,095,000
Raw cotton	68,386,000	84,008,000	79,868,000
Cotton yarn and wadding	10,551,000	9,804,000	9,019,000
Raw wool	24,507,000	20,672,000	20,788,000
Raw silk	11,392,000	10,435,000	8,671,000
Raw jute	1,979,000	1,921,000	1,247,000
Leather	6,616,000	7,860,000	7,586,000
Oil, cocoa, palm, and glycerine	1,341,000	1,277,000	1,768,000
Colours	15,368,000	15,809,000	14,659,000
Chemicals	—	13,202,000	12,496,000
Oil, olive and others	5,148,000	6,133,000	4,551,000
Coal and coke	12,920,000	13,201,000	12,512,000
Raw metals	18,545,000	25,375,000	33,646,000
Sheet iron	3,641,000	4,406,000	4,067,000
<i>Manufactured goods :—</i>			
Cottons	3,153,000	3,740,000	3,043,000
Other textile goods	5,420,000	8,196,000	6,814,000
Iron and steel goods	11,511,000	12,492,000	11,556,000
Machinery	19,148,000	23,119,000	21,878,000

¹ Including imports from Finland.

² Moreover, 14,174,000 roubles' worth through Siberia (16,644,000 in 1889).

The imports and exports by the frontier of Asia were as follows in 1888 and 1890 in thousands of roubles :—

	1889		1890	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Tea	17,579	6	16,154	5
Tissue	1,578	2,485	2,433	4,332
Textiles	10,190	2,962	2,325	3,041
Skins and cloth	3,728	735	1,360	748
Fruits, &c.	3,880	158	3,554	531
Cereals, &c.	2,079	17,558	2,077	25,311
Various	11,852	37,399	13,378	42,804
Precious metals	1,815	3,062	2,464	3,096
Total	51,901	64,365	43,745	79,868

During the first seven months of 1891, the exports, chiefly of corn, attained the value of 388,290,000 roubles, as against 365,619,000 roubles during the same months of the preceding year; and the imports were 219,648,000 roubles (214,739,000 roubles in 1890).

The total exports and imports of gold, silver, and bullion, not included in the above, imported and exported to and from European Russia and the Black Sea frontier of the Caucasus, are as follows, in gold roubles :—

—	Exports	Imports
1886	14,316,000	5,802,000
1887	18,688,000	5,115,000
1888	34,452,000	29,500,000
1889	17,400,000	9,300,000
1890	20,928,000	23,127,000

The amount of customs duties levied in the Empire, chiefly in gold and partly in paper roubles, appears as follows :—

Roubles			Roubles		
	Gold	Paper		Gold	Paper
1885	64,441,686	1,835,077	1888	77,565,803	1,691,919
1886	70,775,550	2,233,521	1889	80,239,219	1,644,009
1887	64,170,467	2,285,155	1890	82,690,494	1,373,089

The following table shows the value of the imports from, and exports to, the countries named, through the European and Asiatic frontier, exclusive of the trade with Finland, in 1889 and 1890, in thousands of roubles :—

—	1889		1890	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Germany	124,315	192,345	114,635	177,940
United Kingdom	100,704	274,377	92,935	203,663
Austria-Hungary	18,779	30,972	17,802	30,245
Turkey	7,111	18,758	7,691	16,772
France	19,103	42,893	17,254	48,366
Belgium	8,224	26,196	7,085	27,388
Italy	7,581	30,141	9,152	30,338
Sweden and Norway	6,111	13,184	6,436	12,650
Netherlands	4,442	47,793	4,858	43,538
Roumania	1,623	7,602	1,673	7,192
Denmark	1,507	11,648	1,659	8,322
Greece	1,156	6,838	747	8,303
China	27,280	1,359	29,060	1,189
United States	50,760	1,522	53,393	927
Persia	11,650	8,819	11,632	10,927
Other countries	46,670	51,555	40,057	76,177
Total	437,016	766,002	416,069	703,937
Finland	17,965	13,256	—	—

The steady increase of customs duties during the years 1884-89 is seen from the following table, which gives the proportions between the customs duties levied and the values of the imports, and thus illustrates the steady increase of the tariffs :—

Years	Percentage of Custom Duties levied to the Declared Values of Imports			
	Articles of Food	Goods used for Industry	Manufactured Goods	Total Average
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1884	36	12	20	20
1885	49	14	27	24
1886	59	16	30	28
1887	75	17	34	29
1888	81	19	31	31
1889	71	19	28	28

The exports from Russia to the United Kingdom, and the imports of British home produce into Russia, according to the Board of Trade Returns are shown in the subjoined table :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports .	13,571,786	15,893,289	26,315,213	27,154,490	23,750,868
Imports .	4,424,317	4,166,944	4,810,075	5,332,251	5,751,601

The chief article of export from Russia to the United Kingdom is grain mainly wheat and oats, as follows :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat .	1,396,833	1,982,943	8,128,448	8,000,394	7,481,537
Oats .	1,834,113	2,071,443	3,655,311	3,865,488	2,660,499
Barley	1,240,387	1,575,139	2,663,731	1,799,389	2,154,380

The principal other articles of export to Great Britain in the year 1890 were flax, exported to the value of 1,720,852*l.*; wood and timber, 3,570,615*l.*; flax seed, rape, and linseed, 1,669,823*l.*; wool, 817,551*l.*; petroleum, 632,343*l.*; sugar, 10,740*l.* (460,024*l.* in 1889). Minor articles of export to Great Britain are tallow and stearine, bristles, cordage and twine, oil-seed cake, and tar. The principal British imports into Russia in the year 1890 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 925,452*l.*; lead, 140,787*l.*; cotton stuffs and yarn, of the value of 709,997*l.*; woollens, of the value of 231,682*l.*; coal, 906,435*l.*; machinery, 1,176,872*l.*; alkali, 158,512*l.*; fish, 157,427*l.*

The quantities of grain and flour exported from Russia to the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1886 to 1890, from both the northern and southern ports of the Empire, were as follows :—19,800,257 cwts. in 1886; 29,075,932 cwts. in 1887; 54,632,590 cwts. in 1888; 47,171,452 cwts. in 1889; 39,420,085 cwts. in 1890.

The chief Russian fair is that of Nijni Novgorod. In 1891 the goods shipped to the fair were valued at 168,211,000 roubles, as against 181,256,830 roubles in 1890. Of that there remained unsold goods to the value of 11,262,000 roubles (7,039,840 roubles in 1890). The chief items were (in 1890): Russian cottons, 28,713,500 roubles; woollen goods, 15,955,430 roubles; linen and hemp goods, 4,235,375 roubles; silk and silk goods, 2,546,750 roubles; furs, 8,443,605 roubles; leather and leather ware, 7,660,915 roubles. Metals: 22,312,508 roubles; of which: brass goods, 1,782,100 roubles; iron and steel, 15,395,224 roubles; iron and steel goods, 3,643,132 roubles; glass and earthenware, 6,255,350 roubles.

Shipping and Navigation.

The sea-going commercial navy of Russia consisted in the year 1891 of 313 steamers, of about 180,000 gross tons, and 2,105 sailing vessels, of 365,620 net tons. About one-fourth of the vessels were engaged in trading to foreign countries, and the remainder coasting vessels, many of them belonging to Greeks, sailing under the Russian flag.

In 1890 the navigation in the ports of Russia and the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus appeared as follows for vessels above 20 tons.

—	Numbers	Tons	Of these under Russian Flag	
			Numbers	Tons
<i>Vessels entered :—</i>				
White Sea . . .	596	156,910	300	20,370
Baltic Sea . . .	5,640	2,641,300	642	209,670
Black and Azov Seas .	4,810	4,054,060	404	343,150
Total . . .	11,046	6,852,270	1,346	564,190
<i>Vessels cleared :—</i>				
White Sea . . .	582	155,620	286	19,600
Baltic Sea . . .	5,574	2,619,540	576	171,420
Black and Azov Seas .	3,294	2,904,280	274	238,410
Total . . .	9,450	5,679,440	1,136	429,430

In the coasting trade the ports were entered by 27,763 vessels (7,825,490 tons) in 1889.

The yearly returns (imports and exports) of the five chief ports of Russia for the last six years (in millions of roubles) is seen from the following:—

—	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
St. Petersburg	134	128	131	139	144
Odessa . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Liban . . .	34	45	42	76	76
Riga . . .	62	71	73	75	72
Reval . . .	65	73	89	61	63

ternal Communications.

I. RIVERS AND CANALS.

In 1889, 73,508 smaller vessels, and 119,833 rafts were unloaded at the river ports, the value of merchandise thus transported exceeding 223,373,000 roubles. The steam navigation on Russian rivers has rapidly developed of late. While there were in 1874 only 691 steamers (50,900 horse-power) plying on Russian rivers, their number reached in 1886 1,507 steamers, 86,400 nominal horse-power, capable of receiving a load of 115,000 tons, and valued at 50,427,500 roubles. Of these 979 have been built in Russia, and 340 are heated with naphtha, 432 with coal, and 692 with wood.

In 1886 Russia had 33,463 English miles of navigable rivers, and 453 miles of canals. The traffic on the rivers of European Russia proper (exclusive of Poland, Finland, and Caucasus) was in tons :—

—	Total	Corn	Fuel Wood	Timber	Naphtha
1884	7,940,000	2,205,000	1,933,000	938,000	445,000
1885	8,381,500	2,558,500	1,918,500	898,000	722,500
1886	8,610,500	2,664,500	2,220,000	711,000	543,500
1888	8,995,200	2,670,000	2,075,000	953,000	730,000
1889	9,908,000	2,570,000	2,230,000	1,090,000	984,000

To this must be added the timber transported on rafts : 7,730,000 tons in 1888, and 8,550,000 tons in 1889.

Of the whole river traffic of European Russia, 86 per cent. falls upon the system of the Volga and the Neva—the remainder being : 9 per cent. on the Dnieper-Nyemen and Dvina system, 2 per cent. only on the Don, and 1·6 per cent. on the Dniester.

In 1889 the sum of 13,000,000 roubles was assigned for the reconstruction of the Mariinsk system of canals (connecting the Volga with St. Petersburg), so as to permit the passage of vessels 220 feet long and with 6 feet draught of water.

According to latest information, 134 steamers, with 240 barges, representing an aggregate tonnage of about 40,000 tons, are plying on the rivers of Siberia. Of them 64 steamers and 162 barges capable of transporting a cargo of 75,000 tons (besides passengers) every year to Tomsk, are plying in the basin of the Obi.

II. RAILWAYS.

The activity of the Russian railways, exclusive of the Transcaspian railway and those of Finland, is seen from the following table, which shows the length, gross receipts, working expenses, and net receipts, as also the number of passengers and amounts of goods carried for the last six years, according to the last figures published by the Ministry of Ways and Communications.

Years	E. miles	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Receipts	Passengers	Goods carried
		Paper Roubles	Paper Roubles	Paper Roubles	Persons	Tons
1884	15,275	220,444,317	143,535,418	85,908,899	36,962,808	41,705,000
1885	15,930	233,532,737	140,976,459	92,556,277	36,532,331	42,041,700
1886	16,240	224,551,356	142,185,127	82,366,229	36,841,375	41,239,200
1887	16,818	252,986,669	144,264,141	108,722,528	37,184,773	48,632,000
1888	17,333	283,382,754	160,057,685	123,325,068	42,966,255	64,160,000
1889	17,594	282,690,784	168,832,542	113,858,242	45,005,162	67,473,000

In 1880-88 a railway for military purposes was constructed from Uzun-ada on the S.E. shore of the Caspian, by Kizil Arvat, Merv, and Charjui, on the Amu-daria, to Samarcand, *viâ* Bokhara, the whole distance of desert crossed by the line being 890 miles. The cost of the railway was 46,120,000 roubles, and its rolling stock is represented by 110 locomotives and 1,980 carriages.

The latest official returns show that at the beginning of 1891 Russia had the following length of railways, in English miles:—Opened in Russia, Poland, and Caucasia, 18,058 (of which private, 12,749, and State railways, 5,309); in Finland, 1,137; in Transcaspian region, 890; total, 20,985. The following railways were building: private, Mohileff-Jmerinka, 76 miles; branch railways about Uman, 79 miles; State: Zlatoust-Mias, 42 miles; Theodosia-Sébastopol, 72 miles; Suram Tunnel, 5 miles; total, 272 miles.

The rolling stock on January 1, 1890, was: 6,804 steam engines, 7,678 passengers' carriages, 141,898 goods carriages.

The capital spent for the construction of all the Russian railways (exclusive of Finland and Transcaspian) reached on January 1, 1889, 1,598,891,000 metallic roubles and 497,039,000 paper roubles, or about 1,930,000,000 metallic roubles (306,098,000*l.*). Of this capital the share of the State was as follows:—

	Metallic roubles	Paper roubles
Interest guaranteed by the State	215,817,000	94,753,000
Obligations	335,662,000	44,713,000
Consolidated obligations taken by the State	919,804,000	10,358,000
Loans to railway companies	49,791,000	231,611,000
Total	1,521,074,000	381,435,000

= metallic roubles, 1,775,000,000, which sum represents 91 per cent. of the total cost of the railways. It appears considerably lower than in 1888, on account of several lines of railways having been bought by the State. The yearly guarantee upon this capital in paper roubles (at 1*r.* 50*c.* paper rouble for one rouble gold) realised 88,168,000 roubles.

The debts of the railways to the State (for guarantee, obligations, and loans) attained 294,308,000 roubles in gold and 540,371,000 paper roubles = 654,556 roubles gold.

In 1885 and 1886 the State paid, to cover the losses of the railways, respectively 45,567,512 and 64,786,556 roubles; but owing to the recent increase of traffic of the railways the sum paid by the State was only 9,027,455 roubles in 1888, and 7,311,796 in 1889.

The charters granted to railway companies are for the most part terminable after between 75 and 85 years; but some small companies have charters only for 37 years.

The Caucasus Railway Company has received the authorisation to build a new line (160 miles) between Vladikavkaz and Petrovsk on the Caspian Sea. The railways in South-western Russia are continually extended by feeding branches and strategic lines. In the North-west an important branch is now ready, in order to connect Riga with Dorpat and Pskov. Kazan is going to be connected with the railway net, as also Ufa and Zlatoust. The line across Siberia has been begun at Vladivostok, and the first 120 miles are in a fair way of progress. In Finland, an important main line, 160 miles, was opened in 1889, to connect the small but commercial town of Kotka with Kuopio: it opens large forest districts to commerce.

In order to avoid ruinous tariff wars between various railway companies, a law was promulgated on August 17, 1889, giving to the Administration the right to interfere when necessary.

III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The following are the postal statistics for 1889 :—Number of offices, 5,980 : letters transmitted, 187,816,000 ; post-cards, 23,032,000 ; registered letters, 12,530,000 ; letters of value, value 3,984,570 roubles ; printed matter and samples of merchandise, 31,742,000.

The length of State telegraph lines in Russia on January 1, 1890, was 88,280 English miles, and the length of wire 172,360 English miles. Of the total system, about nineteen-twentieths were the property of the State. There were at the same date 3,796 telegraph offices. The total number of telegrams carried in 1889 was 11,071,582. The receipts of the telegraph office amounted to 10,137,800 roubles. The actual receipts and expenditure of the posts and telegraphs combined have been as follows for five years :—

Years	Income	Expenditure
	Roubles	Roubles
1885	25,255,423	24,768,100
1886	25,587,711	24,779,303
1887	26,935,729	24,615,911
1888	28,866,884	24,412,649
1889	29,554,650	24,328,493
1890	30,291,335	—

Money and Credit.

The amount of money coined at the mint in 1889 was 26,094,785 roubles, as against 28,117,129 roubles in 1888. It included gold, 24,430,030 roubles ; silver, 1,494,754 roubles ; copper, 170,000 roubles ; total, 26,094,085 roubles. The amount of metallic money in circulation is not known. As to paper money, it amounted, on January 1, 1891, to 1,046,295,384 roubles, covered by 210,346,813 roubles in gold and 1,125,682 roubles in silver, leaving thus uncovered 568,527,206 paper roubles.

1. *The Bank of Russia* acts in a double capacity—of State Bank and of a commercial bank. Its accounts on December 9, 1891, were :—

A. *Emission of paper currency* :—

Liabilities—

	Roubles
Paper, roubles in circulation	780,032,238
Do., temporary emissions	75,000,000

Assets—

Metallic fund	211,505,032
Do., for temporary emissions	75,000,000
Debt of the Treasury for paper money.	568,527,206

Total 855,032,238

B. *Commercial operations* :—

Liabilities—

	Roubles
Foundation capital	25,000,000
Reserve	3,000,000
Paper money, temporary emission	266,263,146
Capital for building new house	711,189
Current accounts	44,217,920

Interest bearing deposits	21,318,937
Interest due.	710,663
Transfers	26,056,783
Sums due to the branches of the bank	68,363,738
Interest for the current year's operations	5,726,899
Sums to be transferred	69,753,327
Profits of 1889 and 1890	9,898,964
Deposits of the Ministry of Finance	50,115,427
Miscellaneous	1,620,980

Total 592,727,973

Assets—

Cash : paper money	19,211,159
„ gold and silver	88,402,414
Difference on gold for guarantee of paper money	18,927,373
Sums at Bankers' abroad	60,982,505
Discounted bills	27,734,763
Paid on current accounts guaranteed by securities	62,195,376
Loans under securities	27,152,324
Bonds, &c., belonging to the Bank	213,300,070
Miscellaneous	74,809,355

Total 592,727,973

Deposited in trust 1,196,744,003

2. *The Savings Banks* (841 in number), all under the Ministry of Finance, had 92,970,660 roubles of deposits on January 1, 1889. On January 1, 1890, the total sum attained 118,091,748 roubles, which sum rose to 182,479,148 roubles on October 1, 1891.

3. *State Banks for mortgage loans to the nobility*, on December 1, 1889 :—

Assets—

	Roubles
Cash	29,862
Current account in States Bank	1,319,623
Loans granted	196,398,300
Miscellaneous	13,288,645

Total 211,036,430

Liabilities—

	Roubles
Reserve capital	627,317
Debt to the States Bank	37,173,179
Obligations for loans granted	137,347,000
Sums realised from the last loan	19,765,145
Miscellaneous	16,123,799

Total 211,036,430

4. *Land Bank for the purchase of land by the peasants*.—Up to December 1, 1889, the bank had made 7,246 loans to 2,264 village communities, 3,867 associations, and 1,125 individuals, representing a total of 234,057 householders. They bought 4,239,710 acres, valued at 73,033,191 roubles, of which 58,012,956 roubles were lent by the bank, and 15,020,235 roubles paid by the buyers.

No full accounts of the operations of the private banks are available. The accounts published by the 29 chief banking companies show an aggregate return

of 25,811,100,000 roubles, with an aggregate foundation capital of 94,200,000 roubles. Their dividends vary from 6 to 15 per cent.

5. *The Postal Savings Banks*, opened at end of 1889, had received on October 1, 1891, the sum of 8,135,393 roubles, from 89,939 separate persons.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Russia, and the British equivalents are as follows:—

MONEY.

The silver rouble is the legal unit of money in Russia, and must contain as such 17·9961 grammes (86·8 per cent. of its weight) of fine silver. It is equal to 3s. 2·054*d.* (3 francs 99·14 centimes), but in official calculations the pound sterling is taken as equal to 6*r.* 40*c.* in gold (rouble = 3s. 1·50*d.*, 1 kopeck = 0·375*d.*). The golden half-imperial weighs 6·544041 grammes, and contains 5·998704 grammes of fine gold. In actual circulation there is little else but paper money (100, 25, 10, 5, 3, and 1 rouble, of nominal value, the paper rouble being discounted at 21½*d.* to 25¼*d.*—that is, about 10 roubles to the pound sterling—during the years 1877 to 1888. The average yearly values of the paper rouble, on the Exchange, as given by the Ministry of Finance, were as follows:—

	<i>d.</i>		<i>d.</i>		<i>d.</i>		<i>d.</i>
1877	25·71	1880	24·84	1883	23·52	1886	23·18
1878	24·26	1881	25·03	1884	24·04	1887	21·30
1879	24·03	1882	23·98	1885	24·14	1888	22·43

Its official value, for budget estimates, was taken during the year 1891 at 1*r.* 80*c.* paper roubles to the silver rouble, or at 20·80*d.*, but it has been raised again to about 23½*d.* The kopeck is the hundredth part of a rouble. The mark of Finland = 1 franc.

WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

1 <i>Verst</i> (500 <i>sajènes</i>)	.	.	= 3,500 ft., or two-thirds of a statute mile (0·6629).
1 <i>Sajène</i> (3 <i>arshins</i>)	.	.	= 7 feet English.
1 <i>Arshin</i> (16 <i>vershok</i>)	.	.	= 28 inches.
1 <i>Square verst</i>	.	.	= 0·43941 square mile.
1 <i>Dessiatine</i>	.	.	= 2·69972 English acres.
1 <i>Pound</i> (96 <i>zolotniks</i> = 32 <i>lot</i>)	.	.	= $\frac{1}{16}$ of a pound English (0·90283 lb.).
1 <i>Pood</i> (40 <i>pounds</i>)	.	.	{ = 36 lbs. English. = 0·32244 cwt.
63 <i>Poods</i>	.	.	= 1 ton.
1 <i>Ship Last</i>	.	.	= about 2 tons (1·8900).
1 <i>Vedro</i> (8 <i>shtoffs</i>)	.	.	= 2½ imperial gallons (2·707).
1 <i>Tchetvert</i> (8 <i>tchetveriks</i>)	.	.	= 5·77 imperial bushels, or $\frac{1}{16}$ imperial quarter (0·72186).

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF RUSSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—His Excellency Privy Councillor Georges de Staal, accredited July 1, 1884.

Councillor of Embassy.—M. Bouteneff. *First Secretary*.—M. Kroupensky.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Colonel Yermoloff.

Naval Attaché.—Commander Rajestvensky.

Consul-General.—A. de Volborth.

Russia has also consular representatives at :—

Aberdeen, V.C.	Glasgow, V.C.	Cape Town, C.
Belfast, V.C.	Hull, V.C.	Gibraltar, C.
Bristol, V.C.	Leith, V.C.	Hong Kong, C.
Cardiff, V.C.	Liverpool, C.	Malta, C.
Cork, V.C.	Newcastle, V.C.	Melbourne, C.
Dublin, V.C.	Plymouth, V.C.	Singapore, V.C.
Dundee, V.C.	Southampton, V.C.	Sydney, C.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RUSSIA.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir R. B. D. Morier, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c. : Secretary of Legation at Frankfort 1865 ; Chargé d'Affaires 1866 ; Chargé d'Affaires at Stuttgart 1871 ; Munich 1872 ; Envoy and Minister to Portugal 1876-81 ; Spain 1881-84. Appointed Ambassador to Russia December 1884.

Secretary of Embassy.—Henry Howard, C.B.

Military Attaché.—Colonel G. H. More-Molyneux.

Commercial Attaché.—Edward FitzGerald Law.

Consul and Translator.—J. Michell.

There are also British consular representatives at :—

Abo, V.C.	Moscow, V.C.	Poti, V.C.
Archangel, V.C.	Revel, V.C.	Sebastopol, V.C.
Björneborg, V.C.	Odessa, C.G.	Riga, C.
Cronstadt, V.C.	Batûm, C.	Taganrog, C.
Helsingfors, V.C.	Kertch, V.C.	Warsaw, C.

FINLAND.

The Government of Finland and her relations to the Empire have been referred to on page 857 ; its area and population given on page 860 ; and its army on page 879. Of the total area 11·15 per cent. is under lakes. According to a law of August 14, 1890, the circulation of Russian paper roubles and silver money has been rendered obligatory. The penal code, elaborated by the Senate, which had to be promulgated on January 1, 1891, has been stopped by the Russian Government till further notice. In 1891 the postal administration of Finland was subjected to the Russian Ministry of Interior.

Population.

The gradual increase of the population is seen from the following :—

Years	In Towns	In Country	Total
1830	76,489	1,295,588	1,372,077
1870	131,603	1,637,166	1,768,769
1880	173,401	1,887,381	2,060,782
1885	199,484	2,003,874	2,203,358
1886	204,998	2,027,380	2,232,378
1887	211,589	2,059,323	2,270,912
1888	218,280	2,087,636	2,305,916

Of the total population there were at end of 1888 :—Lutherans, 2,261,741 ; Greek Orthodox and raskolniks, 41,896 ; Roman Catholics, 2,279.

The chief towns, with population, of Finland are :—Helsingfors, 58,402 ; Åbo, 27,996 ; Tammerfors, 18,097 ; Wiborg, 17,494 ; Uleaborg, 12,183 ; Björneborg, 9,632 ; Nikolaistad (Wasa), 8,454 ; Kuopio, 8,141.

The movement of the population in 1884-88 was as follows :—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births
1884	16,585	80,411	47,468	32,943
1885	15,978	77,289	50,421	26,868
1886	16,248	80,776	51,714	29,062
1887	17,179	84,102	45,253	38,849
1888	16,748	80,172	47,417	32,755

Immigration in 1888, 45,163. Emigration, 44,914.

In 1888 there were about 1,966,000 Finns, 332,000 Swedes, 4,650 Russians, 1,800 Germans, 1,000 Laps.

Instruction.

In 1890 Finland had 1 university, with 1,735 students; 1 polytechnic, 113 students; 18 lyceums (14 State), 3,562 pupils; 11 progymnasiums, 1,982 pupils; 27 real schools, 1,051 pupils; 54 girls' schools, 4,156 pupils; 1,010 primary schools and Kindergarten, with 65,291 pupils; 4 normal schools, with 489 pupils. There are besides 7 navigation schools, with 134 pupils; 6 commercial schools, with 162 male and 135 female pupils; 32 evening and Sunday professional schools, with more than 2,000 pupils; 2 agricultural institutes, 11 agricultural and 17 dairy schools, with 300 male and 170 female pupils; 25 trade schools, with 1,008 pupils. Out of 419,007 children of school age (from 7 to 16 years old), only 12,041 received no education.

Pauperism and Crime.

The number of paupers in 1888 supported by the village communities was 79,267 (3·4 per cent. of the population); and the total cost was 2,294,224 marks.

The prison population, at the end of 1888, was 1,484 men and 543 women, while the number of sentences pronounced for crimes in 1888 was 1,283, and for minor offences 16,888.

Finance.

The estimated revenue for 1890 was 54,158,331 marks (16,091,000 marks being left from previous budgets), and expenditure the same (17,543,562 marks being left for the next year). Of the revenue, 5,373,100 marks came from direct taxes; 19,847,000 marks indirect taxes. The chief items of expenditure are military affairs, 6,647,485 marks; civil administration, 7,168,545 marks; worship and education, 5,797,691; public debt, 4,429,000.

The public debt on January 1, 1890, amounted to 85,130,944 marks; of which 7,851,700 marks internal.

Industry.

The land is divided among 114,415 owners (345 nobles, 2,218 Burger, 111,557 peasants, and 297 foreigners), and the landed property was distributed as follows :—Less than 12½ acres, 35,486 persons (as against 42,592 in 1885); from 12½ to 62½ acres, 56,692 persons, from 62½ to 250 acres, 18,872 persons; more than 250 acres, 3,365 persons. Small farmers, 65,679.

The crop of 1888 was in hectolitres :—Wheat, 52,186; rye, 4,390,950; barley, 1,962,575; oats, 4,658,765; sarrazin, 13,174; peas, 111,625; potatoes, 5,092,276; flax, 1,902 tons; hemp, 989 tons.

Of domestic animals Finland had:—Horses, 254,526 : horned cattle, 966,511 : sheep, 1,021,004 : swine, 177,963 : reindeer, 65,474 : goats, 16,105 : poultry, 259,312.

The crown forests cover 36,156,000 acres. Their maintenance cost 558,167 francs, and the income derived from them was 1,713,154 francs. In 1888 there were 197 saw mills with water motors, and 117 steam mills. They give occupation to 7,045 workers, and their aggregate production was 1,478,840 cubic metres of timber.

The annual produce of pig-iron and iron, in metric tons, for five years, was:—

Years	Ore	Pig-iron	Iron
1883	30,957	17,814	18,142
1884	46,632	22,706	24,470
1885	29,536	24,379	26,329
1886	27,716	18,052	17,056
1887	30,531	20,711	15,436

Finland had in 1887, 5,373 large and small manufactures, employing an aggregate of 42,834 workers, and yielding an aggregate product of 114,660,690 marks (4,586,428*l.*). The chief were:—

—	No. of Establishments	No. of Workers	Production Marks
Iron and mechanical works	507	6,532	14,127,358
Textiles	46	5,121	16,124,374
Wood and bone industries	526	8,807	28,002,109
Distilleries and breweries	124	1,717	6,869,090
Paper	95	2,728	9,657,090
Leather	635	1,989	8,082,970

Commerce.

The exterior trade of Finland appears as follows, in thousands of marks (francs):—

—	1885		1887		1889	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
Russia	50,077	40,847	45,522	30,944	53,700	36,600
Sweden and Norway	9,184	7,687	8,497	9,094	9,500	8,900
Denmark	812	3,955	996	4,147	2,400	7,500
Germany	29,562	4,312	28,423	6,232	38,100	8,100
Great Britain	12,852	17,922	15,178	13,018	18,800	23,100
Spain	547	4,503	418	4,009	1,800	5,900
India	446	—	2,291	—	—	—
Various	5,620	11,127	4,541	9,622	4,900	8,400
Total	109,006	89,853	105,866	77,066	133,500	102,700

The chief items of export are: timber (37,600,000 marks in 1888, as against 28,699,000 in 1887), butter (14,600,000), paper and cardboard (7,700,000), iron (2,200,000), corn (5,600,000), cottons (2,500,000), leather, hides, tar, and pitch.

The chief imports were:—Corn and flour (15,700,000 marks; over 20 millions in 1885 and 1886), coffee (8,900,000), iron (5,500,000), woollen cloth (4,700,000), sugar (4,600,000), raw cotton (4,000,000), chemicals, leather ware, machinery, tobacco, colours, and oils.

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels which entered and cleared the ports of Finland in 1889 was as follows :—

	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Finnish	8,731	1,121,949	8,773	1,127,626
Russian	1,170	61,244	991	57,373
Foreign	1,668	619,010	1,685	627,982
Total	11,569	1,802,203	11,449	1,812,981

The Finnish commercial navy numbered on January 1, 1889, 1,799 sailing vessels of 235,161 tons, and 336 steamers of 17,454 tons; total, 2,135 vessels of 252,615 tons.

Internal Communications.

For internal communications Finland has a remarkable system of lakes connected with each other and with the Gulf of Finland by canals. The number of vessels passing through the canals of Finland every year is from 15,000 to 18,500 (18,195 in 1889), and the net revenue from the canals varies from 300,000 to 600,000 marks every year.

At the end of 1889 there were 1,875 kilometres of railways, all but 33 kilometres belonging to the State. The traffic in 1888 was 2,103,130 passengers and 751,000 tons of goods. The total cost of the State railways to the end of 1888 was 120,771,475 marks. The total revenue of the same in 1888 was 9,625,975 marks, and the total expenditure 5,945,632 marks.

Finland had 341 post-offices in 1888, and revenue and expenses in 1888 were respectively 1,263,105 and 1,296,753 marks; united letters and post-cards received 5,364,826; samples and printed matter, 697,737; journals, 6,115,711.

The 132 savings-banks had on December 31, 1888, 60,097 depositors, with aggregate deposits of 35,132,467 marks.

Money, Weights, &c.

The unit of linear measure is the foot, which is = 0·2969 metre, or very nearly equal to the English foot. 1 *verst* (3,600 Finn. feet) = nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of a statute mile; 1 *tunnland* (56,000 square Finn. feet) = nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre (0·49364 hectare); 1 *tunna* (63 *kannor*) = nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels (1·6488 hectolitre; 1 *skålpund* = $\frac{9}{10}$ of Eng. lb. (425·01 grammes); 1 *centner* (100 *skålpund* = 5 *lipspund*) = $\frac{1}{10}$ of Eng. ton (45·501 kilogrammes); 1 *mark* = 1 franc. The paper currency is exchangeable at par against gold or silver. Metric measures are now in general use.

RUSSIAN DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA.

The following two States in Central Asia are under the suzerainty of Russia :—

BOKHARA

A Russian vassal State in Central Asia, lying between N. latitude 41° and 37°, and between E. longitude 62° and 72°, bounded on the north by the Russian province of Turkestan, on the east by the Pamir, on the south by Afghanistan, and on the west by the Kara Kum desert.

The reigning sovereign is the Ameer Sayid Abdul Ahad, fourth son of the late Ameer, by a slave girl; born about 1860, educated in Russia, succeeded his father in 1885.

The modern State of Bokhara was founded by the Usbeks in the fifteenth century, after the power of the Golden Horde had been crushed by Tamurlane. The dynasty of Manguts, to which the present ruler belongs, dates from the end of the last century. Mir Muzaffar-ed-din in 1866 proclaimed a holy war against the Russians, who thereupon invaded his dominions, and forced him to sign a treaty ceding the territory now forming the Russian district of Syr Daria, to consent to the demand for a war indemnity, and to permit Russian trade. In 1873 a further treaty was signed, in virtue of which no foreigner was to be admitted to Bokhara without a Russian passport, and the State became practically a Russian dependency.

Ameers of Bokhara.—Sayid Ameer Hyder, 1799-1826; Mir Hussein, 1826; Mir Omir, 1826-27; Mir Nasrulla, 1827-60; Muzaffar-ed-din, 1860-85.

Area about 92,000 square miles, population about 2,500,000. Chief towns—Bokhara, 100,000; Karshi, 25,000; Khuzar, Shahr-i-Sabz, Hissar, 10,000; Charjui, Karakul, Kermine.

The religion is Mahomedan.

The Ameer has 20,000 troops, of which 4,000 are quartered in the city. A proportion of the troops are armed with Russian rifles and have been taught the Russian drill.

Bokhara produces corn, fruit, silk, tobacco, and hemp; and breeds goats, sheep, horses, and camels. The yearly produce of cotton is said to be about 32,000 tons, of silk 967 tons. Gold, salt, alum, and sulphur are the chief minerals found in the country.

The following figures show the trade of Bokhara in 1887 :—

Imports.—From Russia, 10,600,000 roubles; from Persia, 5,475,000 roubles; from Afghanistan and India, 600,000 roubles; total imports, 16,675,000 roubles.

Exports.—To Russia, 12,500,000 roubles; to Persia 2,120,000; to Afghanistan and India, 420,000 roubles; total exports, 15,040,000 roubles.

In 1889 the exports, Russian and native, from Bokhara to Afghanistan, are said to have risen to 3,173,230 roubles; the imports (largely Anglo-Indian) from Afghanistan to Bokhara to 4,884,270 roubles. These figures were published by the *Novoe Vremya*, but appear to be open to suspicion.

The yearly imports of green tea, mostly from India, are said to amount to 1,125 tons. The imports from India also include indigo, Dacca muslins, drugs, shawls, and kincobs. Bokhara exports raw silk to India, the quantity exported in one year being estimated at 34 tons. The exports of cotton in 1888 were 122,000 bales. By the treaty of 1873 all merchandise belonging to Russian traders, whether imported or exported, pays a duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*. No other tax or import duty can be levied on Russian goods,

which are also exempt from all transit duty. The Ameer has forbidden the import of spirituous liquors except for the use of the Russian Embassy.

The Russian Trans-Caspian Railway now runs through Bokhara from Charjui, on the Oxus, to a station within a few miles of the capital, and thence to Samarkand; the distance from Charjui to the Russian frontier station of Katti Kurghan being about 186 miles.

There is a telegraph line from Samarkand to Bokhara, the capital.

Russian paper roubles are current everywhere. The Bokhara silver *tenga* is valued at 5*d.*

Russian Political Resident, M. Lessar.

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KHIVA.

A Russian vassal State in Central Asia, lying between N. latitude 43° 40' and 41°, and E. longitude 58° and 61° 50'. Extreme length 200 miles; extreme breadth 140 miles; bounded on the north by the Aral Sea, on the east by the river Oxus, on the south and west by the Russian Trans-Caspian province.

Syed Mahomed Rahim Khan succeeded his father in 1865 as reigning sovereign; born about 1845.

Russian relations with the Khanate of Khiva—an Usbeg State, founded, like that of Bokhara, on the ruins of Tamurlane's Central Asian Empire—date from the beginning of the 18th century, when, according to Russian writers, the Khivan Khans first acknowledged the Czar's supremacy. In 1872, on the pretext that the Khivans had aided the rebellious Kirghiz, an expedition advanced to the capital, bombarded the fortifications, and compelled the Khan to sign a treaty which puts the Khanate under Russian control. A war indemnity of about 274,000*l.* was also exacted. This heavy obligation, still being liquidated by yearly instalments, has frequently involved the Khan in disputes with his subjects, and Russian troops have more than once crossed the frontier to afford him aid and support.

The Khans of Khiva have been Mohamed Rahim Khan, 1806–25; Alla Kuli Khan, 1825–42; Rahim Kuli Khan, 1842–45; Mohamed Arnin Khan, 1845–55; Abdulla Khan, 1855–56; Kutlugh Murad Khan, 1856; Seyid Mohamed Khan, 1856–65; Seyid Mohamed Rahim Khan, 1865.

Area, 22,320 square miles; population estimated at 700,000, including 400,000 nomad Turcomans. Chief towns—Khiva, 4,000–5,000; New Urgenj, 3,000; Hazar Asp, and Kungrad.

The religion is Mahomedan.

The annual production of silk is said to be about 48 tons; of cotton, about 8,064 tons.

The exports of cotton in 1888 were 57,000 bales.

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SALVADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL SALVADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Salvador, an independent State since 1853, when it dissolved its federative union with Honduras and Nicaragua, is governed nominally under a constitution proclaimed in March 1864, and modified in February 1880, December 1883, and March 1886. The Constitution vests the legislative power in a Congress of 79 Deputies, 42 of whom are proprietors. The election is by suffrage of all citizens of the Republic. The Representatives are chosen for one year. The executive is in the hands of a President, whose tenure of office is limited to four years.

President of the Republic.—General Carlos Ezeta, elected provisionally September 11, 1890, to March 1, 1891.

The regular election of the President has in recent years been constantly superseded by 'pronunciamientos' and military nominations.

The administrative affairs of the Republic are carried on, under the President, by a ministry of four members, having charge of the departments of the Exterior, Justice, and Religion; War and Finance; Interior; and Public Instruction.

The army numbers 4,000 men, with 15,000 militia.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 7,225 English square miles, divided into 14 departments. The population, according to a census of January 1, 1886, was 651,130 (318,329 males and 332,801 females), giving an average of 89 inhabitants to the square mile, being twenty times that of the average of the other States of Central America. An official estimate for 1891 makes the population 777,895. A original and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, among whom live about 10,000 whites or descendants of Europeans. The capital is San Salvador, founded in 1528, with 26,000 inhabitants (1891). The city was repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, the last time on April 16, 1854, when it was overwhelmed by almost total ruin, in consequence of which most of the inhabitants erected new dwellings on a neighbouring site, at present called Nueva San Salvador. The new capital again was partly destroyed in 1873 by a series of earthquakes and eruptions, and suffered again severely in 1879.

Instruction and Justice.

Education is free and obligatory. In 1888 there were in Salvador 732 primary schools, with 27,000 pupils; 18 higher schools (including 2 normal and 1 polytechnic school) with 1,293 pupils; and a national university with faculties of jurisprudence, medicine, natural sciences, and engineering, attended by 180 students.

In the capital is a national library and museum, and in the Republic 13 newspapers are published.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, by several subordinate courts, and by local justices.

Finance.

The following are the official figures of the revenue and expenditure for six years :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1885	3,635,250	3,556,449	1888	3,794,710	2,889,092
1886	4,480,307	4,271,328	1889	4,070,342	4,033,157
1887	2,959,775	2,849,721	1890	4,153,000	5,442,000

The revenue is derived largely from customs and monopolies. Among the items of expenditure for 1890 were :—Ministry of war, 2,753,000 dollars ; of finance, 1,282,000 dollars ; of the interior, 407,000 dollars ; of public instruction, 384,000 dollars ; of public works, 372,000 dollars.

The internal debt is divided officially into three classes, and is stated to be as follows :—1st class, 1,332,022 dollars ; 2nd class, 1,834,064 dollars ; 3rd class, 2,222,673 dollars : total, 5,388,759 dollars. The external debt is estimated at 300,000l.

Industries.

The native population of Salvador, more inclined to civilised pursuits than that of any neighbouring State, is largely engaged in agriculture. The principal articles of agricultural produce are indigo, coffee, sugar, and balsam, and the mineral wealth of the Republic includes gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury. The mines and quarries in operation number 180.

Commerce.

The imports and exports have been as follows for three years :—

—	1888	1889	1890
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports . . .	4,081,547	2,886,050	2,401,000
Exports . . .	6,707,024	5,673,786	7,579,000

To the imports in 1889 Great Britain contributed 957,359 dollars ; the United States, 219,206 dollars ; France, 312,295 dollars ; Germany, 328,650 dollars. Of the exports, 940,154 dollars went to Great Britain ; 258,734 dollars to the United States ; 1,027,980 dollars to Germany ; 1,158,806 dollars to France. The principal imports in 1889 were cotton goods, 982,500 dollars. The principal exports in 1889 were :—Coffee, 3,808,410 dollars ; indigo, 1,347,108 dollars.

The statistics of the commercial intercourse of Salvador with the United Kingdom are not given in the 'Annual Statement of the Board of Trade,' in which the trade of the Republic is thrown together with that of the States of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, under the general designation of 'Central America.'

Shipping and Communications.

In 1890, 402 vessels entered the ports of the Republic, and as many cleared.

A railway connects the port of Acajutla with the inland towns of Santa Anna and Ateos 53 miles, and is nearly completed to San Tecla. There are

over 2,000 miles of good road in the Republic. Salvador joined the postal union in 1879. In 1888 there were 48 principal receiving offices. In 1889 8,500,000 letters, printed papers, and other matter were transmitted. In 1890 there were in Salvador 195 telegraph stations and a network of 1,622 miles of wire. There are 240 miles of telephone wire.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Salvador, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 *centavos*, approximate value 4s., real exchange value (1889-90), 6½ dollars = 1l.

The moneys of England, France, Spain, the United States, and Central and South America circulate freely in Salvador.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 101·40 lbs. „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 1½ imperial bushel.

In 1885 the metrical system of weights and measures was introduced.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SALVADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister and Consul-General.—L. Alexander Campbell.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SALVADOR.

Minister and Consul-General.—Audley C. Gosling.

Consul.—John Moffat (San Salvador).

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SAMOA.

Reigning King.—Malietoa Laupepa, restored November 9, 1889.

Group of 14 volcanic islands in the South Pacific, the chief of which are Upolu, Savaii, and Tutuila. At a Samoan conference at Berlin in 1889, at which Great Britain, Germany, and the United States were represented, an Act was signed (June 14), guaranteeing the neutrality of the islands, in which the citizens of the three signatory Powers have equal rights of residence, trade, and personal protection. The three Powers recognise the independence of the Samoan Government, and the free rights of the natives to elect their chief or king, and choose the form of government according to their own laws and customs. A supreme court is established, consisting of one judge, who shall be styled Chief Justice of Samoa. Mr. Conrad Cederkrantz (late assistant judge at Stockholm) has been appointed by the King of Sweden and Norway as provided by the Treaty. To this Court shall be referred (1) all civil suits concerning real property situated in Samoa, and all rights affecting the same; (2) all civil suits of any kind between natives and foreigners, or between foreigners of different nationalities; (3) all crimes and offences committed by natives against foreigners, or committed by such foreigners as are not subject to any consular jurisdiction.

All future alienation of lands is prohibited, with certain specified exceptions. A local administration is provided for the municipal district of Apia.

Apia in the island of Upolu is the capital and centre of government.

Area, 1,701 square miles; population, about 36,000, of which 16,600 in Upolu, 12,500 in Savaii, 3,750 in Tutuila. The natives are Polynesians, and there are about 300 whites. The natives are all Christians (Protestant and Roman Catholics), and schools are attached to the churches. The trade is in the hands of German and British firms, and British trade is increasing. Imports, 1883, 93,607*l.*; exports, 52,074*l.*; imports, 1887, 87,000*l.*; exports, 71,340*l.*; imports, 1890 (only collected May 15 to December 31), 43,626*l.* (of which 25,799*l.* were British); exports, 20,509. Chief imports, haberdashery, trinkets, lumber, galvanised roofing, and tinned provisions; chief exports, copra, cotton, and coffee. In 1888 371 vessels (228 German) entered the port of Apia, in 1890 61 (33 British) excluding men-of-war and coasting vessels.

British Consul.—T. B. Cusack-Smith, Deputy Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

The Berlin Treaty made the American coinage the standard of exchange in Samoa. Chilian dollars are almost exclusively in circulation, 7 Chilian dollars being the equivalent of 1*l.*

Regular communication is maintained every twenty-eight days by the North German Lloyd steamer *Lübeck*, from Sydney, Australia, *via* Tonga; the Union Company of New Zealand's steamer *Wainui*, from Auckland, N.Z., *via* Tonga, and the same company's through mail steamers from San Francisco to Auckland, which now call at Apia. Letters *via* San Francisco and New York reach England in about twenty-eight days or *via* Australia in about sixty days. Messrs. Donald and Edenborough's steamer *Richmond* calls every six weeks *via* Tonga.

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SANTO DOMINGO.

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Santo Domingo, founded in 1844, is governed under a Constitution bearing date November 18, 1844, re-proclaimed, with changes, November 14, 1865 (after a revolution which expelled the troops of Spain, who held possession of the country for the two previous years), and again in 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1887. By the terms of the Constitution the legislative power of the Republic is vested in a National Congress of 22 deputies. The members are chosen by direct popular vote, with restricted suffrage, in the ratio of two for each province and two for each district, for the term of two years. But the powers of the National Congress only embrace the general affairs of the Republic.

The executive of the Republic is vested in a President chosen by universal suffrage for the term of four years. During the past few years, according to the British Consular Reports, the country has been going on prosperously, and become comparatively quiet.

President of the Republic.—General Ulisses Heureaux, elected 1886.

The administrative affairs of the Republic are in charge of a ministry appointed by the President. The Ministry is composed of the heads of the departments of the Interior and Police, Finance and Commerce, Justice and Public Instruction, War and Marine, Public Works and Foreign Affairs.

Each province and district is administered by a governor appointed by the President. The various communes, cantons, and sections are presided over by prefects or magistrates appointed by the governors. The communes have municipal corporations elected by the inhabitants.

Area and Population.

The area of Santo Domingo, which embraces the eastern portion of the island of Haiti—the western division forming the Republic of *Haiti*—is estimated at 18,045 English square miles, with a population in 1888 officially estimated at 610,000 inhabitants, or about 34 to the square mile.

The Republic is divided into six provinces and five maritime districts. The population, unlike that of the neighbouring Haiti, is mainly composed of a mixed race of the original Spanish inhabitants and the aborigines, of mulattoes and of negroes, the latter being less in number; the whites, or European-descended inhabitants, are comparatively numerous, and owing to their influence the Spanish language prevails, though in the towns both French and English are spoken. The capital of the Republic is the city of Santo Domingo, founded 1494, at the mouth of the river Ozama, with 25,000 inhabitants according to official statement; Puerto Plata, the chief port, has 15,000 inhabitants.

Religion and Instruction.

The religion of the State is Roman Catholic, other forms of religion being permitted under certain restrictions. There are 54 parishes.

Primary instruction is gratuitous and obligatory, being supported by the communes and by central aid. The public or state schools are primary, superior, technical schools, normal schools, and a professional school with the character of a university. On December 31, 1884, when the last school census was taken, there were 201 municipal schools for primary instruction, with 7,708 pupils. It is estimated that there are now 300 schools with about 10,000 pupils.

There are several literary societies in the capital and other towns; and in the Republic there are published about 40 newspapers.

Justice.

The chief judicial power resides in the Supreme Court of Justice, which consists of a president and 4 justices chosen by Congress, and 1 (ministro fiscal) appointed by the executive—all these appointments being only for the presidential period. The territory of the Republic is divided into 11 judicial districts, each having its own tribunal or court of first instance, and these districts are subdivided into communes, each with a local justice (alcalde), a secretary and bailiff (alguacil).

Finance.

The revenue is mainly derived from customs duties. The estimated revenue for 1889 was 1,531,284 dollars, and expenditure 1,408,543 dollars. The debt of the Republic was officially stated to consist of an internal debt, returned (January 1889) at 1,282,592 dollars; a 'public debt,' also internal, amounting at the same date to 1,648,423 dollars; and an international debt of 234,250 dollars; a foreign debt contracted at the London Stock Exchange in 1869. The foreign debt in 1891 amounted, according to the official statement of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, to 714,300*l.*, with unpaid interest amounting to 680,000*l.* A new loan of 770,000*l.* has been contracted, where-with to pay off all outstanding debts, at a percentage of the value, leaving a balance of 475,000*l.* for the general purposes of the Government.

Defence.

There is a small army of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, a regiment being stationed in the capital of each province. There are also reserve corps, and universal liability to serve in case of foreign war.

Production and Industry.

The total area, including adjacent islands, being estimated at about 60,000 square kilometres, the cultivable area is about 50,000 square kilometres. The Legislature, July 8, 1876, decided that subject to certain obligations, private citizens might receive grants of unoccupied state land for agricultural purposes; and more recently similar inducements have been offered in favour of immigration. The chief agricultural produce is tobacco, coffee, cocoa, cotton, the sugar-cane; and the principal industries are connected with agriculture and forestry. Large sugar plantations and factories are (1886) in full work in the south and west of the Republic.

Commerce.

The commerce of the Republic is small, owing in part to customs duties of a prohibitory character. The principal articles of export are lignum vitæ, logwood, mahogany, coffee, fustic, sugar, tobacco, and cocoa.

From Puerto Plata in 1890 the chief exports were:—Tobacco (to Germany), 4,714,704 lbs., value 358,296 dollars; coffee (to Europe and New York), 896,216 lbs., value 179,216 dollars; mahogany, 841,625 feet, value 120,571 dollars; cacao, 255,251 lbs., value 51,950 dollars; hides and skins, value 38,985 dollars; logwood, 718 tons, value 7,180 dollars; sugar (to New York), 895,540 lbs., value 26,866 dollars.

The imports at Puerto Plata in 1889 were to the value of:—From Great Britain, 325,561 dollars (chiefly cotton goods and iron ware); from the United States, 269,639 dollars (flour, cotton goods, iron wares, land); from France, 172,839 dollars (fancy goods, shoes, drugs); from Germany, 93,176 dollars (rice, beer, matches).

The exports from the town of Santo Domingo in 1890 were valued at 189,809L., and imports 230,990L., exclusive of machinery admitted duty free.

In the 'Annual Statement of the Board of Trade,' the exports to and imports from Great Britain are added to those of Haiti.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1890 181 vessels, of 97,250 tons (33, of 12,492 tons, British), entered, and the same number and tonnage cleared, the port of Santo Domingo. In 1890 148 vessels, of 125,390 tons, entered and cleared at the port of Puerto Plata.

The interior is officially stated to be well supplied with roads. A railway is completed between Samaná and La Vega (72 miles), and is being carried on to Santiago, and another line is contemplated between Barahona and the salt mountain of 'Cerro de Sal.'

The Republic entered the Postal Union in 1880. In 1889 there were in the Republic, besides the General Post Office, 12 central and 46 subordinate post offices. In 1889 the inland letters, printed packets, &c., numbered 204,546; and the international 182,015. The total number transmitted in 1888 was 275,312; in 1887, 186,824.

The telegraph, in the hands of the Antilles Telegraphic Company, is in operation between Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata, with intermediate stations, the total length being 229 miles. Several other inland lines are in project. The foreign telegraphic system in operation is that of the French Submarine Telegraphic Company.

Telephonic communication is carried on at Puerto Plata, Santiago, and Santo Domingo.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The metrical system is coming into use.

The money in use is mainly that of Spain, the United States, Mexico, and France.

Quintal = 4 arrobes = 100 lbs. (of 16 oz.) = 46 kilograms.

For liquids the arrobe = 32 cuartillos = 25.498 litres = 4.110 gallons.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SANTO DOMINGO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Miguel Ventura ; appointed July 20, 1876.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Consul.—David Coen ; appointed 1874.

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SERVIA.

(KRALJEVSTVO SRBIJA.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Alexander I., King of Servia, born August 14 (new style), 1876; son of Milan I., King of Servia, born August 22, 1854, the son of Milos Obrenović, grandson of Jefrem, half-brother of Prince Milos. King Milan succeeded to the throne as Prince Milan Obrenović IV., confirmed by the election of the Servian National Assembly, after the assassination of his uncle, Prince Michail Obrenović III., June 20, 1868. Crowned Prince at Belgrade, and assumed the government, August 22, 1872; proclaimed King March 6, 1882; married October 17, 1875, to Natalie, born 1859, daughter of Colonel Keschko, of the Russian Imperial Guard; divorced October 24, 1888. King Milan abdicated March 6, 1889, and proclaimed his son Alexander King of Servia, under a regency until he attains his majority (18 years).

The present ruler of Servia is the fifth of his dynasty, which was founded by Milos Todorović Obrenović, leader of the Servians in the war of insurrection to throw off the yoke of Turkey, which had lasted since 1459. The war lasted from 1815 to 1829, when the Turkish Government was compelled to grant virtual independence to Servia. By the terms of the treaty, signed September 14, 1829, Milos T. Obrenović was acknowledged Prince of Servia, and by a subsequent Firman of the Sultan, dated August 15, 1830, the dignity was made hereditary in his family.

The independence of Servia from Turkey was established by article 34 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, and was solemnly proclaimed by Prince (afterwards King) Milan at his capital, August 22, 1878. The King's civil list amounts to 1,200,000 dinars, at present shared by the ex-King and the three Regents.

Constitution and Government.

By the Constitution voted by the Great National Assembly January 2, 1889 (December 22, 1888, old style), and signed by the King on the 3rd, the executive power is vested in the King, assisted by a council of eight Ministers, who are, individually and collectively, responsible to the nation. The legislative authority is exercised by the King, in conjunction with the National Assembly, or 'Narodna-Skupstina.' The State Council, or Senate, consists of 16 members, 8 nominated by the King, and 8 chosen by the Assembly; it

examines and elaborates the projects of laws, and authorises extraordinary loans for the municipalities. This body is always sitting. The ordinary National Assembly is composed of deputies elected by the people, indirectly and by ballot. Each county can elect one deputy to every 4,500 tax-paying males, but should the surplus be over 3,000, this number is also entitled to a deputy. The voting is by *scrutin de liste*. Each county must be represented by at least two deputies holding University degrees, and are called the qualified deputies. Every male Servian 21 years of age, paying 15 dinars in direct taxes, is entitled to vote; and every Servian of 30 years, paying 30 dinars in direct taxes, is eligible to the ordinary National Assembly. The ordinary Assembly meets each year on November 1, and elections take place every third year on September 14. There is also a Great National Assembly, which meets when it is necessary. The number of its representatives is double the number fixed for the ordinary Skupshтина, and the restriction as to University degrees does not apply. The deputies receive travelling expenses and a salary. Personal liberty, liberty of the press and conscience are guaranteed.

Counties, districts, and municipalities have their own administrative assemblies. For administrative purposes, according to the new Constitution, Servia is divided into 15 provinces or counties, 1,270 communes, which include 3,172 villages and 71 towns or cities.

Area and Population.

The area of the Kingdom of Servia amounts to 18,855 square miles. From the administrative point of view Servia is divided into 15 provinces, the capital, Belgrade, and Nisch city, which have their own administration.

The following table shows the area and population of the provinces according to the census taken on the 1st January, 1891:—

Okrug (Province)	Area in sq. m.	Population		Total	Pop. per sq. m.
		Male	Female		
Belgrade City . . .	4	32,008	22,450	54,458	13,614
Valjevo . . .	1,121	58,864	55,559	114,423	104
Vranja . . .	1,620	76,711	71,757	148,468	91
Kragouyévatz . . .	927	71,409	68,756	140,165	153
Kraina . . .	1,257	46,952	44,963	91,915	73
Krouchévatz . . .	1,256	76,737	72,952	149,689	120
Pirot . . .	1,214	61,493	59,260	120,753	99
Podrinje . . .	1,300	90,229	87,425	177,654	136
Pozarévatz . . .	1,404	105,156	100,463	205,619	145
Roudnik . . .	2,056	77,427	74,439	151,866	73
Toplitza . . .	1,400	62,882	58,384	121,266	86
Ouzitzé . . .	1,676	68,925	68,778	137,703	82
Tzrnareka . . .	555	35,668	34,015	69,683	126
Morava . . .	1,200	81,927	77,977	159,904	133
Podunavlje (Danube) . . .	1,246	105,596	100,912	206,508	165
Timok . . .	810	47,211	45,504	92,715	114
Nisch City . . .	4	11,536	8,434	19,970	4,992
Total . . .	19,050	1,110,731	1,052,028	2,162,759	114

Of the total population 13·52 inhabited towns and 86·48 lived in the country. In 1884, 57·74 per cent. of the males and 52·02 per cent. of the

females were unmarried ; 38·53 per cent. males and 40·46 per cent. females married ; 3·38 per cent. males and 7·52 per cent. females widowed and divorced. As to occupation, 26·30 per cent. of the town population and 97·20 per cent. of the country population are dependent on agriculture. Of the total population 16·81 per cent. is engaged in trade ; 10·32 per cent. in occupations connected with food ; 16·22 per cent. connected with clothing ; 14·20 per cent. connected with moulding of iron and metal work ; 4·31 per cent. teachers and clergy ; 8·16 per cent. officials. As to race, in 1884 there were 1,693,373 Servians (who, according to language, are Slavonic by race), 149,727 Roumanians, 34,066 Gipsies, 2,961 Armenians and Turks, 4,127 Jews, 6,749 Bulgarians, 10,733 other foreigners.

The principal towns are the capital, Belgrade, 54,458 inhabitants ; Nisch, 19,970 ; Leskovatz, 12,146 ; Pozarevatz, 11,140 ; Pirot, 10,108 ; Smederevo, 6,784 ; Ouzitzé, 6,664 ; Parachin, 5,488 ; Krouchévatz, 6,730 ; Alexinatz, 5,742 (1891).

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Year	Total living Births	Illegitimate living	Stillborn	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus
1885	90,627	837	1,338	17,107	52,313	38,314
1886	83,091	844	1,409	23,326	58,525	24,566
1887	93,911	900	1,360	22,555	50,481	43,430
1888	94,865	933	1,447	22,727	50,700	45,165
1889	93,724	988	1,315	21,753	54,093	39,631
1890	87,018	916	1,312	21,555	57,723	32,295

There are no trustworthy statistics of emigration and immigration.

Religion.

The State religion of Servia is Greek-orthodox. According to the census of 1884 there were of the total population :—Greek-orthodox, 1,874,174 ; Catholics, 8,092 ; Protestants, 741 ; Jews, 4,160 ; Mohammedans, 14,569. To the last belong, besides the Arnauts and Turks, almost all the gipsies.

The Church is governed by the Synod of Bishops, all the ecclesiastical officials being under the control of the Minister of Education and Public Worship. There is unrestricted liberty of conscience.

Instruction.

Elementary education is compulsory and gratuitous.

The following table gives the educational statistics for 1888-89 :—

Institutions	No.	Teaching Staff	Students or Pupils
University	1	31	292
Military academy	1	38	774
Theological school	1	11	157
Normal schools	2	25	828
Girls' high school	1	33	546
Gymnasia	22	316	4,843
Technical schools	4		
Commercial „	1		
Agricultural „	1		
Elementary „	668	1,194	52,358

The University has faculties of jurisprudence, philosophy, and technical science. Of the pupils at elementary schools 7,788 were girls.

In 1874 only 4 per cent. of the population could read and write ; in 1884 it was found that 10 per cent. of the population could read and write.

All the schools in Serbia are supported entirely by the State, except the elementary ones, for which municipalities are obliged to maintain the building and the teacher, and supply necessary books, &c. In 1887 the State spent 2,373,187 dinars on all the schools.

There is in Belgrade a national library and museum. There were 40 newspapers (political and otherwise) in 1888. About 258 books were published in 1888.

Justice and Crime.

The judges are appointed by the king, but according to the Constitution cannot be removed against their will. There are 22 courts of first instance in Serbia, a court of appeal, a court of cassation, and a tribunal of commerce. In all the courts of first instance there were in 1888 10,345 civil cases : there were in the same year 4,218 criminal cases with 7,016 criminals. Of these 2,872 were condemned ; 896 to imprisonment for serious crimes ; 2,512 were fined ; 1,662 were in prison at the end of the year.

Pauperism.

There is no pauperism in Serbia in the sense in which it is understood in the West ; the poorest have some sort of freehold property. There are a few poor people in Belgrade, but neither their property nor their number has necessitated an institution like a workhouse. There is a free town hospital.

Finance.

In 1884-88 the State revenue and expenditure were as follows :—

Year	Dinars	
	Revenue	Expenditure
1884	35,770,994	38,727,270
1885	47,344,686	41,720,483
1886	38,615,814	61,064,726
1887	46,591,730	43,086,328
1888	38,512,855	38,561,407

The State derives the largest revenue from direct taxation which is imposed on land and income.

The budgets for each of the years 1889 and 1890 estimated the revenue and expenditure at 6,196,864 dinars.

The following is the budget estimate for 1891 :—

Revenue	Dinars	Expenditure	Dinars
Direct imposts	21,214,246	Civil list	1,200,000
Customs	3,600,000	Interest and annuities on public debt	19,900,880
Octroi (city-toll)	1,100,000	Dotations	1,800,000
Royalties and excise	977,500	National Assembly, &c.	337,910
Law courts	2,250,000	General Credit	401,226
State tobacco mono- poly	7,000,000	Pensions, &c.	1,998,806
State salt monopoly	2,900,000	Ministry of Justice	1,881,593
State printing house and manufactory of gunpowder	210,000	„ Foreign Affairs	1,183,313
State railway	5,000,000	„ Finance	1,050,755
Posts and telegraphs	1,220,000	Monopoly tobacco	4,947,755
State property	1,950,000	„ salt	2,997,000
Forests and other State produce	500,000	Ministry of War	9,739,113
State mortgage trust	931,954	„ Public Works	1,092,391
Arrears and sale of State property	5,700,000	State railway	4,202,541
New taxation	1,600,000	„	3,110,150
Unforeseen revenue	1,373,384	Ministry of national economy	3,664,526
		Various	6,528,077
Total	57,527,084	Total	57,527,084

According to an official report the consolidated debt of Servia amounted (January 1891) to 330,510,734 dinars.

Defence.

There are fortresses at Belgrade, Semendria, Nisch, Schabatz, Kladovo, Bela Palanka, and Pirot.

The King is Commander-in-Chief of the army, which in time of peace is under the entire control of the Minister of War. The whole army is divided into three classes. The first, the standing army and its reserves, according to the reorganisation of 1886, consisting of men from 20 to 28 years of age: the second class is composed of those who have served in the active army, from 28 to 37 years of age; the third class, from 37 to 50 years of age, only called on under extraordinary necessity. The first class has 5 divisions, 1 active: the second, 5 divisions; the third, 60 battalions; and each of these has its assigned district. Each division (called Moravska, Drinska, Dounavska, Shumadiska, and Timochka) of the first and second class has 3 regiments of infantry, and each regiment consists of 4 battalions: consequently each division consists of 3 regiments of infantry = 12 battalions; 1 regiment of cavalry = 12 squadrons; 1 field artillery regiment = 8 batteries; 1 company of pioneers and pontooneers; 1 field ambulance company; 1 transport squadron; 1 regiment of fortress artillery: besides various special companies. All males of 20 years, with few exceptions, are obliged to serve in these classes. After two years' service in the active army they pass into the reserve of the first class. Reserves of the first class have 30 days' service annually, and the second class is called up for 8 days annually. The standing

cadre of the army consists of 15 battalions of infantry, 6 squadrons of cavalry, 30 field batteries, 3 mountain batteries, 1 fortress half-battalion, 1 pioneers battalion, 1 pontooneers half-battalion, 5 sanitary companies, 5 transport squadrons, and 1 pyrotechnic company. The battalions are in 5 regiments, and every territorial division has thus 1 regiment. Every division has also 1 regiment of 4 field batteries. All the batteries have 6 guns each. The strength of the standing cadre is about 18,000 men. On active footing the cadre is augmented by its first-class reserve, and thus raised to a strength of 100,000 men. The strength of the second class is 55,000 men. The third class has 12 battalions in each division, and has also a strength of about 55,000 men. This whole army of three classes, numbering together 210,000 men, is always in whole or in part on either a peace, an extraordinary, or a war footing, and either class is available for active service as required for the defence of the country when called on by the royal ukase in conformity with the law. Officers 900. A gendarme force of about 800 strong has been distributed throughout the country since 1883. There are 110 batteries of 6 guns each—52 batteries (45 field and 7 mountain) being of the 'De Bange' pattern. These guns were made in France at the Caille factory. The infantry are armed with the Koka-Mausser rifles, and the cavalry with carbines of the same pattern. The Government possesses 130,000 of these rifles.

Production and Industry.

Servia is an agricultural country, and has almost no manufacturing industry. There are no large estates in Servia; every peasant cultivates his own freehold. The holdings vary in size from 10 to 30 acres mostly.

According to a return of 1887, of the total area (over 12,000,000 acres) 6,125,931 acres were cornland and vineyards; 1,456,132 woods and forests; 902,627 fallow land; 741,086 lands reserved for public roads and State forests, the total occupied area being 10,566,488 acres. Of the area under cornland and vineyards a large proportion is occupied by wheat and Indian corn, which are the principal cereal exports. Oats, barley, and rye come next.

Vine-culture is important, but the wines are not well treated. The province of Kraina alone produces about 3,300,000 gallons a year, of which about one-half is exported to France. Other eight provinces produce 2,640,000 gallons, part of which is exported. The remaining departments produce only sufficient for home consumption. After Kraina the largest wine-producing districts are Toplitza, Nisch, and Vlachotinza.

Large quantities of plums are grown and exported in a dried state. In 1888 25,000 tons were produced and 16,942 tons exported.

Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and pigs are reared and exported; pigs especially are kept in enormous numbers, feeding on the acorns which cover the ground for many miles. Establishments for breeding and feeding pigs have been erected at various places in connection with the line of railway.

Since Servia obtained her independence the forests have been undergoing rapid destruction. The national and communal forests are supervised by the administrative authorities.

Servia has considerable mineral resources, including various kinds of coal, but almost entirely undeveloped; besides coal there are iron, lead, quicksilver, antimony, gold, asbestos, copper, and oil shales. Various concessions have been made to private companies for working mines.

Manufacturing industry is in its infancy. There were 12 breweries at the end of 1888.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of Servia for the five years :—

Year	Imports	Exports
	Dinars	Dinars
1886	51,694,436	40,718,677
1887	36,478,955	36,130,038
1888	33,183,879	38,909,100
1889	34,843,436	39,065,883
1890	38,044,748	45,840,550

The following table shows the value of the leading imports and exports in 1890 :—

Imports	1890	Exports	1890
	Dinars		Dinars
Metal goods . . .	3,448,418	Fruit and agricultural produce . . .	18,460,100
Woollens . . .	2,714,740	Animals and their produce . . .	18,000,150
Cottons, &c. . .	7,647,800	Food and drink . . .	2,249,880
Colonial goods . . .	4,119,190	Skins, &c. . .	3,527,800
Leather, hides, &c. . .	2,751,000		
Apparel . . .	2,688,000		
Wooden goods . . .	2,425,000		
Pottery, glass, &c. . .	2,649,000		

The following table shows the value of the trade with different countries in 1888-89-90 in thousands of dinars :—

Countries	Imports from			Exports to		
	1888	1889	1890	1888	1889	1890
Austria . . .	23,747	22,745	22,820	33,445	34,377	39,398
America . . .	1,187	1,080	1,622	241	107	80
Belgium . . .	214	206	211	—	—	—
Bosnia . . .	48	112	70	219	270	454
Bulgaria . . .	127	321	1,192	659	548	807
Greece . . .	52	59	50	—	—	—
Great Britain . . .	3,495	3,742	4,888	81	159	210
Italy . . .	461	469	367	24	7	20
Germany . . .	1,476	1,955	2,868	1,140	782	811
Roumania . . .	976	1,542	977	150	278	277
Russia . . .	1,073	1,057	1,057	—	—	—
Turkey . . .	1,702	854	1,057	1,332	1,547	3,338
France . . .	142	180	257	1,532	737	353
Switzerland . . .	420	521	609	42	252	92
Total . . .	35,920	34,843	38,045	38,865	39,064	45,840

Communications.

Servia has at present (1891) one principal railway line, Belgrade-Nisch-Vranja, 230 miles in length, and several secondary branches ; Nisch-Pirot, 59 miles ; Smederevo-Velika Plana, 28 miles ; Lapovo-Kragonjevat, 19 miles : total 336 miles.

Of highways there are 3,495 miles. Of rivers only those bordering on Servia are navigable, viz. Danube, 198 miles ; Save, 90 miles ; and Drina, 106 miles. The navigation on the Danube and Save is in the hands of several foreign steam companies. The State possesses only one steamer, which is used exclusively for military purposes.

There were 1,830 miles of telegraph line and 3,080 miles of wire, with 119 stations, at the end of 1889. In 1889, 457,974 messages were transmitted.

There were 96 post-offices in 1890. In 1889 there passed through the Post Office 6,956,000 letters, 306,000 post-cards, 4,069,000 newspapers, samples, &c., the total value of transmissions being 134,927,000 dinars. The Post Office receipts in 1889 amounted to 1,208,034 dinars, and expenditure to 1,447,624 dinars.

Money and Credit.

Servia has a coinage of its own, minted according to the International Coinage Convention of December 11 and 23, 1865. In circulation are gold coins (milan d'or) of 10 and 20 dinars apiece ; silver coins of 5, 2, 1, and 0·5 dinar ; copper of 10, 5, and 1 para ; and nickel of 20, 10, and 5 paras. A sum of 22,734,737 dinars has been minted up to the present (1889) and put into circulation.

Public credit is assisted by various monetary establishments, of which there are 37 altogether. The principal place is occupied by the first privileged National Bank of the Kingdom of Servia in Belgrade, with a paid-up capital of 20,000,000 dinars. It is entitled to issue bank notes, of which there are (1889) 28,597,840 dinars in circulation, with a metallic reserve of 4,596,000 dinars. Besides the National Bank there are 4 other bank establishments, 10 bank associations, and 22 savings-banks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Servia accepted, by the law of June 20, 1875, the French decimal system for its moneys, weights, and measures. The Servian dinar is equal to one franc ; the gold milan to French gold pieces of 20 francs ; there are also silver coins of 5, 2, and 1 dinar, and 50 centimes (para), and copper and nickel coins of 20, 10, and 5 centimes.

The decimal weights and measures (kilogram, metre, &c.) have been in practical use only since the commencement of 1883 ; the old Turkish and Austrian weights and measures still lingering in districts at some distance from Belgrade and railway line.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SERVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. — M. Yephrem Grounch ; appointed September 28, 1886 (resident at Paris).

Chargé d'Affaires in London. — M. Alex. Z. Yovichich.

Consul-General in London. — H. W. Christmas.

There are Consular representatives of Servia in Manchester, and Melbourne, Australia.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SERVIA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Frederick Robert St. John, appointed February 1, 1888.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Nisch.

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SIAM.

(SAYAM, OR MUANG-THAI.)

Reigning King.

Chulalongkorn I. (Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha), born September 21, 1853; the eldest son of the late King, Maha Mongkut, and of Queen Ramphü (Krom Somdetch Pratape Surin); succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, October 1, 1868.

Children of the King.

Children of H.M. the Queen.

I. Prince Somdetch Chowfa Maha Vajirunhis, born June 27, 1878, designated as Crown Prince in January 1887.

II. Prince Chowfa Samodh-Diwongse Warotai, born June 9, 1881.

III. Princess Walai-ulongkorn, born April 1883.

IV. Princess Siraponsophon, born July 9, 1887.

Children of the Second Queen.

I. Prince Chowfa Maha Chirarwoot, January 1, 1880.

II. Prince Chowfa Chakrapongse Poowanar, March 3, 1881.

III. Prince Chowfa Aradang Dacharwoot, May 1889; and others.

Brothers of the King.

I. Somdetch Chowfa Chaturant Rasmi, born January 14, 1857.

Title: Krom Pra Chakrayadipongse.

II. Somdetch Chowfa Bhanurangse Swangwongse, born January 13, 1860. *Title:* Krom Pra Bhanupandhwongse Varadej.

Half-Brothers of the King.

III. Krom Mun Naret Varariddhi, born May 7, 1855.

IV. Krom Luang Pichit Prijakon, born October 29, 1855.

V. Krom Mun Adison Udomatej, born March 15, 1856.

VI. Krom Mun Phudharet Damrongsakdi, born March 16, 1856.

VII. Krom Mun Prachak Silapakhon, born April 1856.

VIII. Krom Luang Devawongse Varoprakar, born Nov. 27, 1858.

There are fourteen other half-brothers.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but does not descend always from the father to the eldest son, each sovereign being invested with the privilege of nominating his own successor. The reigning king has reintroduced the practice of nominating the Crown Prince, early in his reign, the child chosen for this dignity being the eldest son of the Queen. This step, taken in 1887, will have the effect of increasing the stability and order of things, and of establishing the reigning dynasty.

Government.

According to the law of May 8, 1874, the legislative power is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Council of Ministers (Senabodi), who have charge of the departments of the War and Marine, Foreign Affairs, Home Government, Justice, Agriculture, the Royal House, and Finance. The Council of State consists of the ministers, 10 to 20 members appointed by

the King, and 6 princes of the royal house. The year 1891 will probably inaugurate the formation of a Cabinet, including: Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Public Instruction, Finance, Public Works, War, Home Affairs, and Police and Gaol Commissioner: each portfolio being held by one of the King's half-brothers. In some cases it will involve very slight change from the present arrangements. The advantage lies in the tendency towards clearer demarcation of responsibility and of departmental control. Each of the 41 provinces is administered by a governor: while there are several tributary districts administered by their own princes: of late years centralisation has greatly increased. Commissioners, chosen by the King, are now frequently sent from Bangkok to these tributary provinces, both to those in the north, as Chiangmai, and those in the south, as Singora, and others, with very full powers.

Area and Population.

The limits of the Kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history: and even now, with the exception of the western frontier, the lines of demarcation cannot be exactly traced, most of the border lands being occupied by tribes more or less independent. The boundary between Burma and N.W. Siam is in process of delimitation by a Boundary Commission. This will probably also be the case, next year, with regard to the east boundary, between Siam and the French possessions. As nearly as can be calculated, the country extends at present from the 4th to the 21st degree of north latitude, and from the 96th to the 106th degree of east longitude, being a total area of about 250,000 square miles. The numbers of the population are still more imperfectly known than the extent of territory, and the difficulty of any correct result is the greater on account of the Oriental custom of numbering only the men. The latest foreign estimates give the population of the Kingdom as follows, in round numbers:—2,000,000 Siamese; 1,000,000 Chinese: 2,000,000 Laosians; 1,000,000 Malays; total about 6,000,000. Kedah, Patani, Kelantan, and Tringgana, in the Malay Peninsula, acknowledge the sovereignty of Siam, and send revenues to Bangkok. The Laos (Shan) States of Luang Prabang, Chiangmai, Lakon, Lampoonchai, Narn, Pree, and others stand in a similar position towards the Government in Bangkok. Centralisation is being largely introduced.

The Siamese dominions are divided into numerous provinces or districts, each having a Governor, deriving authority direct from the King, and having under him subordinate governors over the various parts of his district. Of these provinces or districts the authority is divided thus:—

Under the Minister of the North.

(a) Thirty-seven first-class districts, with Siamese Governors, having numerous sub-districts.

(b) Thirty-seven first-class districts, with Laotian Governors, having numerous sub-districts.

Under the Minister of the South.

(c) Nineteen first-class districts, with Siamese Governors, having numerous sub-districts.

(d) Twelve first-class districts, with Malay Governors or rajahs, as the case may be.

Under the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(e) Twelve other districts with Siamese Governors.

These three ministers usually remain in Bangkok, and make occasional tours.

The native historians distinguish two natural divisions of the country, called Muang-Nua, the region of the north, and Muang-Tai, the southern region. Previous to the fifteenth century the former was the more populous part of the country, but since the establishment of Bangkok as capital—with from 600,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants—the south has taken the lead in population. Siam is called by its inhabitants Thai, or Muang-Thai, which means 'free,' or 'the kingdom of the free.' The word Siam is probably identical with Shan, applied in Burma to the Lao race, as well as to the Shan proper and the Siamese.

The prevailing religion is Buddhism. In recent years the results of Western civilisation have to some extent been introduced. Some few young Siamese have been sent to schools, and also to study at arts and technical trades, and the leading professions in England, Germany, and France.

Education has been making considerable advance of late years. The capital possesses three large Government schools, where English is taught. Siamese education has been systematised and reduced to a code. Throughout the country it is still chiefly in the hands of the priests. The Siamese language is now firmly established as the official language over the whole country. The Minister of Public Instruction has also under his charge several large Government hospitals, which have been lately established by the King.

Finance.

The King's revenue may be estimated at about 2,000,000*l.* a year, of which sum the land tax produces 287,000*l.*; tax on fruit trees, 65,000*l.*; spirits, 100,000*l.*; opium, 120,000*l.*; gambling, 100,000*l.*; customs, 143,000*l.*; tin-mines, 90,000*l.*; edible birds'-nests, 27,000*l.*; fisheries, 27,000*l.* All the taxes, with the exception of the customs duties, are farmed. There is no public debt, and power has only lately been granted to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank's local branch to issue a limited amount of paper money. The expenditure is stated to keep within the receipts.

Defence.

There is a small standing army, and the people generally are liable to be called out as required, but there is no armed militia. Every male inhabitant, from the age of 21 upwards, is obliged to serve the State for three months a year. The following individuals are, however, exempted:—Members of the priesthood, the Chinese settlers who pay a commutation tax, slaves, public functionaries, the fathers of three sons liable to service, and those who purchase exemption by a fine of from six to eight ticals a month, or by furnishing a slave or some other person not subject to the conscription as a substitute. It is stated that the Government possesses upwards of 80,000 stand of arms, besides a considerable stock of cannon. The army is to some extent officered by Europeans, and has very largely increased of late years in efficiency and in numbers, and in the character of its equipments.

Siam possesses several gunboats (mostly in bad condition), officered by Europeans, chiefly Englishmen and Danes, and some sea-going steam yachts. There are forts, with heavy guns, at the mouth of the Bangkok river. The latter possesses a bar which effectually prevents the entrance of ships over 13 feet draught.

Production and Industry.

There is comparatively little industry in the country, mainly owing to the state of serfdom in which the population is kept by the local governors. Throughout the whole of Siam the natives are liable to forced labour for a certain period of the year, varying from one to three months, in consequence of which the land, rich in many parts, is badly cultivated. This state of things will no doubt be greatly improved as soon as means of transit to the port and the capital are improved. Probably not more than one-twentieth of the available land in the delta of Menam is under cultivation. Much of Upper Siam is dense forest, with scanty population. The dry season lasts from November to May. During this period rain seldom falls. At the end of the rainy season much of the plain country is covered by fertilising inundations. Gold exists in some of the rivers, for the working of which concessions have been granted to British and French companies. Gem-mining is carried on in various districts on the western side of the Malay Peninsula, where tin and coal (lignite) are also known to exist. Domestic slavery is in gradual process of abolition, such slavery as exists being entirely debt slavery. By an edict of the present King no person born on or after his Majesty's accession can be legally held in slavery beyond the age of 21. But free labour is still very hard to obtain in any quantities. Chinese coolies do the chief part of both skilled and unskilled labour in the south, especially in the mills and in mining; while in the north forest work is confined almost entirely to Burmese, Karens, and Khamus.

Commerce.

Nearly the whole of the trade is in the hands of foreigners, and in recent years many Chinese, not subject like the natives to forced labour, have settled in the country. The foreign trade of Siam centres in Bangkok, the capital. The value of the total exports from Bangkok in 1889 was 2,286,280*l.*, and in 1890, 3,209,621*l.* The staple articles of export are rice to Hong Kong, Singapore, and Europe, in 1890 amounting to 479,660 tons, valued at 2,508,816*l.*; teak, 200,178*l.*; pepper, 94,149*l.*; bullocks, 45,666*l.*; fish, dried and salt, 100,516*l.*; teel seed, 24,819*l.*; hides, 20,169*l.*; tin, 13,047*l.*; cardamums, 14,223*l.* The total imports into Bangkok in 1889 were of the value of 1,593,257*l.*, and in 1890, 2,631,020*l.* The imports in 1890 comprised treasure and gold-leaf, 995,003*l.*; cottons, 403,184*l.*; Chinese goods, 165,587*l.*; jewellery, 131,440*l.*; opium, 118,292*l.*; gunny bags, 95,079*l.*; kerosene oil, 69,790*l.*; silk goods, 61,572*l.*; iron and machinery, 34,696*l.* The exports from Siam to Lower Burma in the three years from 1887-88 to 1889-90, amounted to 686,572*l.*; and the imports from the latter to the former in the same period amounted to 315,004*l.* There is, moreover, a large trade on the other frontiers of Siam.

In the five years 1886 to 1890 the value of the exports from Siam to Great Britain, and of imports of British produce into Siam, were as follows:—

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Siam to Great Britain . . .	102,802	33,384	294,112	290,566	193,146
Imports of British produce into Siam . . .	65,356	76,076	52,763	70,299	75,802

The two almost sole articles of direct export from Siam to Great Britain in the year 1890 were hewn teak-wood, valued at 143,044*l.*, and rice at 49,925*l.* (13,225*l.* in 1887 ; 205,295*l.* in 1888 ; 184,426*l.* in 1889). Among the direct imports of British produce into Siam the chief articles in 1890 were machinery and mill-work, of the value of 23,366*l.* ; iron, wrought and unwrought, 7,990*l.* ; cottons, 9,404*l.* ; hardware, 1,319*l.* There is a large importation of British piece-goods, transhipped at Singapore.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1890, 477 vessels of 383,977 tons cleared at the port of Bangkok, of which 315 of 258,719 tons were British. Also 250 junks cleared.

The railway from Bangkok to Paknam (14 miles) should be finished in April 1893.

In 1888 a survey for a railway from Bangkok to Chiengmai and other northern and eastern provinces of Siam was commenced ; a line from Bangkok to Ban Mai on the Patriew river has been sanctioned ; tenders are being received (October 1891) for the construction of a railway from Bangkok to Korat (165 miles), a very rich undeveloped rice-growing plateau, the line passing through excellent timber country. A concession has also been given for a railway across the Malay Peninsula from Singora to Kota Star, and thence to Kulim, a distance of 136 miles. There is a tramway in Bangkok, worked successfully.

Telegraph lines have been completed to the total length of 1,780 miles, and Bangkok is now in communication with Chiengmai, Nakhon-Lampang, Korat, Nong-Khai, Sesopone, Chantabun, and Bangtaphan ; with Moulmein, and Tavoy in Lower Burma ; and with Saigon in Anam ; though the working of the lines is subject to interruption. Lines are being laid from Nakhon-sawan to Paklai and Luang-Prabang on the Mekong, and in the Malay Peninsula from Bangtaphan to Singora, in all 710 miles.

There is a postal service in Bangkok, and in 1885 Siam joined the International Postal Union. The mail service down the Malay Peninsula, and also towards the north of Siam, has been largely developed in 1891. In 1890 a parcel post service was established having connection with Singapore and the international system.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Siam, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The <i>Tical</i> , or <i>Bat</i> . . .	=	64 <i>Atts</i> , or 60 cents of a Mexican dollar ; average rate of exchange, 2 <i>s</i> .
4 <i>Ticals</i> . . .	=	1 <i>Tamlung</i> .
80 <i>Ticals</i> . . .	=	1 <i>Catty</i> : these two last are moneys of account.

The legal money of Siam is the tical, a silver coin, weighing 236 grains troy. Other silver coins from the Siamese mint now current are the salung and the fuang, the former one-fourth, the latter one-eighth of a tical. Dollars are accepted in payment at the rate of 3 dollars for 5 ticals. In 1875 the Government ordered a large quantity of bronze coinage from England, which has come into extensive use among the people, in the place of the Chinese gambling tokens previously used.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 *Chang* = 2½ lbs. avoirdupois ; 50 *Chang* = 1 hap. or 133½ lbs. ; 1 *Niu* = 1.66 English inch ; 1 *Keup* = 12 *Niu* ; 1 *Sok* = 2 *Keup* ; 1 *Wah* = 2 *Sok* ; 1 *Sen* = 20 *Wah* ; 1 *Wah* = 80 English inches ; 1 *Fol* = 400 *Sen*.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SIAM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister.—The Marquis de Montri (Suriyawongse).

Secretary of Legation.—Count Dithakar Bhakdi.

English Secretary.—Frederick W. Verney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SIAM.

Minister Resident and Consul-General.—Captain H. M. Jones, V.C. ; appointed December 1888.

Consul.—E. B. Gould.

Vice-Consul at Chiengmai.—E. H. French.

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SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

Constitution and Government.

THE South African Republic, also known as the Transvaal, was originally formed by part of the Boers, who left the Cape Colony in 1835 for Natal, but quitted that colony on its annexation to the British Crown. In 1852 the independence of the Transvaal was recognised by the British Government, and the constitution of the State is based on the 'Thirty-Three Articles,' passed May 23, 1849, and the 'Grondwet,' or Fundamental law of February 13, 1858. The Constitution has since been frequently amended down to June 1890. The legislative power of the State is now vested in two Volksraden of 24 members each. The five largest districts of the country elect two members, and the 12 smaller districts one member for each Volksraad, while the Barberton and Witwatersrand goldfields are represented by one member in each Raad. They are elected for a term of four years, one half retiring every two years. The franchise qualification for aliens for the Volksraad is: age 30 years, member of a Protestant Church, four years' residence in the Republic, the oath of allegiance, naturalisation on payment of 5*l.*, and possession of landed property in the State. The qualifications for a member of the first Volksraad are the same, except that a member must be born in the Republic or a burgher of the State for 14 years. The members of the Second Chamber are elected by burghers who for two years have been entitled to vote, who have reached the age of 16 years. The members of the first Volksraad can only be elected by burghers entitled to vote, who have obtained their burgher-right by birth before or after the promulgation of the law, and who have attained the age of sixteen. The Executive is vested in a President, elected for five years by all enfranchised burghers, eligible for the *first* Volksraad, assisted by a council consisting of three official members (the State Secretary, the Commandant-General, and the Secretary), and two non-official members elected by the first Volksraad. On April 12, 1877, the Transvaal was annexed by the British Government, and an administrator with an Executive Council and Legislative Assembly appointed.

In December 1880 the Boers took up arms against the British Government, and as a result a treaty of peace was signed March 21, 1881. According to the convention made (ratified by the Volksraad October 26, 1881), self-government was restored to the Transvaal so far as regards internal affairs, the control and management of external affairs being reserved to Her Majesty as suzerain. A British resident was appointed, with functions analogous to those of a Consul-General and *Chargé d'Affaires*. Another convention with the Government of Great Britain was signed in London February 27, 1884, ratified by the Volksraad, August 8, by which the State is to be known as the South African Republic, and the British suzerainty considerably restricted. Instead of a Resident the British Government is represented by a Diplomatic Agent.

State President.—S. J. Paul Krüger, elected for the second time May 8, 1888.

State Secretary.—Dr. W. J. Leyds.

Secretary of Executive.—W. E. Bok.

Members of the Executive Council.—Commandant-General P. J. Joubert.

Non-official do.—M. A. Wolmaraus, N. J. Smit (Vice-President).

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is, according to planimetric computation of Jeppe's map, 113,642 square miles, divided into 18 districts, and its white population, according to the rather incomplete census of 1 April, 1890, 119,128, of whom 66,498 are men and 52,630 women; the native population is estimated at 560,064. These figures, however, can be regarded as only approximate until a better census is taken. The boundaries of the State are defined in the convention of February 27, 1884—since altered by a supplementary convention, by which the former New (Zulu) Republic was annexed to the South African Republic as a new district, named Vrijheid, and by the terms of the Convention regarding Swaziland, ratified by the Volksraad August 20, 1890, by which a small portion of Swaziland and Amatonga Land becomes part of the Transvaal, including an area of 10 miles in radius at Kosi Bay. The seat of government is Pretoria, with a population of 5,000. The largest town is Johannesburg, the mining centre of Witwatersrand goldfields, with a population of 15,000 and a floating population of 30,000 in the goldfields along the Rand. The bulk of the population are engaged in agriculture.

Religion.

The Dutch Reformed Church is the dominant religious body, claiming 43,821 (1888) of the population; other Dutch Churches, 18,100; English Church, 6,581; Wesleyans, 3,866; Catholic, 3,000; other Christian Churches, 1,500; Jews, 2,000.

Instruction.

There are 10 English schools in Pretoria, and one or more in each of the other towns. According to the report of the Acting Superintendent of Education for the year 1890, the sum of 35,546*l.* was spent for the education of 6,990 pupils. In 1890 there were 34 village schools and 262 ward schools, besides a gymnasium with 170 pupils at Pretoria. The establishment of a university is contemplated, and 20,000*l.* were voted for the purpose by the Volksraad.

Finance.

The following table shows the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the last 5½ years:—

—	1885-86	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891 (6 months)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	292,353	668,433	884,440	1,577,445	1,229,060	485,611
Expenditure	213,975	621,073	770,492	1,226,135	1,531,461	554,041

The credit balance being on June 30, 1891, 180,147*l.* The revenue is derived from land sales, quit-rents, customs, hut-tax, stamps, transport dues, and principally from licences on the goldfields. The revenue derived from goldfields during the year 1888 amounted to 460,466*l.*, for the year 1889 to 727,132*l.*; for 1890, 492,830*l.*, showing a falling off against 1889 of 234,202*l.*, and for the six months of 1891, 193,821*l.*, showing a falling off against the six months returns of 1890 of 124,871*l.* The estimates for the complete year 1891 are set down as revenue 1,260,259*l.*, and the expenditure at 1,370,019*l.*

The public debt in June 1891 was 274,254*l.*, but the Volksraad has authorised a loan of 3,000,000*l.* The State lands were valued in 1884 at 400,000*l.*, but may now be valued at some millions, as the principal goldfields at Barberton are on Government lands. The debt due to Great Britain bears interest at 3½ per cent., and is to be extinguished by a sinking fund of

37. Os. 9*d.* per cent. in twenty-five years. The balance still owing June 1891 was 200,171*l.*

Defence.

The Republic has no standing army, with the exception of a small force of horse artillery, all able-bodied citizens being called out in case of war. According to the census of 1 April, 1890, the number of able-bodied men of between 16 and 60 years amounts to 37,378 men.

Production and Industry.

The South African Republic is specially favourable for agriculture as well as stock-rearing, though its capacities in this respect are not yet developed. It is estimated (1884) that 50,000 acres are under cultivation. Wheat and tobacco of a superior kind are the chief products, though sugar, coffee, and cotton are also grown; cattle, sheep, and ostriches are reared. The agricultural produce, however, is not sufficient for the wants of the population. There are about 20,000 farms, 16,000 of which belong to private individuals, and the rest to the State.

The country is possessed of considerable mineral wealth, and gold-digging is carried on to a great extent in the various goldfields, principally Barberton and Witwatersrand, the total number of proclaimed goldfields being at the present (August 1890) twenty-one, covering an area of more than 1,500,000 acres. The export of gold through Natal and the Cape Colony amounted in 1889 to 1,445,654*l.*, in 1890 to 1,851,905*l.*, and for the first seven months of 1891 to 1,484,091*l.* The output of W. W. Rand alone amounted to 230,640 oz. (value 807,240*l.*) in 1888, to 382,364 oz. (value 1,338,274*l.*) in 1889, to 494,392 oz. (value 1,730,372*l.*) in 1890, and for the first seven months of 1891 to 378,044 oz. (value 1,323,154*l.*). In the South African Republic and Swaziland in 1889 there were over 371 companies working for gold, with a nominal capital of over 21,473,000*l.* and 1,151 stamps. Excellent coal is found in the east of the country, and close to Johannesburg, the Rand mines being supplied with coal by the tramway extending from Boksburg to Krugersdorp; iron is also known to abound, while lead and silver are worked in various mines close to Pretoria.

Commerce.

The principal exports are wool, cattle, hides, grain, ostrich feathers, ivory, gold, and other minerals. The imports on which dues were charged for 1886 amounted to 721,353*l.*; in 1887 to 2,204,327*l.*; in 1888 to 3,748,830*l.*; in 1889 to 5,000,000*l.*; in 1890 to about 5,500,000*l.* The import duties in 1888 amounted to 249,922*l.*, in 1889 to 372,919*l.*, in 1890 to 381,190*l.*, and for the six months of 1891 to 153,353*l.*, showing a falling off against the six months of 1890 of 71,653*l.*

Communications.

The southern boundary of the South African Republic is about 220 miles from Durban, 536 from Port Elizabeth, and 698 from Cape Town; while its eastern boundary is not 40 miles from Delagoa Bay. A railway from Lourenço Marques, on Delagoa Bay, to the boundary, was opened in December 1887, and now (1891) with a branch from Crocodile River to Barberton, is being extended to Pretoria, 23 miles being finished within Transvaal territory. From Pretoria the line will be continued to Vaal River, via Germiston. The earthworks between Pretoria and Germiston (38½ miles) were finished in July 1891. The South African Republic is joined to Natal by telegraph, and telegraph lines extend 3,537 miles; the country is also connected with the Orange Free State and Cape Colony by telegraph. There were on 1 January, 1891, 35 offices and 196 officials.

Weights and measures are the same as in Cape Colony, and the currency is English money only, but the Volksraad has authorised the making of gold, silver, and bronze coin by a mint established in the State.

British Diplomatic Agent.—Sir Jacobus de Wet, K.C.M.G.
Consul in London.—Montagu White.

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SPAIN.

(ESPAÑA.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Alfonso XIII., son of the late King Alfonso XII. and Maria Christina, daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria ; born after his father's death, May 17, 1886, succeeding by his birth, being a male, his eldest sister.

Queen Regent.

Maria Christina, mother of the King. Took oath as Queen Regent during the minority of her son.

Sisters of the King.

I. *Maria-de-las-Mercedes*, Queen till the birth of her brother, born September 11, 1880.

II. *Maria Teresa*, born November 12, 1882.

Aunts of the King.

I. Infanta *Isabel*, born December 20, 1851 ; married, May 13, 1868, to Gaetan, Count de Girgenti ; widow, November 26, 1871.

II. Infanta *Maria-de-la-Paz*, born June 23, 1862 ; married, April 3, 1883, to Prince Ludwig, eldest son of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria.

III. Infanta *Eulalia*, born February 12, 1864 ; married to Prince Antoine, son of Prince Antoine d'Orléans, Duc de Montpensier, February 28, 1886. (All sisters of the late King.)

Parents of the late King.

Queen *Isabel*, born October 10, 1830 ; the eldest daughter of King Fernando VII. ; ascended the throne at the death of her father, September 29, 1833 ; assumed the government on being declared of age, November 8, 1843 ; exiled September 30, 1868 ; abdicated in favour of her son, June 25, 1870. Married, October 10, 1846, to her cousin Infante *Francisco*, born May 13, 1822.

Aunt of the late King.

Infanta *Luisa*, born January 30, 1832, the second daughter of King Fernando VII. ; married, October 10, 1846, to Prince Antoine d'Orléans, Duc de Montpensier, sixth son of King Louis Philippe of the French ; widow,

February 4, 1890. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Princess Isabelle, born September 21, 1848; married, May 30, 1864, to Prince Louis Philippe, Comte de Paris, born August 24, 1838, eldest son of Prince Ferdinand, Duc d'Orléans. 2. Prince Antoine, born February 23, 1866.

Cousin of the late King.

Infante Don *Carlos* Maria-de-los-Dolores, born March 30, 1848, the eldest son of Infante Don *Carlos*, nephew of King Fernando VII. Married, February 4, 1867, to Princess Marguerite of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III. of Parma. Offspring of the union are four daughters and a son, Prince Jaime, born June 27, 1870.

The King, Alfonso XIII., has a civil list, fixed by the Cortes, 1886, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or 280,000*l.*, exclusive of allowances to members of the royal family; the Queen Regent having the administration and usufruct of the said sum until the King becomes of age. The annual grant to the Queen, as mother to the King, was fixed by the Cortes, in 1886, at 250,000 pesetas. The immediate successor was assigned 500,000 pesetas, and 250,000 to the second sister, they having been Princesses of Asturias. The parents of the late King, ex-Queen Isabel and her husband, have an allowance of 1,050,000 pesetas, or 42,000*l.*; and the four Infantas, his sisters, of 800,000 pesetas, or 32,000*l.* The total amount of the civil list and allowances to the relatives of the late King was fixed by the Cortes in 1876 at 10,000,000 pesetas, or 400,000*l.*; now it is 9,500,000 pesetas, or 380,000*l.*

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Spain, with dates of their accession, since the foundation of the Spanish Monarchy by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile:—

<i>House of Aragon.</i>		<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Fernando V., 'The Catholic'	1512	Fernando VII., restored	1814
<i>House of Habsburg.</i>		Isabel II.	1833
Carlos I.	1516	Provisional Government	1868
Felipe II.	1556	Marshal Serrano, Regent	1869
Felipe III.	1598	<i>House of Savoy.</i>	
Felipe IV.	1621	Amadeo	1870
Carlos II.	1665	<i>Republic.</i>	
<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		Executive of the Cortes.	1873
Felipe V.	1700	Estanislao Figueras	1873
Fernando VI.	1746	Nicolas Salmeron	1873
Carlos III.	1759	Pi y Margall	1874
Carlos IV.	1788	Emilio Castelar	1874
Fernando VII.	1808	<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
<i>House of Bonaparte.</i>		Alfonso XII.	1875
Joseph Bonaparte	1808	Alfonso XIII.	1886

Government and Constitution.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The present Constitution of Spain, drawn up by the Government and laid before a Cortes Constituyentes, elected for its ratification. March 27, 1876, was proclaimed June 30, 1876. It

consists of 89 articles or clauses. The first of them enacts that Spain shall be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the King, and the power to make laws 'in the Cortes with the King.' The Cortes are composed of a Senate and Congress, equal in authority. There are three classes of senators—first, senators by their own right, or *Senadores de derecho propio*; secondly, 100 life senators nominated by the Crown—these two categories not to exceed 180; and thirdly, 180 senators, elected by the Corporations of State—that is, the communal and provincial states, the church, the universities, academies, &c.—and by the largest payers of contributions. Senators in their own right are the sons, if any, of the King and of the immediate heir to the throne, who have attained their majority; Grandees who are so in their own right and who can prove an annual *renta* of 60,000 pesetas, or 2,400*l.*; captain-generals of the army; admirals of the navy; the patriarch of the Indias and the archbishops; the presidents of the Council of State, of the Supreme Tribunal, of the Tribunal of Cuentas del Reino, and of the Supreme Council of War and of the Navy, after two years of office. The elective senators must be renewed by one-half every five years, and by totality every time the Monarch dissolves that part of the Cortes. The Congress is formed by deputies 'named in the electoral Juntas in the form the law determines,' in the proportion of one to every 50,000 souls of the population. According to the law of June 26, 1890, the electoral qualification is held by all male Spaniards, 25 years of age, who enjoy full civil rights, and have been citizens of a municipality for at least two years. By a royal decree issued August 8, 1878, the island of Cuba received the privilege of sending deputies to the Cortes, in the proportion of one to every 40,000 *free* inhabitants paying 125 pesetas annually in taxes. Members of Congress must be 25 years of age; they are re-eligible indefinitely, the elections being for 5 years. Deputies, to the number of 10, are admitted who, although not elected for any one district, have obtained a cumulative vote of more than 10,000 in several districts. Deputies to the number of 88 are elected by *scrutin de liste* in 26 large districts, in which minorities may be duly represented. There are in all 431 deputies. The deputies cannot take State office, pensions, and salaries; but the ministers are exempted from this law. Both Congress and Senate meet every year. The Monarch has the power of convoking them, suspending them, or dissolving them; but in the latter case a new Cortes must sit within three months. The Monarch appoints the president and vice-presidents of the Senate from members of the Senate only; the Congress elects its own officials.

The Monarch and each of the legislative chambers can take the initiative in the laws. The Congress has the right of impeaching the ministers before the Senate.

The Constitution of June 30, 1876, further enacts that the Monarch is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible, and that all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it, and the King cannot marry any one excluded by law from the succession to the crown. Should the lines of the legitimate descendants of the late Alphonso XII. become extinct, the succession shall be in this order—first, to his sisters; next to his aunt and her legitimate descendants; and next to those of his uncles, the brothers of Fernando VII., ‘unless they have been excluded.’ If all the lines become extinct, ‘the nation will elect its Monarch.’

The executive is vested, under the Monarch, in a Council of Ministers of nine members, appointed November 1891, as follows:—

President of the Council.—Antonio Canovas del Castillo.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—The Duke of Tetuan (C. M. O'Donnell).

Minister of Finance.—Juan de la Concha Castañeda.

Minister of the Interior.—A. Elduayen.

Minister of Justice.—F. Cos Gayon.

Minister of Instruction, Commerce, and Agriculture.—A. Lineros Rivas.

Minister of War.—General de Ascarayaga.

Minister of Marine.—Admiral F. Montijo.

Minister of the Colonies.—F. Romero Robledo.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The various provinces and communes of Spain are governed by the provincial and municipal laws. Every commune has its own elected Ayuntamiento, consisting of from five to thirty-nine Regidores, or Concejales, and presided over by the Alcalde, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several Tenientes Alcaldes. The entire municipal government, with power of taxation, is vested in the Ayuntamientos. Half the members are elected every two years, and they appoint the Alcalde, the executive functionary, from their own body. In the larger towns he may be appointed by the King. Members cannot be re-elected until after two years. Each province of Spain has its own Parliament, the Diputación Provincial, the members of which are elected by the constituencies. The Diputaciones Provinciales meet in annual session, and are permanently represented by the Comisión Provincial, a committee elected every year. The Constitution of 1876 secures to the Diputaciones Provinciales and the Ayuntamientos the government and administration of the respective provinces and communes. Neither the national executive nor the Cortes have the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial administration, except in the case of the action of the Diputaciones Provinciales and Ayuntamientos going beyond the locally limited sphere to the injury of general and permanent interests. In the Basque provinces self-government has been almost abolished since the last civil war, and they are ruled as the rest of Spain. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution, pressure is too frequently brought to bear upon the local elections by the Central Government.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of each of the forty-nine provinces into which the Kingdom is divided according to the census of 1887:—

Province	Area in square miles	Total Population, 1887	Pop. per-sq. mile	Province	Area in square miles	Total Population, 1887	Pop. per sq. mile
Alava . . .	1,205	92,893	77	Logroño . . .	1,945	181,465	93
Albacete . . .	5,972	229,492	38	Lugo . . .	3,787	431,644	113
Alicante . . .	2,098	432,335	206	Madrid . . .	2,997	684,630	228
Almería . . .	3,302	339,333	102	Málaga . . .	2,824	519,377	183
Ávila . . .	2,981	193,093	64	Múrcia . . .	4,478	491,438	109
Badajoz . . .	8,687	480,418	55	Navarra . . .	6,046	304,051	50
Baleares . . .	1,860	312,646	168	Orense . . .	2,739	405,074	147
Barcelona . . .	2,985	899,264	301	Oviedo . . .	4,091	595,420	145
Burgos . . .	5,650	337,822	59	Palencia . . .	3,126	188,954	60
Cáceres . . .	8,013	339,793	42	Pontevedra . . .	1,739	443,385	254
Cádiz . . .	2,809	429,381	152	Salamanca . . .	4,940	314,424	63
Canárias . . .	2,808	287,728	102	Santander . . .	2,113	242,843	114
Castellón de la Plana . . .	2,446	292,437	110	Segovia . . .	2,714	154,457	56
Ciudad-Real . . .	7,840	292,291	37	Sevilla . . .	5,295	543,944	102
Córdoba . . .	5,190	420,714	81	Sória . . .	3,836	151,471	39
Coruña . . .	3,079	613,792	199	Tarragona . . .	2,451	348,579	142
Cuenca . . .	6,725	242,024	35	Ternel . . .	5,491	241,865	44
Gerona . . .	2,272	305,539	134	Toledo . . .	5,586	359,562	64
Granada . . .	4,937	484,341	98	Valencia . . .	4,352	733,978	168
Guadalajara . . .	4,870	201,496	41	Valladolid . . .	3,043	267,297	87
Guipúzcoa . . .	728	181,856	249	Vizcaya . . .	849	235,659	277
Huelva . . .	4,122	254,831	61	Zamora . . .	4,135	269,621	65
Huesca . . .	5,878	254,958	43	Zaragoza . . .	6,607	414,007	62
Jaén . . .	5,184	437,842	84	N. & W. Coast of Africa . . .	13	5,086	391
León . . .	6,167	380,229	61				
Lérida . . .	4,775	285,417	59	Total . . .	197,670	17,550,246	88

There were in 1887, 8,607,242 males and 8,943,004 females.

The legal population as distinct from the population present was returned at 17,650,234. The area of continental Spain is 191,100 square miles, and its population (1887) 16,945,786.

The population of Ceuta, included in that of Cadiz, is 9,694. According to the census returns of 1887, there were at that date only 25,824 resident foreigners—the mass of them in four provinces—namely, Barcelona, Cadiz, Gerona, and Madrid. The Basques in the North, numbering 440,000, differ in race and language from the rest of Spain; there are 60,000 Moors in the South, 50,000 gipsies, and a small number of Jews.

In 1789 the population was estimated to number 10,061,480; in 1820 it was 11,000,000; in 1828, 13,698,029; in 1846, 12,168,774, and it was at the census of 1860, 15,658,531. At the census of 1877 the population amounted to 16,634,345, being an increase of 976,814 in the course of seventeen years, or at the rate of about 0.35 per cent. per annum; in 1887 it was 17,550,246, being an increase of 915,901 in ten years, or at the rate of 0.55 per cent. per annum.

The following were the populations of the principal towns in 1887, viz. :—

Town	Population	Town	Population
Madrid	472,228	Palma (Baleares)	60,514
Barcelona	272,481	Lorca	58,327
Valencia	170,763	Valladolid	62,018
Sevilla	143,182	Córdoba	55,614
Málaga	134,016	Bilbao	50,772
Múrcia	98,538	Oviedo	42,716
Zaragoza	92,407	Santander	41,829
Granada	73,006	Alicante	39,638
Carthagena	84,171	Almeria	37,241
Cádiz	62,531	Coruña	36,200
Jeres de la Fron- tera	61,708	Burgos	31,301

Religion.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the Kingdom adhere to that faith, except (in 1887) 6,654 Protestants, 402 Jews, 9,645 Rationalists, 510 of other religions, and 13,175 of religion not stated. There were in 1884 in Spain 32,435 priests in the 62 dioceses into which the country is divided; 1,684 monks resident in 161 monastic houses, and 14,592 nuns in 1,027 convents. The number of cathedrals was 65, of religious colleges 30, of churches 18,564, and of convents, religious houses, sanctuaries, and other buildings of a religious character 11,202. According to Article 12 of the Constitution of 1876, a restricted liberty of worship is allowed to Protestants, but it has to be entirely in private, all public announcements of the same being strictly forbidden. The Constitution likewise enacts that 'the nation binds itself to maintain the worship and ministers of the Roman Catholic religion.' Resolutions of former legislative bodies, not repealed in the Constitution of 1876, settled that the clergy of the Established Church are to be maintained by the State. On the other hand, by two decrees of the Cortes, passed July 23, 1835, and March 9, 1836, all conventual establishments were suppressed, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the nation. These decrees gave rise to a long dispute with the head of the Roman Catholic Church, which ended in the sovereign pontiff conceding the principle of the measure. By a concordat with Rome concluded in August 1859, the Spanish Government was authorised to sell the whole ecclesiastical property, except churches and parsonages, in return for an equal amount of untransferable public debt certificates bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent.

Instruction.

The latest census returns show that a large proportion of the inhabitants are illiterate. In the following table there are given the percentages of those who could read and write, of those who could read only, and of those who could not read, in 1860 and 1877:—

Census Year	Read and Write			Read only			Unable to Read		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1860	15·40	4·57	19·9	2·02	2·48	4·50	32·12	43·40	75·52
1877	16·98	7·50	24·48	1·27	2·21	3·48	30·64	41·37	72·01

By a law of 1857 an elaborate system of primary education was ordained. Education was to be compulsory, there was to be a primary school for every 500 inhabitants, and instruction was to be on a rigidly uniform plan. Compulsion has never been enforced, and, partly from political causes and partly from the wretched pay of most of the elementary teachers (10% to 20% per annum), education is very inefficient. In 1881, however, several improvements were introduced. Under the Minister of Public Works there is a Director-General of Public Instruction, with a council; there are ten educational districts, with the universities as centres, 49 inspectorial districts, and numerous local educational authorities. The public and primary schools are supported mainly by the municipalities, the total sum spent in each of the last three years on primary education, including a small contribution by Government, being about 1,000,000%. Most of the children are educated free. The following table shows the number of schools in the years 1850, 1870, and 1880:—

Year	Public	Private	Total
1850	13,334	4,100	17,434
1870	22,711	5,406	28,117
1880	23,132	6,696	29,828

In 1885 (to which the latest issued reports refer) there were 24,529 public and 5,576 private primary schools, or 1 for every 560 inhabitants, including 1,774 public and private schools for adults and Sunday schools. In 1885 there were 1,843,183 pupils on the books. Secondary education is conducted in 'institutions,' or middle-class schools, somewhat like universities in their organisation; there must be one of them in every province in addition to private schools. These are largely attended, but the education is inefficient. These institutions prepare for the universities, of which there are ten, attended by 16,000 students. The fees largely cover the expenses of the universities. Government also supports various special schools—engineering, agriculture, architecture, fine arts, music, &c. In 1887 the total sum set apart for education in the budget was only 1,868,650 pesetas.

Finance.

The revenue of the Kingdom is raised by a system of direct and indirect taxation, stamp duties, Government monopolies, and income from State property. The direct taxes are imposed on landed property, houses, live stock, industry, commerce, registration acts, titles of nobility, mortgages, and mineral produce. The indirect taxes are derived from foreign imports, articles of consumption, tolls, bridge and ferry dues.

There have been no accounts of the actual public revenue and expenditure of the Kingdom published since the year 1870–71 but only budget estimates. There are, indeed, accounts of public revenue and expenditure published monthly; but the public accounts have not been approved by Parliament since 1865–67 and the *Tribunal de Cuentas* has not audited the accounts late

than 1868-69. According to official returns, the following were the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the financial years 1880-81 and 1885-86 to 1889-90:—

Financial Years	Revenue	Total Expenditure
	Pesetas	Pesetas
1880-81	791,650,792	836,651,193
1885-86	815,923,103	858,041,258
1886-87	887,305,572	910,363,783
1887-88	803,090,000	839,866,146
1888-89	851,667,932	848,657,985
1889-90	800,035,687	799,943,436

The actual deficit for 1885-86 (including extraordinary expenditure) was 108,309,824 pesetas; of 1886-87, 91,646,929 pesetas; of 1887-88, 82,013,775 pesetas; of 1888-89, over 122,450,636 pesetas; of 1889-90, 61,738,611; and of 1890-91, 62,880,914. The following are the estimates for 1891-92:—

REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
Pesetas	Pesetas
Direct taxes on land, trade, mines, Government salaries, registration, &c.	Civil list
269,544,110	9,500,000
Indirect taxes, customs, excise, &c.	Cortes
298,985,000	1,749,205
Tobacco monopoly, lottery, mint, and minor sundries	Public debt
170,856,000	279,762,111
Revenue from national property	Judicial expenses
35,571,277	1,777,481
From the public treasury,	Indemnities and pensions
30,500,000	52,449,335
	Presidency of Council
	1,384,217
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	5,138,192
	„ „ Justice
	59,352,121
	„ „ War
	142,141,437
	„ „ Marine
	32,005,205
	„ „ Interior
	28,704,504
	„ „ Public Works
	77,486,483
	„ „ Finance
	18,750,774
	Expense of collecting taxes
	84,164,844
	Fernando Po
	750,000
Total	Total
805,551,387	793,115,909

It was arranged in 1881-82 that the bulk of the Spanish debt should be converted into a new series of 4 per cents. The following table shows the amount of the debt on July 1, 1891, and the annual interest and amortisation:—

Name of Loan	Nominal Capital in pesetas	Interest, &c., in pesetas
Consolidated 5% due to United States of America	3,000,000	—
Perpetual External 4%	1,971,151,000	78,896,040
Perpetual Internal 4%	1,931,588,391	} 92,007,772
Inscribed Debt in favour of Civil Corporations	356,402,110	
Inscribed Debt in favour of the Clergy	357,160,000	—
External 4% Loan, Amortisable	1,591,680,000	87,813,623
2% Amortisable Loan	43,267,000	3,525,375
Due on public works	972,000	110,113
Due on public roads	492,500	159,168
Arrears due to employés	1,555,481	100,000
Loss in exchange	—	1,400,000
Total	6,257,268,482	264,012,091

At the same date the annual interest on deposits, the floating debt, &c., amounted to 15,750,000 pesetas.

The floating debt in December, 1891, amounted to 315,630,000 pesetas. In addition to this, the State has incurred obligations in respect to the island of Cuba estimated at over 10,000,000.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The Spanish frontiers are defended by the following fortified places:—On the north and north-west coast, Fuenterrabia, the fortified port of Passages, and the military ports of Santoña and Santander, Ferrol, Coruña, Vigo; in the Basque country, between the coast and the Ebro, are Bilbao and Vitoria; in the country on the left bank of the Ebro are Pamplona, Tafalla, Jaca, Venasqua, Muzon, Puycerda, Seo de Urgel, Balaguer, and Lerida; between the Segré and the Mediterranean are Cardona, Hostalrich, Campredon, Ripoll, Gerona, Olot, Cartelfollit, Figueras; on the Mediterranean, Palamos, Barcelona, Tarragona, Málaga, Almeria, Carthage, and Alicante; on the Ebro are Logroño, Tudela, Zaragoza, Mequinenza, and Tortosa; south of the Ebro are Burgos and Morella. Along the Portuguese frontier are Toro, Ciudad Rodrigo, Valencia de Alcántara, Albuquerque, and Badajoz; Tarifa and Algeciras in the Strait of Gibraltar, and Cadiz at its entrance.

II. ARMY.

The army of Spain was reorganised in 1868, after the model of that of France, and by subsequent laws in 1877, 1878, 1882, and 1883. Under the new military law, the armed forces of the Kingdom consist of—1. A permanent army; 2. A first or active reserve; 3. A second or sedentary reserve. All Spaniards past the age of 20 are liable to be drawn for the permanent army, in which they have to serve three years; they then pass for three years into the first or active reserve, and for six years into the second reserve. By a payment of 1,500 pesetas any one may purchase exemption from service. For the colonial army the total period of service is eight years, four with the colours and four in the second reserve. By increasing the number of dépôt battalions, assigning to each reserve battalion a special district, and making it the essential basis of regimental organisation, both for recruits and for the reserves, it is hoped that in time Spain may be able easily to mobilise in case of necessity an army of 1,083,595 men.

The Spanish regular army is composed as follows:—

Infantry:—74 regiments of the line of 2 battalions; 36 battalions of chasseurs; 136 battalions of reserves; 68 recruiting squadrons. Each battalion has 6 companies—2 in skeleton only. There are also a disciplinary battalion and a school of musketry.

Cavalry:—A squadron of royal guards (150 strong), 8 lancer regiments, 17 chasseur regiments, 4 dragoon regiments, 2 hussar regiments, in all 31 regiments of 4 squadrons each. There are also 28 reserve regiments, and 13 additional squadrons of various kinds.

Artillery:—5 regiments of 4 batteries, and 5 regiments of 6 batteries. 2 horse batteries, 2 regiments of mountain artillery of 6 batteries, 1 siege-regiment, 12 fortress battalions (6 of 6 companies and 6 of 4 companies). 7 reserve regiments, 4 companies of workmen, and 2 companies attached to the military academy and the central shooting school.

Engineers:—4 regiments of 2 battalions of 4 companies, 4 reserve regiments. 1 regiment of pontooneers of 4 companies. 1 battalion each of railway engineers, of telegraphists, and of workmen, and 1 brigade of topographers; 1 mixed battalion of Cuba, 1 battalion of workmen of the Philippine Islands, and 1 special reserve battalion. There is a special body of engineer officers numbering 451.

Administrative Corps:—1 brigade of 15 sections.

Civil Guard—partly dependent on the Minister of War:—16 infantry regiments and 15 cavalry regiments, in all 130 companies.

Sanitary Corps:—1 brigade of 8 sections. There are 447 doctors and 82 pharmacists in the army service.

Carabineers—for service on the frontier, and on the coast to act as custom-house officials:—30 regiments of infantry, comprising 84 companies and in addition 7 mounted companies.

Territorial Army of the Canary Islands:—1 battalion of chasseurs of 6 companies, and 6 reserve battalions of 4 companies.

There is also a volunteer militia in Ceuta.

The following is the strength of the regular army in peace and war :—

	Permanent	War		Permanent	War
Infantry . . .	51,162	959,667	Carabineers . .	13,503	13,503
Cavalry . . .	14,881	38,481	Other formations	6,259	11,481
Artillery . . .	10,112	32,152			
Engineers . . .	4,315	12,807	Total . .	115,735	1,083,595
Civil Guard . .	15,503	15,503			

The contingent for 1891-92 is fixed at 90,916 men. A new regiment of artillery is being formed.

The number of troops in the Philippines is 16,225, in Cuba 22,454, in Porto Rico 3,857.

In peace there are 12,713 horses and 422 guns ; in war 22,000 horses and 518 guns.

For military purposes the Kingdom, with the Islands, is divided into 14 districts, or 'capitanias generales,' at the head of each of which stands a 'captain-general.' It is further subdivided into 14 territorial divisions for infantry, in each of which is a regimental depôt ; for the cavalry there are 24 districts, and 6 for Artillery.

There are in Spain 13 military schools and colleges.

III. NAVY.

The following table shows the strength of the Spanish navy in 1891, only the large guns being given :—

—	Number	Displacement	Horse-power	Guns
<i>Armour-clads :—</i>		Tons	Tons	
Turret ships	1	9,900	6,800	17
Broadside ships	3	20,150	10,100	42
Monitor	1	550	330	3
Floating battery	1	700	190	1
Deck-protected cruisers	3	6,900	17,400	22
Torpedo catcher	1	350	3,800	1
„ boats	23	—	—	—
Submarine boat	1	—	—	—
<i>Unprotected Vessels :—</i>				
Frigates	2	6,330	—	40
Cruisers, 1st class	6	19,140	26,800	42
„ 2nd „	9	9,750	12,800	50

8 first-class, 7 second-class, 31 third-class gunboats ; 6 torpedo gunboats and 2 wooden paddle steamers ; 4 transports, 3 school ships, 2 survey ships, 13 gun launches, 3 coast defence gunboats, 5 tugs, 2 sailing corvettes. There are building 6 belted cruisers, 3 deck-protected cruisers, 6 torpedo gunboats, and 6 gunboats.

For the defence of the colonies, and mainly of Cuba and Porto Rico, Spain maintains a small fleet of gunboats, 68 vessels of all kinds. At Manila 6 twin screw gunboats are being built.

The navy of Spain was manned in 1891 by 10,000 sailors and 7,000 marines in active service, and commanded by one admiral, 24 vice- and rear-admirals, and 153 commissioned officers of various grades, besides marine officers. The navy, like the army, is recruited by conscription, naval districts for this purpose being formed along the coast, among the seafaring population

Production and Industry.

Of the soil of Spain 79·65 is classed as productive ; of this 33·8 per cent. is devoted to agriculture and gardens, 3·7 vineyards, 1·6 olive culture, 19·7 natural grass, 20·8 fruits. Wheat, rye, barley, maize, esparto, flax, hemp, and pulse are the leading crops. The vine is the most important culture (440 million gallons yearly on an average), while large quantities of oranges, raisins, grapes, nuts, and olives are exported. Of animals, mules and asses and sheep are imported.

The soil is subdivided among a very large number of proprietors. Of 3,426,083 recorded assessments to the property tax, there are 624,920 properties which pay from 1 to 10 reales : 511,666 from 10 to 20 reales : 642,377 from 20 to 40 reales : 788,184 from 40 to 100 reales : 416,546 from 100 to 200 reales : 165,202 from 200 to 500 reales ; while the rest, to the number of 279,188, are larger estates charged from 500 to 10,000 reales and upwards. The subdivision of the soil is partly the work of recent years, for in 1800 the number of farms amounted only to 677,520, in the hands of 273,760 proprietors and 403,760 farmers.

In 1888 the Agricultural Department estimated the area under vines at 5,000,000 acres, and the total production of wine, 616,000,000 gallons.

Iron, quicksilver, lead, and copper are the most important minerals. In 1888, 5,609,876 tons of ore were produced, valued at 16,829,628 pesetas : of this 4,092,402 tons were exported ; the export in 1889 amounted to 4,633,698 tons. The produce of copper in 1888 amounted to 3,202,416 tons, valued at 19,214,496 pesetas ; the export of copper ore in 1888 was 756,943 tons ; in 1889, 720,622 tons. The bulk of these ores go to Great Britain. The value of mining products at the mouth of the mines in 1887 was 120,372,948 pesetas, and in 1888 125,825,144 pesetas. The value of the lead mines in 1888 was 39,219,950 pesetas, and of argentiferous lead, 27,516,150 pesetas. In 1888, 50,269 people were engaged in mining. The total value of the metallurgical products in 1887 was 157,830,370 pesetas ; in 1888, 186,024,498 pesetas.

Commerce.

The total imports and exports of Spain were as follows in each of the five years 1886 to 1890 :—

Year	Imports	Exports
	Pesetas	Pesetas
1886	855,206,950	727,349,885
1887	811,211,708	722,181,792
1888	716,085,479	763,104,389
1889	866,311,424	896,855,826
1890	941,137,925	937,759,883

The total export of Spanish wines in 1890 amounted to 208,514,321 gallons ; of this, 178,122,230 gallons went to France, and 4,994,300 gallons to Great Britain. In 1888 the agricultural department estimated the area under vines at two million hectares, and the total production of wine for the same year was about 616,000,000 gallons, 638,000,000 in 1890.

The following table shows the principal imports and exports for 1890 :—

Imports	Pesetas	Exports	Pesetas
Cotton, raw . . .	69,772,669	Wine . . .	309,964,782
Cotton textiles . . .	12,276,772	Minerals . . .	98,923,009
Cotton thread . . .	2,523,117	Fruits . . .	75,566,526
Wheat . . .	29,049,800	Lead, iron, copper, and zinc in bars, &c. . . .	111,226,172
Flour . . .	7,645,698	Cork . . .	23,851,559
Other cereals . . .	17,751,602	Wool . . .	8,611,179
Coal and coke . . .	44,596,939	Cattle . . .	18,219,920
Timber, planks . . .	29,930,902	Olive oil . . .	18,154,277
Timber, staves . . .	14,580,600	Cotton goods . . .	23,972,372
Sugar . . .	45,790,971	Boots and shoes . . .	17,378,544
Fish . . .	31,299,358	Tartan . . .	11,676,527
Woollen goods . . .	24,490,799	Esparto . . .	6,071,349
Wool and raw skins . . .	10,680,675	Vegetables . . .	9,115,585
Machinery . . .	41,082,577	Saffron . . .	4,342,800
Spirits . . .	26,531,280	Flour . . .	10,157,893
Iron and steel . . .	8,120,491	Hides and skins . . .	9,643,318
Hardware, rails, tubes . . .	24,615,039	Paper . . .	6,756,738
Cattle, sheep, swine . . .	5,261,650		
Cement, &c. . .	3,731,216		
Hides and skins . . .	17,291,780		
Hemp, linen, jute . . .	9,705,311		
Hemp, linen, jute threads . . .	17,731,917		
Chemicals . . .	22,775,507		
Coffee . . .	11,934,025		
Cocoa . . .	14,848,178		
Silk goods . . .	9,580,099		
Silk, raw . . .	6,519,865		

The following table shows the shares of the leading countries in the commerce of Spain in 1889 and 1890, in pesetas —

Country	1889 Imports from	1890 Imports from	1889 Exports to	1890 Exports to
France . . .	272,226,007	292,710,497	394,432,582	430,186,156
Great Britain . . .	180,625,263	207,524,548	213,277,746	222,288,426
United States of America . . .	102,046,918	79,393,645	15,193,556	24,521,562
Germany . . .	53,533,205	44,975,947	14,967,139	11,829,343
Belgium . . .	29,974,342	40,472,983	19,934,940	21,445,419
Russia . . .	19,658,306	26,355,075	825,683	374,884
Italy . . .	19,503,582	16,383,250	9,541,581	8,082,043
Sweden and Norway . . .	29,030,824	37,189,609	1,447,500	1,438,973
Portugal . . .	16,891,347	84,873,578	43,756,372	35,672,058
Turkey . . .	12,661,406	8,351,492	5,092	—
Spanish Colonies . . .	74,982,819	94,758,810	112,814,596	122,925,433

The commercial intercourse between Spain and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table from the Board of Trade Returns :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports to Great Britain .	9,112,025	10,102,225	11,050,100	11,558,857	12,508,533
Imports of British produce	3,108,636	3,332,707	3,522,288	4,220,162	4,990,705

The quantities and value of wine exported to the United Kingdom were as follows in each of the years from 1886 to 1890 :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Quantities (gallons)	4,041,348	4,431,534	3,927,094	3,803,346	4,007,085
Value (£)	973,971	1,013,750	888,773	866,037	908,825

Besides wine, the following were the leading exports from Spain to the United Kingdom in 1889 and 1890 :—

—	1889	1890	—	1889	1890
	£	£		£	£
Iron ore . . .	2,608,856	3,129,656	Iron & copper pyrites . . .	1,140,221	1,136,640
Fruits . . .	2,260,657	2,698,827	Copper ore, regulus, &c.	1,488,228	1,512,578
Lead . . .	977,612	1,024,144	Oxen & bulls	190,754	132,450
Rags, esparto, &c. . .	408,490	393,407	Quicksilver .	431,627	472,783

The chief British imports into Spain were linen yarn and linens, of the value of 210,677*l.* ; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 595,837*l.* ; coals, of the value of 1,162,333*l.* ; machinery, 658,114 ; cotton goods, of the value of 318,443*l.* ; and woollen, 294,661*l.* in 1890.

Shipping and Navigation.

The merchant navy of the Kingdom consisted, on Jan. 1, 1890, of 963 vessels (of 100 tons and over), of a total burthen of 560,673 tons, comprising 357 steamers, of 405,824 gross tonnage, with 69,820 horse-power, and 57,070 smaller vessels, of 342,000 tons.

In 1889 there entered 18,161 vessels, of 11,528,398 gross tonnage, of which 8,720, of 4,903,240 gross tonnage, carried the Spanish flag, and cleared 11,555 vessels, of 12,758,024 gross tonnage, of which 7,964, of 5,570,163 gross tonnage, carried the Spanish flag.

Internal Communications.

The length of railways in Spain on January 1, 1889, was 6,043 English miles. The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees or subventions from the Government.

The Post Office carried 112,351,000 letters, 1,141,000 post-cards, 114,000 registered letters of a declared value of 150,476,000 pesetas, and 50,752,000 papers, samples, &c., in the year 1889. There were 2,880 post-offices in 1889.

The length of lines of telegraphs in Spain on January 1, 1890, was 15,000 English miles; and the length of wire 34,450 English miles. In the year 1889 the total number of telegraph messages was 4,240,428, one-fourth of the whole international, and one-fifth of the remaining number administrative despatches. The number of telegraph offices in 1890 was 1,088.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Spain, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Peseta* = 9·6 pence, or 25·225 *pesetas* = 1*l*.

The *Real* (= $\frac{1}{4}$ peseta) and the *Escudo* (= 10 reales) have been suppressed.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

On January 1, 1859, the metric system of weights and measures was introduced in Spain. But, besides these, the old weights and measures are still largely used. They are:—The *Quintal* = 101·4 lbs. avoirdupois; the *Libra* = 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois; the *Arroba*, for wine = $3\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons; for oil = $2\frac{3}{4}$ imperial gallons; the *Square Vara* = 1·09 vara = 1 yard; the *Fanega* = $1\frac{1}{2}$ imperial bushel.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SPAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—The Marquis Casa la Iglesia.

Secretary.—Don José de la Rúa y Calvo.

Military Attaché.—Colonel T. Bernudez Reina.

There are Consular representatives at London (C.G.), Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Newcastle; Adelaide, Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Malta, Melbourne, Quebec (C.G.), Singapore, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SPAIN.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.: Envoy to Persia, 1887 to 1891; Envoy to Roumania, 1891-92. Appointed Ambassador to Spain January 1892.

Secretary.—Hon. Henry G. Edwards.

There are Consular representatives at Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao, Coruña, Fernando Po, Havana (C.G.), Malaga, Manila, Palma (Balearic Islands), Porto Rico, Cuba (C.G.), Teneriffe.

Colonies.

The area and population of the various possessions claimed by Spain are as follows :—

Colonial Possessions	Area : English square miles.	Population
1. Possessions in America :		
Cuba	43,220	1,521,681
Porto Rico	3,550	806,708
Total, America	46,770	2,328,400
2. Possessions in Asia :		
Philippine Islands	114,326	7,000,000
Sulu Islands	950	75,000
Caroline Islands and Palaoos	560	36,000
Marianne Islands	420	10,172
Total, Asia	116,256	7,121,172
3. Possessions in Africa :		
Rio de Oro and Adrar	243,000	100,000
Ifni (near Cape Nun)	27	6,000
Fernando Po, Annabon, Corisco, Elobey, San Juan	850	30,000
Total, Africa	243,877	136,000
Total Possessions	406,903	9,585,572

For administrative purposes the Canary Islands are considered part of Spain. Rio de Oro and Adrar are under the governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor resident at Rio de Oro. The country on the banks of the rivers Muni and Campo is claimed by Spain, but disputed by France : it has an area of 69,000 square miles and a population of 500,000.

The extent of the Sulu Archipelago under the Spanish protection is defined, in a protocol signed at Madrid, March 7, 1885, by representatives of Great Britain, Germany, and Spain, as including all the islands lying between the western extremity of the island of Mindanao on the one side, and the islands of Borneo and Aragua on the other ; excluding all parts of Borneo, and the islands within a zone of three maritime leagues of the coast.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Cuba is divided into three provinces, the south-east and central being the richest and most populous, containing 22 cities and towns and 204 villages and hamlets. Ten per cent. of the area is cultivated, 7 per cent. is unreclaimed, and 4 per cent. is under forests. There are large tracts of country still unexplored. The population of the island in 1877 was made up as follows : Spaniards, 977,992 ; foreign whites, 10,632 ; Chinese, 43,811 ;

negroes, 489,249. A law passed in 1886 abolished slavery absolutely. The capital, Havana, has (December 1887) 198,271 inhabitants, and the other most important towns are Matanzas, 87,760; Santiago de Cuba, 71,307; Cienfuegos, 65,067; Puerto Principe, 46,641; Holguin, 34,767; Sancti Spiritu, 32,608. Education was made obligatory in Cuba in 1880. The Cuban armed forces, which consist of infantry, cavalry, and artillery (including a black militia battalion), are restricted on a peace footing to 20,414 men. An English consular report stated that in August 1889 the public debt amounted to some 37,200,000*l.*, which absorbed 1,800,000*l.* to meet the annual interest. The same authority estimates the annual income of the inhabitants of the island at 16,000,000*l.* The estimated budget for 1890-91 placed the receipts for the year at 25,815,376 pesos, of which 14,971,300 was put down to customs; and the expenditure at 25,446,807 pesos, of which 10,447,267 pesos were required for the debt, 6,229,427 pesos for the Ministry of War, and 4,237,862 pesos for the Ministry of the Interior. Sugar is the chief export from Cuba. It is estimated that the quantity produced was 670,225 tons in 1879, 460,397 tons in 1883, 731,723 tons in 1886, 646,578 tons in 1887, and 656,719 tons in 1888. In the last two years the production of molasses was 153,015 and 157,791 tons. The yearly produce of tobacco in Cuba is about 300,000 bales. From the port of Havana 182,636 bales were exported in 1888, as against 175,364 bales in 1887. Nearly 220,000,000 cigars were also exported from Havana, as against 162,750,000 in 1887. The total value of the principal articles of export from Havana for 1888 was 5,856,367*l.*, and of the imports 2,523,171*l.* Rice was the principal import, its value being 771,026*l.*, then lard, 598,236*l.*, and jerked beef, 413,313*l.*; flour (American), 347,220*l.*; (Spanish) 229,071*l.* The Spanish official returns state the value of the exports from Cuba to Spain for 1889 to be 34,767,153 Spanish pesetas, and the imports from Spain 82,718,564 pesetas. In 1888 1,058 vessels (111 British, of 90,795 tons) of 1,266,104 tons entered the port of Havana, and 1,121 (107 British, of 87,916 tons) of 1,330,403 tons cleared the port. In Cuba there are 2,810 miles of telegraph, and about 1,000 miles of railway. A loan of 8,000,000*l.* was authorised in 1885 to complete the Cuban railways.

Porto Rico is described as 'the healthiest of all the Antilles.' Its negro population is estimated at over 300,000. An act for the abolition of slavery was passed by the National Assembly on March 23, 1873. Chief town, San Juan, 23,414 inhabitants; Ponce, 37,545; San German, 30,146. The Porto Rico budget for 1890-91 gave an estimated expenditure of 3,633,583 pesos, of which the Ministry of Finance absorbed 615,863 pesos, and War 1,048,538 pesos, and an estimated income of 3,683,100 pesos, of which the customs were estimated to produce 2,466,000 pesos, and direct and indirect taxes 737,400 pesos. The principal articles of export are coffee, of 8,212,886 pesos in 1889; sugar, 3,730,586 pesos; tobacco, 1,292,030 pesos. The total exports in 1889 were 14,065,585 pesos, and imports 14,177,577 pesos. The value of the exports of Porto Rico to Spain in 1889 was 15,937,647 Spanish pesetas, and the imports from Spain 16,385,434 pesetas. In 1889, 1,283 vessels of 1,223,831 tons entered, and 1,266 vessels of 1,093,593 tons cleared, Porto Rico.

The total value of the exports from Cuba and Porto Rico to the United Kingdom in 1890 was 127,873*l.* (984,976*l.* in 1885); and the imports of British produce were of the value of 1,876,756*l.*

The staple articles of export from Cuba and Porto Rico to the United Kingdom are:—Unrefined sugar, the value of which was 2,299,764*l.* in 1879; 770,673*l.* in 1880; 714,124*l.* in 1882; 15,459*l.* in 1886; 109,520*l.* in 1887;

222,944*l.* in 1888 : and 44,230*l.* in 1889 : 31,597 in 1890 : tobacco, 249,261*l.* in 1885 ; 2,180*l.* in 1889 ; and 582*l.* in 1890 : wood, 41,978*l.* : coffee, 808*l.* in 1890. The British imports mainly comprise cotton manufactures, 668,902*l.* : linens of 426,972*l.* : iron, wrought and unwrought, 215,583*l.* in 1890. In Porto Rico there are 470 miles of telegraph and 12 miles of railway.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

These islands extend almost due north and south from Formosa to Borneo and the Moluccas, embracing an extent of 16° of latitude and 9° of longitude. They are over 400 in number : the two largest are Luzon and Mindanao. There is a small resident Spanish population, but a large number of Chinese. The native inhabitants are mostly of the Malayan race, but there are some tribes of Negritos. The Government is administered by a governor-general and a captain-general, and the 43 provinces are ruled by governors, alcaldes, or commandants, according to their importance and position. A change of fiscal policy of some importance was introduced in 1889 by the abolition of all export duties save that on tobacco, and the imposition of a general duty of 50 per cent. on imports.

The estimated revenue of the Philippine Islands in 1890 was 9,837,896 pesos (dollars) and expenditure 11,201,810 pesos.

The chief articles of produce of the Philippine Islands are sugar, hemp, and tobacco. The total export of sugar in 1887 was 186,000 tons ; in 1889, 220,000 tons ; in 1890, 147,526 tons : of hemp, 514,973 bales (8 bales = 1 ton) in 1887, 661,432 in 1888, 568,571 in 1889, 596,155 in 1890 : of tobacco, 8,000 tons, and 110,000,000 cigars in 1890 ; coffee, 4,796 tons in 1890. The total value of all imports in 1888 was 21,208,445 dollars, and exports, 26,358,640 dollars. The value of the exports of the Philippine Islands to Spain in 1889 was 23,102,360 pesetas ; imports from Spain, 8,662,588 pesetas. The total exports to Great Britain in 1890 were of the value of 1,647,708*l.*, and the imports of British produce of 998,412*l.* The chief articles of export to Great Britain in 1890 were hemp, of the value of 1,232,497*l.*, and unrefined sugar, of the value of 300,688*l.* Of the British imports in 1890, the value of 624,979*l.* was represented by cotton manufactures. In 1887, 438 vessels, of 359,999 tons, entered, and 435, of 345,350 tons, cleared, the ports of the Philippine Islands. The capital of the Philippines, Manila, has 270,000 inhabitants (1880) ; other towns are Laoag, 36,639 ; San Miguel, 34,672 ; Banang, 33,106 ; Cabecera, 29,057. There are 720 miles of telegraph in the islands, and 16 miles of railway.

The total value of imports into Spain from Spanish colonies in 1888 was 66,416,925 pesetas, and in 1889, 73,807,160 pesetas ; and the exports to the colonies in 1888, 88,506,537 pesetas, and in 1889, 107,766,586 pesetas.

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SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

(SVERIGE OCH NORGE.)

Reigning King.

Oscar II., born January 21, 1829; the third son of King Oscar I., and of Queen Josephine, daughter of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, King Carl XV., Sept. 18, 1872. Married June 6, 1857, to Queen *Sophia*, born July 9, 1836, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Gustaf*, Duke of Wermland, born June 16, 1858. Married Sept. 20, 1881, to Princess Victoria, born Aug. 7, 1862, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden. Issue, Prince Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Scania, born Nov. 11, 1882; Prince Carl Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, born June 17, 1884; and Prince Erik Ludvig Albert, Duke of Vestmanland, born April 20, 1889.

II. Prince *Carl*, Duke of Westergötland, born Feb. 27, 1861.

III. Prince *Eugen*, Duke of Nerike, born Aug. 1, 1865.

IV. Prince *Oscar Bernadotte*, born Nov. 15, 1859. Married March 15, 1888, to Ebba Munck of Fulkila, born Oct. 24, 1858.

King Oscar II. is the fourth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo, and grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the Kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne Feb. 5, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV. Johan. He was succeeded at his death, March 8, 1844, by his only son Oscar. The latter died July 8, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son Carl XV., at whose premature death, without male children, the crown fell to his next surviving brother, the present King.

The royal family of Sweden and Norway have a civil list of 1,338,000 kronor, or 74,333*l.*, from Sweden, and 433,922 kronor, or 24,106*l.*, from Norway. The sovereign, besides, has an annuity of 300,000 kronor, or 16,666*l.*, voted to King Carl XIV. and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, with the dates of their accession, from the accession of the House of Vasa :—

<i>House of Vasa.</i>	
Gustaf I.	1521
Eric XIV.	1560
Johan III.	1568
Sigismund	1592
Carl IX.	1599
Gustaf II. Adolph	1611
Christina	1632

<i>House of Pfaltz.</i>	
Carl X.	1654
Carl XI.	1660
Carl XII.	1697
Ulrika Eleonora	1718

<i>House of Hesse.</i>	
Fredrik I.	1720

<i>House of Holstein-Gottorp.</i>	
Adolph Fredrik	1751
Gustaf III.	1771
Gustaf IV. Adolf	1792
Carl XIII.	1809

<i>House of Ponte Corvo.</i>	
Carl XIV.	1818
Oscar I.	1844
Carl XV.	1859
Oscar II.	1872

By the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people did not recognise this cession, and declared themselves independent. A Constituent Assembly met at Eidsvold, and having adopted, on May 17, a Constitution, elected the Danish Prince Christian Fredrik King of Norway. The Swedish troops, however, entered Norway without serious resistance, and, the foreign Powers refusing to recognise the newly elected King, the Norwegians were obliged to conclude, August 14, the Convention of Moss, by which the independency of Norway in union with Sweden was solemnly proclaimed. An extraordinary Storthing was then convoked, which adopted the modifications in the Constitution made necessary by the union with Sweden, and then elected King Carl XIII. King of Norway, November 4, 1814. The following year was promulgated a charter, the Riksakt, establishing new fundamental laws on the terms that the union of the two Kingdoms be indissoluble and irrevocable, without prejudice, however, to the separate government, constitution, and code of laws of either Sweden or Norway.

The law of succession is the same in Sweden and Norway. In case of absolute vacancy of the throne, the two Diets assemble for the election of the future sovereign, and should they not be able to agree upon one person, an equal number of Swedish and Norwegian deputies have to meet at the city of Karlstad, in Sweden, for the appointment of the king, this nomination to be absolute. The common affairs are decided upon in a Council of State composed of Swedes and Norwegians. In case of minority of the king, the Council of State exercises the sovereign power until a regent or council of regency is appointed by the united action of the Diets of Sweden and Norway.

1. SWEDEN.

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The fundamental laws of the Kingdom of Sweden are :—1. The Constitution or *Regerings-formen* of June 6, 1809 ; 2. The amended regulations for the formation of the Diet of June 22, 1866 ; 3. The law of royal succession of September 26, 1810 ; and 4. The law on the liberty of the press of July 16, 1812. According to these statutes, the king must be a member of the Lutheran Church, and have sworn fealty to the laws of the land. His person is inviolable. He has the right to declare war and make

peace, after consulting the Council of State. He nominates to all higher appointments, both military and civil; concludes foreign treaties, and has a right to preside in the supreme Court of Justice. The princes of the blood royal, however, are excluded from all civil employments. The king possesses legislative power in matters of political administration, but in all other respects that power is exercised by the Diet in concert with the sovereign, and every new law must have the assent of the crown. The right of imposing taxes is, however, vested in the Diet. This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two Chambers, both elected by the people. The First Chamber consists (1891) of 147 members, or one deputy for every 30,000 of the population. The election of the members takes place by the 'Landstings,' or provincial representations, 25 in number, and the municipal corporations of the towns, not already represented in the 'Landstings,' Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, and Norrköping. All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have possessed for at least three years previous to the election either real property to the taxed value of 80,000 kronor, or 4,444*l.*, or an annual income of 4,000 kronor, or 223*l.* They are elected for the term of nine years, and obtain no payment for their services. The Second Chamber consists (Autumn 1891) of 228 members, of whom 76 are elected by the towns and 146 by the rural districts, one representative being returned for every 10,000 of the population of towns, one for every 'Domsaga,' or rural district, of under 40,000 inhabitants, and two for rural districts of over 40,000 inhabitants. All natives of Sweden, aged 21, possessing real property to the taxed value of 1,000 kronor, or 56*l.*, or farming, for a period of not less than five years, landed property to the taxed value of 6,000 kronor, or 333*l.*, or paying income tax on an annual income of 800 kronor, or 45*l.*, are electors; and all natives, aged 25, possessing, and having possessed at least one year previous to the election, the same qualifications, may be elected members of the Second Chamber. The number of qualified electors to the Second Chamber in 1890 was 288,096, or 6·0 of the population; only 110,896, or 38·5 of the electors, actually voted. In the smaller towns and country districts the election may either be direct or indirect, according to the wish of the majority. The election is for the term of three years, and the members obtain salaries for their services, at the rate of 1,200 kronor, or 67*l.*, for each session of four months, besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the public purse. The members of both Chambers are elected by ballot, both in town and country.

The executive power is in the hands of the King, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, the head of which is the Minister of State. It consists of ten members, seven of whom are ministerial heads of departments and three without department, and is composed as follows :—

1. Erik Gustaf *Boström*, Minister of State ; appointed July 10, 1891.
2. Count Carl *Levenhaupt*, Minister of Foreign Affairs ; appointed October 12, 1889.
3. August *Ostergren*, Minister of Justice ; appointed June 12, 1889.
4. Baron Nils Axel Hjalmar *Palmstierna*, Minister of War ; appointed February 6, 1888.
5. Baron Carl Gustaf von *Otter*, Minister of Marine ; appointed April 19, 1880.
6. Victor Lennart *Groll*, Minister of the Interior ; appointed October 12, 1889.
7. Baron Fredrik von *Essen*, Minister of Finance ; appointed February 6, 1888.
8. Gunnar *Wennerberg*, Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs ; appointed February 6, 1888.
9. Baron Albert Lars Evert *Åkerhielm* ; appointed September 28, 1888.
10. Sven Herman *Wikblad* ; appointed October 12, 1889.

All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the acts of the Government.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The provincial administration is entrusted in Stockholm to a Governor General, and in each of the 24 governments to a prefect, who is nominated by the King. As executive officers of the prefects there are 117 baillies (*Kronofogdar*) and 526 sub-officers (*Länsmän*). The right of the people to regulate their own local affairs is based on the communal law of March 21, 1862. Each rural parish, and each town, forms a commune or municipality in which all who pay the local taxes are voters. Each commune has a communal or municipal council. The communal assembly or municipal council decides on all questions of administration, police and communal economy. Ecclesiastical affairs and questions relating to primary schools are dealt with by the parish assemblies, presided over by the pastor of the parish. When necessary the communal councils and the parish assemblies hold joint meetings. Each government has a general council which regulates the internal affairs of the government. The council meets annually for a few days in September under a president appointed by the King. The members are elected by the towns and provincial districts. Towns having a population of over 25,000 are administered separately by their municipal councils : these towns are Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, and Norrköping.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The first census took place in 1749, and it was repeated first every third year, and subsequently, after 1775, every fifth year. At present, a general census is taken every ten years, beside which there are annual numerations of the people.

The area and population of Sweden, according to the census

taken on December 31, 1880, and December 31, 1890, the latter preliminary, are shown in the following table:—

Governments (Län)	Area: English square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1880	Population Dec. 31, 1890	Density per square mile
Stockholm (city)	13	168,775	246,154	19,000
Stockholm (rural district)	2,995	147,921	152,715	50
Upsala	2,053	111,019	121,097	59
Södermanland	2,631	147,186	154,989	60
Östergötland	4,243	267,133	266,615	62
Jonköping	4,464	196,271	193,703	43
Kronoberg	3,841	169,736	169,389	40
Kalmar	4,438	245,105	232,843	52
Gotland	1,203	54,668	51,339	43
Blekinge	1,164	137,477	142,606	123
Kristianstad	2,507	230,619	221,697	87
Malmöhus	1,847	349,310	368,820	198
Halland	1,899	135,299	136,110	71
Göteborg and Bohus	1,952	261,114	297,780	152
Elfsborg	4,948	288,947	275,795	54
Skaraborg	3,307	257,942	247,075	75
Vernland	7,346	268,417	253,328	34
Örebro	3,521	182,263	182,556	51
Vestmanland	2,623	128,491	137,453	51
Kopparberg	11,421	190,133	197,452	17
Gefleborg	7,418	178,728	206,924	27
Vesternorrland	9,530	169,195	208,758	22
Jemtland	19,593	83,623	100,455	5
Vesterbotten	21,942	106,435	122,784	5
Norrbottn	40,563	90,761	104,783	2
Lakes Venern, Vettern, &c.	3,517	—	—	—
Total	170,979	4,565,668	4,784,675	27

In 1890 there were 2,317,105 males and 2,467,570 females.

The growth of the population has been as follows:—

Year	Population	Increase per ct. per annum	Year	Population	Increase per ct. per annum
1800	2,347,303	—	1860	3,859,728	1.08
1820	2,584,690	0.5	1870	4,168,525	0.80
1840	3,138,887	1.07	1880	4,565,668	0.95
1850	3,482,541	1.09	1890	4,784,675	0.50

With the exception of 16,976 Finns, 6,404 Lapps, and about 18,000 of foreign birth (mostly from Norway, Denmark, and Germany), the Swedish population is entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Aryan family.

In 1880 the foreign-born population numbered 18,587, of whom 3,289 were born in Germany, 4,575 in Denmark, 4,433 in Norway, 3,402 in Finland, 1,039 in Russia, and 506 in England.

According to civil condition the population was divided as follows in 1880:—

—	Male	Female	—	Male	Female
Unmarried	1,380,698	1,400,294	Widowed .	77,831	188,200
Married .	755,714	759,872	Divorced .	1,000	2,059

The following table shows the leading occupations of the people, including the families and dependents of those directly employed :—

Agriculture, &c. :		Timber works	33,926
Landed and farm proprietors	1,238,126	Various manufactures . . .	384,654
Farmers, overseers, &c. .	271,752	Trade and locomotion . . .	222,291
Planters, &c.	481,752	Officials and military . . .	206,693
Crofters, cottagers, &c. .	318,608	Learning and literature . .	34,737
Dairy-keepers	6,872	Medicine, &c.	34,144
Gardeners	11,859	Owners, pensioners, &c. . .	251,185
Fisheries	28,875	Mechanics, servants, &c. . .	782,099
Mining and metal works .	157,786	Various	51,982

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

Year	Total living Births	Of which Illegitimate	Stillborn	Marriages	Deaths exclusive of Stillborn	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1885	137,308	14,294	4,008	30,911	82,781	54,527
1886	139,882	14,337	3,952	30,133	78,045	61,837
1887	140,169	14,785	3,850	29,517	76,227	63,942
1888	136,451	13,872	3,762	28,075	75,831	60,620
1889	132,069	13,228	3,517	28,478	76,124	55,945

2. *Emigration.*

Year	Immi-grants	Total Emigrants	To America	Year	Immi-grants	Total Emigrants	To America
1884	4,911	23,560	17,664	1887	4,642	50,786	46,252
1885	5,792	23,493	18,222	1888	4,821	50,323	45,561
1886	5,224	32,889	27,913	1889	5,504	33,363	28,529

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The population of Sweden is mainly rural. In 1871 the town population numbered only 551,106, and in 1889, 883,742, showing an increase of 60 per cent., or more than four times the rate of the general average of the Kingdom.

The following towns had more than 10,000 inhabitants at the end of 1890 : — Stockholm, 246,564 ; Göteborg, 104,657 ; Malmö, 48,504 ; Norrköping, 32,826 ; Gefle, 23,484 ; Upsala, 21,511 ; Karlskrona, 20,613 ; Jönköping, 19,682 ; Helsingborg, 20,410 ; Lund, 15,023 ; Örebro, 14,547 ; Linköping, 12,649 ; Sundsvall, 13,215 ; Kalmar, 11,772 ; Landskrona, 12,253 ; Halmstad, 11,825 ; Söderhamn, 10,093 ; Kristianstad, 10,670 ; Eshilstuna, 10,909.

Religion.

The mass of the population adhere to the Lutheran Protestant Church, recognised as the State religion. There are 12 bishoprics, and 2,410 rural parish churches and chapels in 1891. At the census of 1880, the number of 'Evangelical Lutherans' was returned at 4,544,434, the Protestant Dissenters, Baptists, Methodists, and others numbering 16,911, including 6,091 unbaptized children. Of other creeds, there were 810 Roman Catholics, 17 Greek-Catholics, 89 Irvingites, 2,993 Jews, and 414 Mormons. No civil disabilities attach to those not of the national religion. The clergy are chiefly supported from the parishes and the proceeds of the Church lands.

Instruction.

The Kingdom has two universities, at Upsala and Lund, the former frequented by 1,749 and the latter by 811 students in the autumn of 1890. Education is well advanced in Sweden. In 1890 there were 78 public high schools, with 14,228 pupils; 25 people's high schools, 904 pupils; 12 normal schools for elementary school teachers, 832 pupils; 2 high and 6 elementary technical schools; 10 navigation schools, 483 pupils; 19 institutions and schools for deaf mutes and blind; besides medical schools, military schools, veterinary and other special schools. Public elementary instruction is gratuitous and compulsory, and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. In 1889 there were 10,516 elementary schools, with 13,285 teachers and 690,253 pupils. In 1889 the expenditure on elementary education was 12,514,821 kronor, of which more than one-fourth came from the national funds. Among the recruits (Beväring) of 1888 only 0·1 per cent. were unlettered, only 1·7 per cent. unable to write.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Two functionaries, the Justitie-Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie-Ombudsman, or Attorney-General, exercise a control over the administration. The former, appointed by the King, acts also as a counsel for the Crown; while the latter, who is appointed by the Diet, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law. The Kingdom, which possesses one Supreme Court of Judicature, is divided into 3 high court districts and 206 district courts divisions, of which 90 are urban districts and 116 country districts.

In town these district courts (or courts of first instance) are held by the burgomaster and his assessors; in the country by a judge and 12 jurors—peasant proprietors—the judge alone deciding, unless the jurors unanimously differ from him, when their decision prevails. In Sweden trial by jury only exists for affairs of the press.

In 1889, 1,498 men and 239 women were sentenced for serious crimes; at the end of 1889, 2,176 hard-labour prisoners.

Pauperism.

Each commune is bound to assist children under 15 years of age, if their circumstances require it, and all who from age or disease are unable to support themselves. In other cases the communal poor board decides what course to take. Each commune and each town (which may be divided) constitutes a poor district, and in each is a board of public assistance. In 1889 these districts possessed workhouses and similar establishments to the number of 1,812, capable of lodging 40,226 people.

The number of paupers in 1860 was 132,982 ; in 1870, 204,378 ; in 1880, 219,532 ; in 1889, 242,852. Of the last 69,361 were in the towns.

Finance.

The budgets of revenue and expenditure for the years 1891 and 1892 were established as follows :—

Revenue	1891	1892	Expenditure	1891	1892
	Kronor	Kronor		Kronor	Kronor
Domains, railway, land taxes, &c. . .	20,520,000	20,490,000	(a) Ordinary :		
Customs . . .	38,000,000	38,000,000	Royal Household . . .	1,320,000	1,320,000
Post . . .	7,380,000	7,700,000	Justice . . .	3,849,366	3,854,107
Stamps . . .	3,600,000	3,600,000	Foreign Affairs . . .	613,800	606,750
Impost on spirits, &c. . .	14,350,000	15,300,000	Army . . .	20,449,200	20,670,000
Impost on income . . .	4,050,000	4,180,000	Navy . . .	6,204,240	6,258,690
Net profit of the State Bank . . .	1,800,000	1,850,000	Interior . . .	4,732,077	4,800,866
Surplus from the previous years . . .	5,750,000	5,887,000	Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs . . .	11,946,698	12,335,282
			Finance . . .	16,153,466	16,340,066
			Pensions . . .	2,914,300	2,915,550
				68,183,147	69,101,311
			(b) Extraordinary . . .	15,523,853	16,406,389
			(c) Expenditure thro' the Riksgäldskontor : . . .		
			Payment of loans and Miscellaneous (Diet, &c.) . . .	10,081,800	10,495,000
			(d) Carried to floating capital . . .	691,200	654,000
			Fund for redeeming of rents from copyholds . . .	170,000	—
			Fund for building a new house for the Diet and the State Bank . . .	250,000	250,000
			Fund for insurance against accidents of workers . . .	100,000	100,000
Total revenue . . .	94,950,000	97,007,000	Total expenditure . . .	94,950,000	97,007,000

The extraordinary expenditure consisted of 2,172,800 kronor for the army, 2,143,110 kronor for the navy, and the remainder for the interior, public worship, education, and pensions. The land tax (including the maintenance of the army *Indelta*) amounts to an average of 2s. per head of the population. The value of the land and house property of Sweden is thus returned for 1890 :—

Taxed :		Kronor
Agricultural land in the country	.	2,159,015,835
" " in the towns	.	43,403,256
Other real estate in the country	.	304,171,010
" " in the towns	.	1,107,110,915
Total (1890)		3,613,701,016
Untaxed real estate 1889 :		
National	{ In the country	132,310,085
	{ In the towns	57,603,905
Belonging to commonalties, academies, &c.	{ In the country	98,777,800
	{ In the towns	104,612,555
Total (1890)		393,304,345
Grand total (1890)		4,007,005,361

The expenditure for the Church is chiefly defrayed by the parishes and out of the revenue of landed estates belonging to the Church, and the amounts do not appear in the budget estimates. A great part of the cost for maintaining the army *Indelta* also does not appear in the budget. The expenses for public instruction are in great part defrayed by the parishes.

On January 1, 1891, the public liabilities of the Kingdom, contracted entirely for railways, were as follows :—

Funded railway loan of 1860 without interest		Kronor
		1,031,111
"	"	" 1878 " 4 " . . . 16,665,432
"	"	" 1880 " 4 " . . . 111,078,000
"	"	" 1886 " 3½ " . . . 49,625,333
"	"	" 1887 " 3¼ " . . . 18,890,500
"	"	" 1888 " 3 " . . . 26,666,667
"	"	" 1890 " 3½ " . . . 35,555,556
Total		259,512,599

All the loans are paid off gradually by means of sinking funds. The debt amounts to about 2*l.* 18*s.* per head of the population, and the interest to about 2*s.* 6*d.* ; but as the railway receipts exceed two-thirds of the interest, the charge per head is nominal.

The income of the communes in 1890 was 63,415,373 kronor, and the expenditure 61,484,502 kronor. Their assets amounted to 238,590,316 kronor, and their debts to 142,987,365 kronor. The revenue of the provincial representative bodies was 3,066,634 kronor, and expenditure 2,822,428 kronor ; their assets 11,225,332 kronor, and debts 3,340,959 kronor.

Defence.

The chief fortifications of Sweden are, on the coast, Karlskrona with Kungsholmen and Westra Hästholmen, Stockholm with Vaxholm and Oscar-Fredriksborg ; in the interior, Karlsborg, near Lake Wetter.

The Swedish army is composed of four distinct classes of troops. They are :—

1. The *Värfrade*, or enlisted troops, to which belong the royal lifeguards, one battalion of chasseurs, one regiment of hussars, the artillery, the engineers, and the train.

2. The *Indelta*, consisting of 24 regiments and corps of infantry, and 6 regiments and corps of cavalry, the privates of which are paid and kept by the Landowners. Every soldier of the *Indelta* has, as a rule, besides a small annual pay, his *torp*, or cottage, with a piece of ground attached, which remains his own during the whole period of service, sometimes extending to thirty years. In time of peace the infantry of the *Indelta* are called up for 22 days' annual practice, and the cavalry for 23 days. In time of war an extraordinary *Indelta* has to be raised partly by landowners, who, on this account, enjoy certain privileges, including non-contribution to the cost of the peace establishment.

3. The *Värnpligtige*, or conscription troops, drawn by annual levy from the male population between the ages of 21 and 32 years, of which the six first classes are called *Beväring*, the six others *Landstorm*. The right of purchasing substitutes, which formerly existed, was abolished by the Diet in 1872. The *Värnpligtige* are divided among the *Värsvade* and the *Indelta* troops, and are mobilised with these. Still there are three corps composed only of *Beväring*. The *Landstorm* is in time of war formed in separate troops.

4. The militia of Gothland, consisting of two battalions of infantry, two batteries of field-artillery, and one company of fortress-artillery. They are not compelled to serve beyond the Isle of Gothland, and have a separate command.

The total strength of the armed forces of Sweden was as follows in 1891 :—

	Officers	Civil persons	Non-commissioned Officers	Musicians	Commons	Total	Field-guns	Horses
<i>Line</i> (Värsvade and <i>Indelta</i>) :—								
Generals	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	27
General staff and Staff-College . .	39	8	—	—	—	45	—	78
Infantry	1,126	269	1,007	1,252	24,121	27,775	—	213
Cavalry	219	92	199	144	4,876	5,030	—	5,063
Artillery	263	32	222	145	3,867	4,589	186	722
Engineers	61	16	54	14	326	971	—	36
Train	34	20	70	12	472	608	—	82
Reserves	365	61	122	28	—	576	—	—
Total	2,116	496	1,674	1,595	33,662	39,543	186	6,231

	Officers	Civil persons	Non-commissioned Officers	Musicians	Commons	Total	Field-guns	Horses
<i>Bevåring</i> (Värn-pligtige):—								
Infantry . . .	—	—	—	—	104,000	273,600	—	—
Cavalry . . .	—	—	—	—	3,300		—	—
Artillery . . .	—	—	—	—	4,700		—	—
Engineers . . .	—	—	—	—	1,000		—	—
Train . . .	—	—	—	—	10,900		—	—
Landstorm . . .	—	—	—	—	149,700		—	—
Total . . .	—	—	—	—	273,600	273,600	—	—
Grand Total . .	2,116	496	1,674	1,595	307,262	307,000	186	6,231

There are also volunteers, who are, however, being gradually transformed into free associations for gun practice. In the year 1891 these numbered 17,000 men.

The personnel of the Royal Navy is divided into three classes, viz.: 1. The Active List; 2. The Reserve; 3. The *Bevåring*. The fleet consisted in 1891 of the following vessels:—

	Indicated Horse-power	Guns	Number of Crew
<i>Ironclads:</i>			
2 central citadel turret ships . . .	6,200	12	348
4 monitors . . .	1,570	8	326
10 gunboats . . .	1,190	10	378
<i>Unarmoured steamers:</i>			
1 line-of-battle ship (school ship) . .	800	16	115
1 frigate . . .	1,400	16	316
3 corvettes . . .	4,030	29	657
9 gunboats (1st class) .	6,820	18	635
5 „ (2nd class) . .	650	5	195
1 yacht . . .	960	—	74
1 transport . . .	150	—	48
1 torpedo school ship .	140	—	47
17 torpedo-boats . .	5,600	—	172
<i>Sailing training vessels:</i>			
2 corvettes . . .	—	32	611
4 brigs . . .	—	—	242
Total 62 . . .	29,470	146	4,164

Excepting the *Svea*, a central citadel armour-clad, 2,900 tons displacement, launched December 1885, and completed in October 1886, with 12 inches maximum armour, two 32-ton breech-loading guns in a single turret, and four

6-inch guns on the upper deck, the largest ironclad of the Swedish navy is the monitor *Loke*, of 1,600 tons displacement, and 430 horse-power, launched 1868. The other three monitors, called *John Ericsson*, *Thordön*, and *Tirfing*, of earlier construction, are nearly the same size. They have 5-inch armour at the water-line, and each carries two 14-ton guns in a turret. A new citadel armour-clad, like the *Seea*, and named *Götha*, was launched. In 1890 the Royal Navy (active list) was officered by 4 flag-officers, 6 commodores, 23 captains, 60 commanders, 50 lieutenants, and 21 sub-lieutenants, while 92 commissioned officers belonged to the Reserve. The naval Beväring at the same date numbered about 30,000 men.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The number of farms in cultivation in 1889 was 331,640; of these there were of 2 hectares and under, 71,556; 2 to 20 hectares, 209,558; 20 to 100 hectares, 33,325; 100 and above, 3,381. Of the total land area of Sweden 8 per cent. is under cultivation, 4·3 per cent. under natural meadows, and 43·8 per cent. under forests, the products of which form a staple export. Of the cultivated land one-half is under cereal crops, the principal crop being oats, which yielded 25,760,100 hectolitres in 1890. Large quantities of wheat and rye-flour are imported. The value of all cereal crops in 1888 was estimated at 275·1 million kronor. At the end of 1889 Sweden had 479,992 horses, 2,331,433 head of cattle, 1,338,193 sheep and lambs. In 1880 34,000 head of cattle and 29,000 sheep were exported, in 1889 respectively 37,000 and 47,000.

II. MINES AND MINERALS.

Mining is one of the most important departments of Swedish industry, and the working of the iron mines in particular is making constant progress by the introduction of new machinery. There were raised in the year 1889, throughout the Kingdom, 983,609 tons of iron ore. The pig-iron produced amounted to 416,043 tons; the bar iron to 274,734 tons. Of iron ore in 1882 20,197, in 1883 34,320, in 1884 39,602, in 1885 25,816, in 1886 19,288, in 1887 41,986, in 1888 117,350; in 1889 118,573 tons were exported; 55,732 tons pig-iron in 1882, 52,313 in 1883, 54,426 in 1884, 47,527 in 1885, 58,139 in 1886, 49,285 in 1887, 49,099 in 1888, and 79,378 in 1889; 153,802 tons bar iron in 1882, 133,255 tons in 1883, 125,420 tons in 1884, 177,316 in 1885, 165,067 in 1886, 193,738 in 1887, 188,005 in 1888, and 200,726 in 1889. There were also raised in 1889 16,577 tons of silver and lead ore, 19,952 tons of copper ore, and 59,381 tons of zinc ore. There are not inconsiderable veins of coal in the southern parts of Sweden, giving 2,333,982 hectolitres of coal in 1889. In 1889 there were 33,979 persons engaged in mining.

Commerce.

The total customs duties levied were in 1889 42,475,952 and in 1890 42,675,131 kronor.

The imports and exports of Sweden were as follows in the years 1884-89 :—

—	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Imports .	325,817,000	340,003,000	301,866,000	297,410,000	324,708,784	376,963,711
Exports .	238,612,000	246,271,000	228,398,000	246,678,000	281,752,718	301,725,097

In 1888 and 1889 the following were the values of the leading imports and exports :—

	Imports 1888	Exports 1888	Imports 1889	Exports 1889
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Textile manufactures	52,680,529	6,102,803	63,989,206	6,702,982
Corn and flour	28,272,184	17,904,512	29,269,669	11,144,145
Colonial wares	49,411,005	944,321	59,969,446	840,889
Raw textile material and yarn	33,811,321	1,806,892	39,297,923	1,377,992
Minerals, mostly coal	30,034,977	4,213,383	37,563,933	4,752,819
Metal goods, machinery, &c.	28,395,687	7,272,818	33,176,605	8,193,378
Live animals and animal food	17,360,052	50,409,684	15,843,010	59,171,717
Hair, hides, and other animal products	17,334,610	1,749,139	21,735,528	1,588,218
Metals, raw and partly wrought	9,565,531	30,176,521	11,600,830	39,903,254
Timber, wrought and unwrought	3,365,685	130,302,031	3,869,478	125,088,593
Other articles	54,477,203	30,810,614	60,618,083	32,901,219
Total	324,708,784	281,752,718	376,903,711	301,725,097

The following shows the value of the trade with the principal countries with which Sweden deals :—

Country	1888		1889	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Great Britain	93,717,000	129,850,000	110,815,000	141,909,000
Germany	94,013,000	27,150,000	115,503,000	36,232,000
Denmark	42,424,000	34,843,000	45,239,000	34,171,000
Norway	28,014,000	13,991,000	34,311,000	15,971,000
Russia (including Finland)	29,326,000	7,184,000	26,765,000	9,258,000
France	6,749,000	29,593,000	7,636,000	23,841,000
Spain	956,000	5,581,000	1,037,000	5,469,000
Other countries	29,510,000	33,561,000	35,658,000	34,874,000
Total	324,709,000	281,753,000	376,964,000	301,725,000

The following table shows the trade between Sweden and Great Britain according to the Board of Trade Returns :—

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Sweden	7,468,696	7,322,216	8,185,431	9,207,047	8,473,656
Imports of British produce	2,066,854	2,094,687	2,376,936	2,768,369	3,061,976

The following table shows the chief articles of export from Sweden to Great Britain :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Wood & timber	2,702,607	2,926,727	3,497,371	4,481,337	3,951,710
Oats . . .	1,305,971	936,752	480,604	450,251	311,768
Bar iron . .	831,003	895,727	943,276	951,873	854,418
Iron and steel manufactures	295,377	429,681	462,565	461,086	556,121
Pig iron . .	192,712	146,081	137,021	282,216	196,489
Butter . . .	801,157	881,098	1,129,119	1,141,322	1,175,792

The leading imports of British home produce were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 293,092*l.* ; coals of the value of 905,826*l.* ; cotton yarn and manufactures valued 320,482*l.* ; machinery, 238,505*l.* in 1890.

Shipping and Navigation.

The commercial navy of Sweden, at the end of 1889, numbered 3,822 vessels of a burthen of 504,679 tons, of which total 2,859 vessels of 369,709 tons burthen were sailing vessels, and 963 vessels of 134,970 tons burthen were steamers. The port of Göteborg had the largest shipping in 1889—namely, 266 vessels of 98,902 tons ; and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 253 vessels of a total burthen of 35,825 tons. In 1889 19,164 vessels cleared Swedish ports.

Vessels entered and cleared with cargoes, as follows :—

—	1886		1887		1888		1889	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered	10,783	2,184,814	11,047	2,095,657	10,140	2,173,314	11,484	2,389,013
Cleared	15,769	3,304,751	17,164	3,428,787	18,166	3,726,935	19,164	3,887,727

Internal Communications.

In 1889 71,893 ships and boats passed through the canals of Sweden.

At the end of 1890 the total length of railways in Sweden was 5,012 miles, of which 1,633 miles belonged to the State. The receipts in 1889 were 45,858,597 kronor, and expenses 26,458,519 kronor. The total cost of construction for the State railways to the end of 1889 was 253,443,861 kronor, and for private railways 252,586,365 kronor. The total number of passengers on the State railways in 1889 was 4,340,222 ; weight of goods carried on State railways, 3,284,554 tons.

All the telegraphs in Sweden, with the exception of those of private railway companies, belong to the State. The total length of all the telegraph lines at the end of 1889 was 5,422 miles, and of wires 14,080 miles. The number of despatches sent in the year 1889 was 1,708,752.

The Swedish Post Office carried 117,652,755 letters, post-cards, journals, &c., in the year 1889. The number of post-offices at the end of the year was 2,246. The total receipts of the Post Office in 1889 amounted to 6,985,166 kronor, and the total expenditure to 6,671,702 kronor, leaving a surplus of 313,464 kronor.

Money and Credit.

The following table gives statistics of the National Bank, private banks, and joint-stock banks in Sweden for January 1, 1891 :—

Assets	National Bank	Private Banks	Joint-stock Banks
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Mortgages	—	51,129,500	—
Real estate	—	4,774,939	2,521,830
Coin and bullion	19,694,240	19,823,854	7,990,653
Accounts with other banks	6,953,270	32,480,038	14,166,654
State notes and bills	22,987,084	30,607,652	12,239,217
Stocks, shares, mortgages, &c.	—	—	61,587,147
Bills	40,319,674	141,774,041	44,209,545
Loans, public obligations, shares, &c.	33,791,984	95,223,031	47,309,564
Cash credits, &c.	16,441,454	65,541,090	19,504,088
Totals	140,642,706	441,354,145	209,528,698
Liabilities			
Bank notes and bills	46,216,920	69,991,072	2,717,399
Liabilities with other banks	4,820,549	16,638,083	19,226,223
Deposits	14,776,115	222,117,195	62,155,570
Capital	45,000,000	56,226,000	27,067,146
Reserve	5,000,000	10,940,343	7,139,442
Various liabilities	16,865,641	60,648,752	90,701,450
To further disposition	7,963,481	4,792,700	521,468
Totals	140,642,706	441,354,145	209,528,698

The savings-banks statistics are as follows :—

—	1885	1886	1887	1888
Number of depositors	966,687	990,746	1,010,794	1,081,250
Depositors at end of year, kronor	224,278,745	236,884,037	245,860,158	259,294,159
Capital and reserve fund „	17,111,997	18,521,568	19,748,958	20,872,251

2. NORWAY.

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution of Norway, called the Grundlov, bears date November 4, 1814, with several modifications passed at various times up to 1889. It vests the legislative power of the realm in the Storthing, or Great Court, the representative of the sovereign people. The King, however, possesses the right of veto over laws passed by the Storthing, but only for a limited period. The royal veto may be exercised twice ; but if the same bill pass three Storthings formed by separate and subsequent elections, it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign. The King has the command of the land and sea forces, and makes all appointments, but, except in a few cases, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown.

The Storthing assembles every year. New elections take place every three years. The meetings take place *suo jure*, and not by any writ from the King or the executive. They begin in February each year, and must receive the sanction of the King to sit longer than two months. Every Norwegian citizen of twenty-five years of age who in the year before the election has paid income tax on an annual income of at least 500 kroner in the country districts or 800 kroner in the towns (provided that he has resided for one year in the electoral district at the time when the election takes place, and that he does not belong to the household of another as a servant), or who is or has been a public functionary, or possesses property in land, or has been tenant of such property for five years at least, or is a burgess of any town, or possesses real property in a town to the value of 600 kroner, is entitled to elect. Under the same conditions citizens thirty years of age, and settled in Norway for at least ten years, are entitled to be elected. The mode of election is indirect. Towards the end of every third year the people choose their deputies, at the rate of one to fifty voters in towns, where the election is administered by the magistrate, and one to a hundred in rural sub-districts, where they meet in the parish church under the presidency of the

parish minister. The deputies afterwards assemble and elect among themselves, or from among the other qualified voters of the district, the Storthing representatives. No new election takes place for vacancies, which are filled by the persons who received the second largest number of votes. The number of electors in 1888 was 128,368, or 6·56 per cent. of total population, while 90,416 votes, or 70·4 per cent. of the whole number, were recorded. Of the total male population, 45 per cent are 25 years of age and above. The Storthing has 114 members—38 from towns, 76 from rural districts.

The Storthing, when assembled, divides itself into two houses, the 'Lagthing' and the 'Odelsting.' The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the Storthing, and the other of the remaining three-fourths. The Thing nominates its own presidents. The principal ordinary business of the Storthing is to enact or repeal laws, to impose taxes, to supervise the financial affairs of the kingdom, to vote the amounts required for the public expenditure, and to examine treaties concluded with foreign Powers. Questions relating to laws must be considered by each house separately. The inspection of public accounts and the revision of the Government, and impeachment before the Rigsret, belong exclusively to the Odelsting. All other matters are settled by both houses in common sitting. Before pronouncing its own dissolution, every Storthing elects five delegates, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts. All new laws must first be laid before the Odelsting, from which they pass into the Lagthing to be either accepted or rejected. If the Odelsting and Lagthing do not agree, the two houses assemble in common sitting to deliberate, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The same majority is required for alterations of the Constitution. The Storthing can also form itself into a high court of justice, for the impeachment and trial of Ministers, members of the chief court of justice, and members of the Storthing. While in session, every member of the Storthing has an allowance of twelve kronor a day, besides travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by the King, who exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of two Ministers of State and at least seven Councillors. Two of the Councillors, who change every year, together with one of the Ministers, form a delegation of the Council of State, residing at Stockholm, near the King. Ministers and Councillors of State are entitled to be present in the Storthing and to take part in the discussions, when public, but without a vote. The following are the members of the Council of State:—

(1.) *Council of State at Kristiania.*

Minister of State.—Johannes Wilhelm Christian *Steen*, appointed March 6, 1891.

Department of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Vilhelm Andreas *Wexelsen*, appointed March 6, 1891.

Department of Justice.—Ole Anton *Qvam*, appointed March 6, 1891.

Department of the Interior.—Wollert *Konow*, appointed March 6, 1891.

Department of Public Works.—Hans Hein Theodor *Nyson*, appointed March 6, 1891.

Department of Finance and Customs.—J. W. C. *Steen*, Minister of State.

Department of Defence.—Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Theodor *Holst*, appointed March 6, 1891.

Revision of Public Accounts Department.—Vacant.

(2.) *Delegation of the Council at Stockholm.*

Otto Albert *Blehr*, Minister of State, appointed March 6, 1891.

Carl Christian *Berner*, appointed March 6, 1891.

Jacob Otto *Lange*, appointed March 6, 1891.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The administrative division of the country is into twenty districts, each governed by a chief executive functionary (Amtmand), viz., the towns of Kristiania and Bergen, and 18 'Amts' (counties). They are subdivided into 39 towns and 56 'Fogderier,' the latter comprising 22 'Ladesteder' (ports). There are 500 rural communes (Herreder), mostly parishes or sub-parishes (wards). The government of the Herred is vested in a council and a body of representatives. The members (from three to nine) of the former (the 'Formænd') are elected from the different wards within the Herred. The representatives, who vote the expenditure of the Herred, are three times the number of the Formænd. These bodies elect conjointly every year from among the 'Formænd' a chairman and a deputy chairman. All the chairmen of an Amt form with the Amtmand and the Fogder (sheriffs) the 'Amtsformandskab' (county diet), which meets yearly to settle the budget of the Amt. The Amtmand is the chairman of the diet. The towns and the ports form 58 communes, also governed by a council (4 to 12, Kristiania 15), and representatives (three times the size of the council). The members of both local governing bodies are elected, in towns and rural communes, by voters for the Storthing.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Norway has an area of 124,495 English square miles; at the census of January 1, 1891, the population amounted to 1,985,992 present, and 1,999,176 domiciled inhabitants.

Domiciled Population at Successive Census Periods

1835	Increase per cent.	1845	Increase per cent.	1855	Increase per cent.	1865	Increase per cent.	1875	Increase per cent.	1891	Increase per cent.
1,194,827	13·7	1,328,471	11·2	1,490,047	12·2	1,701,756	14·2	1,818,853	6·9	1,999,176	10·2

Amter.	Area : English square miles	Population Jan. 1, 1891	Density per square mile
Kristiania (town)	6	150,411	25,074
Akershus	2,054	98,973	48
Smaalenene	1,599	120,433	75
Hedemarken	10,618	118,998	11
Kristians	9,792	107,873	11
Buskerud	5,736	104,723	18
Jarlsberg og Larvik	895	101,001	113
Bratsberg	5,863	91,815	16
Nedenes	3,608	81,068	22
Lister og Mandal	2,804	78,789	28
Stavanger	3,531	117,078	33
Søndre Bergenhus	6,024	128,125	21
Bergen (town)	3	53,686	17,895
Nordre Bergenhus	7,145	87,663	12
Romsdal	5,785	127,773	22
Søndre Trondhjem	7,188	123,563	17
Nordre Trondhjem	8,762	81,134	9
Nordland	14,655	131,837	9
Tromsö	10,132	65,090	6
Finmarken	18,295	29,110	2
Total	124,495	1,999,176	16

There were 957,105 males, and 1,042,071 females.

Conjugal condition of the population, 1875 :—

—	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Males	586,222	288,079	31,652	809
Females	567,330	292,231	69,446	1,131

Urban and rural population at different periods (domiciled population) :—

Census	Country	Town	Increase per cent.	
			Country	Town
1835	1,060,282	134,545	13·7	13·0
1845	1,164,745	163,726	9·9	21·7
1855	1,286,782	203,265	10·5	24·1
1865	1,435,464	266,292	11·6	31·0
1875 ¹	1,481,026	332,398	3·2	24·8
1891	1,525,537	473,639	5·0	31·3

¹ At the census 1875 the residence was unknown of 5,429 individuals.

The population was in 1875 divided as follows according to occupation, including the families and domestics of those actively engaged :—

1. Employers or independent :	2. Agents and overseers 82,030
Farming proprietors. 567,690	3. Workpeople :
Life farmers 51,042	Small farmers, &c. 258,291
Other agriculturists 19,241	Mines and metal works 7,999
Fishing and hunting 93,085	Manufacturers 61,454
Mining and manufactures. 4,190	Mechanics 72,749
Mechanics 151,764	Trade 21,432
Trade 48,428	Sailors 54,244
Shipowners 2,942	Labourers 70,759

Of the total population in 1875, 1,680,496 were born in Norway, 7,637 were Lapps, 17,178 Finns, 15,784 Swedes, 1,791 Danes, 1,684 Finlanders, 1,257 Germans and Austrians, 348 British.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

Year	Marriages	Births (exc. still- born)	Stillborn	Illegiti- mate, living	Deaths excl. still- born	Excess of Births
Average						
1878-82	12,894	59,193	2,030	4,856	31,300	27,893
1885	13,024	61,052	1,843	4,830	32,111	28,941
1886	12,819	60,716	1,766	4,777	31,566	29,150
1887	12,491	60,908	1,720	4,669	31,675	29,233
1888	12,154	61,277	1,583	4,651	33,645	27,632
1889	12,416	59,188	1,615	4,396	34,704	24,484

2. *Emigration.*

Place of Destination	Average 1868-82	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
United States	12,270	13,970	15,116	20,706	21,348	12,597	10,898
British North America }		2	7	21	79	19	51
South America	—	—	—	2	4	8	20
Australasia	157	9	35	12	21	18	22
Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	12,420	13,981	15,158	20,741	21,462	12,642	10,991

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

At the census taken January 1, 1891, the number of towns with a population of above 100,000 was one, above 20,000 four, above 10,000 five, above 5,000 nine. The population of the principal towns, January 1, 1891, was:—

Kristiania	150,444	Fredrikshald	11,219
Bergen	53,686	Fredrikstad	12,463
Trondhjem	25,051	Larvik	11,269
Stavanger	23,930	Aalesund.	8,415
Drammen	20,684	Tromsø	6,004
Kristiansand	12,831		

Religion.

The evangelical Lutheran religion is the national Church and the only one endowed by the State. Its clergy are nominated by the King. All other Christian sects (except Jesuits) as well as the Jews are tolerated, and free to exercise their religion within the limits prescribed by the law and public order. Ecclesiastically Norway is divided into 6 bishoprics, 83 *Provstier* (provostships, or archdeaconries), 469 parishes. In 1875 there were 7,238 dissenters, including 502 Roman Catholics, 2,789 Methodists, 876 Baptists, 542 Mormons, 432 Quakers.

Instruction.

Education is compulsory, the school age being six and a half in town and seven in the country, until fourteen. The number of public elementary schools in 1888 (the latest date for which there are statistics) was 6,330, with 295,239 pupils; the amount expended on them being 4,843,068 kroner, raised for the greater part by a tax levied in every parish. There are 63 secondary schools, 17 public, 36 communal, 10 private; of the secondary schools 22 have a higher department containing a classical or mathematical line or both combined, 15 public, 1 communal, 6 private. Of the secondary schools 17 are mixed schools. 28 are schools for girls alone, 7 communal, 21 private. The total of pupils in the secondary schools is 13,268. Kristiania has a University, which was attended in 1890 by 1,537 students. The University has a subsidy of 562,745 kroner from the State.

Justice and Crime.

For civil justice Norway is divided into 117 districts, each with an inferior court. Of these 81 are rural courts, divided into 424 circuits. The other courts are in towns. There are 3 superior courts, having each one chief justice and two other justices, and one supreme court for the whole kingdom (*Höiesteret*), consisting of 1 president and at least 6 other justices. There is a court of mediation (*Forligelseskommission*) in each town and *Herred* (parish), consisting of two men chosen by the electors, before which, as a rule, civil cases must first be brought.

According to the law of criminal procedure of July 1, 1887, all criminal cases (not military, or coming under the *Rigsret*²—the court for impeachments) shall be tried either by jury (*Lagmandsret*), or *Meddomsret*.

The *Lagmandsret* consists of three judges (1 *Lagmand*, or president), and 10 jurors (*Lagrettemand*). The Kingdom is divided into 5 jury districts (*Lagdömmar*), each having its chief judge (*Lagmand*). Each district is divided into circuits, corresponding, as a rule, to the counties (*Amter*), in which courts are held at fixed times. The *Meddomsret* consists of the judge and is held in the district of the inferior court, and 2 assistant judges (not professional) summoned for each case. The *Lagmandsret* takes cognisance of the higher classes of offences. The *Meddomsret* is for the trial of other offences, and is also a court of first instance.

The prosecutions are directed by the State advocates (*Statsadvokater*), 13 in number, subordinate to one *Rigsadvokat*.

The number of persons convicted of serious crimes was: in 1889, 2,938; 1888, 2,753; 1887, 2,932; 1886, 2,742; 1885, 2,803. For offences against public order and police, penalties were, in 1889, inflicted upon 24,926 persons.

There are four convict prisons (1 a penitentiary); inmates, June 30, 1889, 700 (524 were males and 176 females).

There are, besides, 55 district prisons, in which, in 1889, 8,981 persons were detained. There are 3 reformatories for young offenders between 10 and 15 years.

The police force of Kristiania numbers 349 men, including 14 superior functionaries.

Pauperism.

In Norway the relief of the poor is mostly provided for by local taxation, but certain expenditure is also borne by the *Amter* (counties) and by the State. The number of persons receiving relief amounted to 77,798 in 1889, 77,555 in 1888, 76,531 in 1887, 74,638 in 1886, 67,346 in 1885, 66,407 in 1884, 67,459 in 1883, 68,573 in 1882, and 69,746 in 1881. In 1889 10,162, in 1888 9,837, in 1887 9,677, and in 1886 9,174 persons are included who have only been medically relieved.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for each of the five years 1886–90 in thousands of kroner:—

Revenue					Expenditure				
Years ending June 30	Direct Taxes	Indirect Taxes	Other Sources	Total	Defence	Debt	Public Works	General	Total
	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.
1886	268	26,006	17,266	43,540	8,144	5,352	8,270	20,734	42,500
1887	233	25,318	17,426	42,977	8,311	5,327	8,812	21,635	44,085
1888	292	26,219	17,853	44,493 ¹	8,881	5,115	9,072	21,156	45,224
1889	306	26,229	18,239	46,358 ²	8,884	3,898	9,593	21,279	43,604
1890	523	30,006	19,803	50,332	9,276	4,191	9,938	22,131	45,537

¹ Including 129,061 loan.

² Including 1,578,118 loan.

The following table shows the principal heads of the budget for years ending June 30, 1891 and 1892.

Sources of Revenue	1891	1892	Branches of Expenditure	1891	1892
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Customs	21,500,000	21,300,000	Civil list	483,482	481,182
Excise on spirits . . .	3,600,000	3,700,000	Storthing	439,900	534,138
" " malt	2,000,000	2,300,000	The Ministries . . .	1,158,073	1,196,528
Succession tax	400,000	420,000	Church & education .	4,751,292	5,046,953
Stamps	480,000	500,000	Justice	4,932,775	4,921,103
Judicial fees	1,000,000	1,000,000	Interior	1,494,441	1,849,351
Mines	720,000	606,700	Post, telegraphs, &c.	4,939,154	5,295,390
Post Office	2,750,000	3,000,000	State railways . . .	6,436,692	6,634,181
Telegraphs	1,120,000	1,170,000	Roads, canals, ports, &c.	4,186,768	3,561,340
State property	2,546,067	2,556,044	Finance and customs	3,272,883	3,448,813
Railways	7,300,000	7,361,000	Mines	750,950	717,100
Miscellaneous	4,939,632	5,288,256	Amortisation of debt	455,198	521,967
Balance		100,000	Interest	3,890,524	3,874,786
			Army	7,928,300	7,826,740
			Navy	2,175,700	2,623,900
			Foreign affairs . . .	678,185	694,390
			Miscellaneous . . .	165,803	132,338
			Balance	550,000	—
	48,350,000	49,300,000		48,350,000	49,300,000

The following table shows the amortisation, growth, and interest of the public debt for the years named, ending June 30 :—

Years ending June 30	Amortisation	Growth	Interest	Amount at the end of the year
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1886	3,309,349	—	4,619,528	105,329,496
1887	27,728,536	30,826,667	4,604,952	108,427,627
1888	3,144,360	—	4,405,331	105,283,266
1889	54,123,790	64,554,667	3,664,745	115,714,152
1890	356,694	—	3,829,872	115,357,459

In 1890 the unredeemable debt, which amounted to 10,837,410 kroner in 1885, was reduced by amortisation to 245,472 kroner.

The taxation for communal purposes amounted for the rural communes to 9,501,612 kroner, and for the towns to 7,974,357 kroner in 1888.

Defence.

The fortresses of Norway are unimportant, Fredriksstad, Fredriksten, Carljohansvaern, Akershus near Kristiania, Oscarsborg and Vardhøus, with forts at Kristiansand, Bergen, and Trondhjem.

The troops of the Kingdom are raised mainly by conscription, and to a small extent by enlistment. By the terms of three laws voted by the Storthing in 1866, 1876, and 1885, the land forces

are divided into the troops of the line, the Landvaern, the Landstorm or final levy, and the military train. All young men past the twenty-second year of age are liable to the conscription, with the exception of the inhabitants of the three northern Amts of the Kingdom, who are free from military land service. The young men in the line raised by conscription have to go through a first training in the school of recruits, extending over 42 days in the infantry, 50 days in the engineers, and 70 days in the artillery and cavalry. They are then put into the battalions, which in the second, third, and fourth year in the artillery, cavalry, and engineers, and the second and third year in the infantry and train, under ordinary circumstances, have an annual practice of 24 days, after which the men are sent on furlough, with obligation to meet when ordered. The recruits of the line and the sixth year in the Landvaern have only a practice of 12 days' extent. The train has a school of recruits, extending over 25 days for the engineers, and 18 days in the other arms. The nominal term of service is 13 years, divided between 5 years in the line, 4 years in the Landvaern, and 4 years in the Landstorm. The Landvaern is only liable to service within the frontiers of the Kingdom. Every man capable of bearing arms, and not placed in one of the said categories, is in time of war liable to do service in the reserve of the Landstorm, from the eighteenth to the fiftieth year of age.

On January 1, 1891, the troops of the line, with its reserves, numbered about 40,000 men, with 850 officers. The number of troops of the line actually under arms can never exceed, even in war, 18,000 men without the consent of the Storting. The King has permission to transfer, for the purpose of common military exercises, 3,000 men annually from Norway to Sweden and from Sweden to Norway.

The infantry consists of 5 brigades of 4 battalions of line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 4 companies. For each brigade there is a school of non-commissioned officers. His Majesty's guard of 2 companies riflemen.

Cavalry.—3 corps of mounted riflemen of line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 3, 3, and 2 squadrons.

Artillery.—3 battalions of line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 3 batteries of 6 pieces, and 1 company of equipage campaign artillery; 1 battalion of line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 2 companies of fortress artillery and two batteries of 6 pieces mountain artillery.

Engineers.—1 battalion of line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 2 companies of sappers, 1 company of pontooneers, 1 company of telegraphists, and 1 company of equipage.

The naval force of Norway comprised, in 1891, 44 steamers and 2 sailing vessels. The following was the composition of the fleet of steamers in the navy :—

Steamers	Indicated Horse-power	Guns
4 ironclad monitors	1,900	8 and 4 boat guns, 3 machine guns.
2 corvettes (training ships)	940	28 and 5 boat guns.
14 1st and 2nd class gunboats	6,250	29 and 1 boat gun. 20 machine guns.
17 small gunboats	1,130	17.
9 torpedo-boats	3,525	7 revolving guns.
46 steamers	13,745	82 and 57 small guns.

One second-class gunboat and one aviso building, to be completed 1893 and 1892, at a total cost of about 400,000 kroner each.

On July 1, 1891, the navy numbered 125 officers and 400 petty officers and sailors on permanent engagement. The ships in commission in 1891 were manned by 1,002 sailors, with 106 commissioned officers and cadets. All seafaring men and inhabitants of seaports, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five, are enrolled on the lists of either the active fleet or the naval militia, and liable, by a law passed in 1866, to the maritime conscription. The numbers on the register amounted, in 1891, to nearly 23,000 men.

Production and Industry.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area, 71 per cent. is unproductive, 24 per cent. forest, and 5 per cent. under cultivation. Most of the farms are worked by their owners, as will be seen in the table of Occupations under Population. At the end of 1875 there were 137,700 farms, of which 11,600 were rented, 538 occupied by certain State officials, and the remainder used by the owners. The subdivision of landed property has been carried to a great extent. The latest statistics available are for 1865, and subdivision has probably increased considerably since then. At that date there were 133,991 farms, not including Finnmarken, classified as follows:—

Under 2	hectares	34,224	or	25.5	per cent. of the whole.
From 2 to 5	„	42,984	„	32.1	„
„ 5 „ 20	„	48,575	„	36.2	„
„ 20 „ 50	„	7,376	„	5.5	„
„ 50 „ 100	„	739	„	0.6	„
100 or more	„	93	„	0.1	„

The latest agricultural statistics are for 1875, when the area under cereals was 191,215 hectares, potatoes 34,879 hectares. The estimated yield, after deducting seed, of cereals was 6,045,511 hectolitres, of potatoes 7,123,786 hectolitres. The total value of the produce was for cereals 50,291,200 kroner, for potatoes 26,132,200 kroner. The average annual produce in hectolitres per 10 acres for 1881–85 was, wheat, 2.25; rye, 2.39; barley, 2.83; buckwheat, 3.55; oats, 3.45; peas, 2.16; potatoes, 20.77 hectolitres.

In 1875 there were:—Horses, 151,903; cattle, 1,016,617; sheep, 1,686,306; goats, 322,861; swine, 101,020; reindeer, 96,567.

The value of cereals imported (including flour) was 33,183,700 kroner in 1890; the principal article being rye, 16,827,400 kroner. The import of butter amounted to 3,789,500 kroner, and of bacon and meat to 7,725,300 kroner. The export of agricultural produce is insignificant.

II. FORESTRY.

The total area covered with forests is estimated at 29,960 square miles, of which 73 per cent. is under pine trees. The State forests occupy 3,870 square miles, administered by a forest staff under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior. The value of unwrought or partly wrought timber exported from Norway in 1890 was 31,014,100 kroner, and of wrought timber 12,904,300 kroner.

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The mining and metal industry of Norway is unimportant. The total value of mineral products in 1889 (latest available statistics) was 3,717,500 kroner (3,264,400 in 1885); of furnace products, 1,241,600 (2,037,500 in 1885) kroner; of bar iron and steel, 116,000 kroner. The chief mineral products are silver, 658,500 kroner in 1889 (1,038,000 in 1885); copper ore, 577,200 kroner, pyrites, 972,000 kroner; nickel, 177,000 kroner (1,565,000 in 1876); apatite, 926,900 kroner (1,186,100 in 1883). Of the smelting products in 1889 silver was valued at 605,000 kroner; copper, 390,000 kroner; nickel, 194,000 kroner. At the end of 1889 there existed 27 mining establishments employing 2,330 workpeople, and 8 smelting furnaces with 308 workpeople.

IV. FISHERIES.

The number of persons in 1890 engaged in cod fishery was 89,283; in herring fishery, 29,804; and in mackerel fishery 3,335.

The value of the fisheries in kroner in 1890 was cod, 14,074,769; herring, 4,140,511; mackerel, 512,239; other fisheries, 2,447,682; salmon and sea trout, 656,484; lobster, 365,970; oysters, 14,032; total, 22,211,687. In 1889 the total value was, 23,311,249. In 1888 the total value was 21,852,000 kroner; in 1887 14,762,000 kroner; in 1886 2,276,000 kroner; in 1885, 19,190,000 kroner; in 1884, 24,386,000 kroner; and in 1883, 24,328,000 kroner.

Other fisheries are the bank fisheries off the coast, and the whale, walrus, seal, and shark fisheries in the northern seas, which in 1889 produced a total of 2,916,000 kroner.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the trade of Norway with different countries in 1890 :—

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Sweden	23,124,700	19,631,300	Gibraltar and Malta	5,500	—
Newmark, Iceland, and Faeroe	9,758,300	5,586,000	Italy	1,108,900	4,371,800
Russia and Finland	20,726,200	3,095,300	Austria and Hungary	5,900	87,700
Germany	54,985,000	18,227,000	Turkey, Roumania, and Greece	1,322,300	—
Switzerland	45,200	—	Africa	74,900	514,600
Netherlands	8,054,900	6,223,100	Asia	100	700
Belgium	6,519,900	5,328,700	Australia	300	3,017,000
Great Britain and Ireland	66,128,300	42,250,000	America	9,536,100	2,312,500
France	5,833,200	7,087,500	Not stated	293,100	27,300
Portugal and Madeira	491,400	1,361,300			
Spain	644,700	11,974,100	Total	208,658,900	131,096,500

The total amount of the import duties collected in 1890 was about 21 millions of kroner (about one-tenth in value of the total imports), divided among the principal articles as follows :—Breadstuffs, 1,562,000 kroner; coffee, 2,457,000 kroner; tea, 146,000 kroner; sugar, 5,525,000 kroner

tobacco, 2,996,000 kroner : spirits and wines, 1,041,000 kroner : manufactured goods, 2,461,000 kroner : petroleum, 1,315,000 kroner : and salt, 331,000 kroner.

Total imports and exports of Norwegian and foreign goods in the years 1886-1890 :—

—	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Imports of foreign goods	208,658,900	191,608,100	158,396,700	133,691,300	135,168,500
Exports of Norwegian goods	124,432,100	125,910,400	116,630,500	101,845,800	98,121,600
Foreign goods	6,664,400	6,758,700	5,726,100	4,782,600	3,922,600

Values of imports and exports, divided into classes, for 1888-1890 :—

Classes of Goods	1890		1889		1888	
	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports of Norwegian Goods	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports of Norwegian Goods	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports of Norwegian Goods
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Animals, living	1,754,900	1,185,200	1,417,400	1,787,300	868,700	828,700
Animal produce (malty food)	13,847,900	43,885,500	11,442,600	42,357,300	10,453,200	42,118,200
Breadstuffs	33,557,400	488,800	33,855,700	459,100	90,760,800	566,300
Groceries	23,217,900	6,700	21,448,000	13,500	18,925,400	11,500
Fruits, plants, &c.	2,825,500	184,400	2,453,400	196,300	3,227,800	302,300
Spirits, &c.	3,838,800	390,000	3,240,000	345,400	3,116,800	384,000
Yarn, rope, &c.	13,804,300	862,800	13,012,800	703,200	11,185,200	606,800
Textile manufactures, &c.	24,128,600	4,356,200	23,156,000	4,468,100	18,825,700	3,552,600
Hair, skins, &c.	8,145,100	6,966,000	7,374,000	6,272,200	5,746,500	5,770,700
Tallow, oils, tar, &c.	8,849,700	7,396,100	8,116,300	6,385,000	6,562,100	6,162,500
Timber & wooden goods	6,033,400	43,918,400	5,939,200	50,100,200	5,152,400	33,480,800
Dye stuffs	1,072,800	213,300	1,013,900	92,300	998,500	171,600
Different vegetable produce	2,558,800	998,200	2,309,600	623,900	2,010,400	1,070,800
Paper and paper manufactures	1,781,500	1,777,600	1,461,900	1,244,700	1,342,800	1,145,600
Minerals, unwrought	16,126,500	3,036,800	15,867,600	2,918,500	12,839,500	3,046,200
Minerals, manufactured	2,513,500	1,829,600	2,225,600	1,620,400	1,898,400	1,665,200
Metals, unwrought or partly wrought	8,091,100	1,537,600	8,580,300	1,102,900	6,506,000	1,412,400
Metals, manufactured	7,937,000	3,626,900	6,698,500	3,285,500	5,670,500	2,994,900
Vessels, carriages, machinery, &c.	28,574,200	1,772,000	21,994,700	1,934,600	12,305,000	1,329,400
Total	208,658,900	124,432,100	191,608,100	125,910,400	158,396,700	116,630,500
Re-exports		6,664,400		6,758,700		5,726,100
		131,096,500		132,669,100		121,356,600

Imports and exports to and from the principal Norwegian ports in the years 1886-1890 :—

IMPORTS.

—	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Kristiania .	105,994,000	97,848,700	79,842,200	69,341,400	68,129,500
Bergen .	33,065,300	31,185,800	29,212,800	23,497,000	22,079,100
Trondhjem .	16,026,000	14,086,300	11,752,100	9,784,300	10,767,800

EXPORTS.

—	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Kristiania .	32,949,700	31,727,800	28,739,100	26,071,900	24,736,100
Bergen .	21,666,800	20,636,400	20,647,500	19,079,200	17,768,900
Trondhjem .	8,332,100	8,577,600	9,007,900	4,639,500	6,036,300

The commercial intercourse between Norway and the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined table, in each of the five years 1886 to 1890 :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports to Great Britain . .	2,758,705	2,784,738	3,061,532	3,497,513	3,432,689
Imports of British produce . .	1,204,240	1,137,460	1,370,849	1,724,582	1,915,808

In 1890 the exports of timber amounted to 1,494,210*l.* ; fish, 363,667*l.* ; rags, &c., 443,960*l.* The minor exports to Great Britain comprise ice, butter and margarine, and small quantities of bar iron and copper ore. Iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 292,274*l.* ; cotton manufactures and yarn of the value of 244,924*l.* ; coals, of the value of 436,895*l.* ; and woollens of the value of 151,348*l.*, formed the chief British imports into Norway in the year 1890.

Shipping and Navigation.

—	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Vessels engaged in Foreign Trade (Jan. 1891)						
Under 100 tons .	1,105	45,644	6	192	1,111	45,836
From 100-500 tons .	1,988	589,406	213	71,052	2,201	660,458
„ 500-1,000 „ .	786	533,186	74	48,936	860	582,122
„ 1,000-2,000 „ .	209	252,865	45	59,961	254	312,826
Above 2,000 „ .	4	8,763	—	—	4	8,763
Total . .	4,092	1,429,864	338	180,141	4,430	1,610,005

	1889		1888		1887		1886	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered								
Norwegian	7,229	1,719,083	6,293	1,451,426	6,445	1,507,033	6,160	1,486,881
Foreign	5,835	986,210	4,965	851,799	4,954	820,801	5,049	829,397
Cleared								
Norwegian	7,027	1,649,168	6,513	1,581,838	6,550	1,597,745	6,218	1,536,464
Foreign	5,827	980,009	4,941	840,218	4,927	817,141	5,060	899,597

Vessels entered and cleared in 1889 at the following ports (with cargoes and in ballast) :—

—			—		
		Number Tonnage			Number Tonnage
Kristiania			Trondhjem		
Entered	2,120	814,691	Entered	245	125,930
Cleared	1,407	577,625	Cleared	280	141,378
Bergen			Frederikst��d		
Entered	691	318,894	Entered	1,344	177,048
Cleared	661	299,869	Cleared	3,099	238,688

Internal Communications.

The total length of State railways in 1891 was 929 miles; that of one railway worked by a company (Kristiania to Mjosen) 42 miles; total 971 miles.

Total receipts 1889-90, State railways, 7,320,050 kroner; companies, 1,697,057 kroner. Total expenses 1889-90, State railways, 5,117,925 kroner; companies, 806,773 kroner. Goods carried 1889-90, State railways, 1,057,509 tons (of 1,000 kilogs.); companies, 495,910. Passengers carried 1889-90, State railways, 3,735,390; companies, 389,598. The State railways have been constructed partly by subscription in the districts interested and partly at the expense of Government.

The following are the postal statistics :—

—	1890	1889	1887
Letters	27,248,400	25,248,100	19,867,500
Post-cards	2,112,500	1,997,700	1,422,300
Registered letters	486,600	440,100	432,500
Journals	24,552,300	23,315,600	21,332,600
Other printed matter	3,254,900	2,922,400	2,591,600
Samples and parcels	484,500	428,700	344,800

Length of telegraph lines and wires in January 1891 :—

Belonging to the State 4,714 miles of line, 9,030 miles of wires.

„ „ railways 985 „ „ 1,644 „ „

Total . 5,699 „ „ 10,674 „ „

The number of messages in the year 1890 was on the State lines 1,453,932, on the railway lines 78,100, total, 1,532,032, of which 1,008,105 (on the lines

of the railways, 78,100) were internal, 240,480 sent abroad, 283,446 received from abroad, and 1 in transit. The number of telegraph offices in 1890 was :—157 belonging to the State, 197 to the railways, total 354. Receipts : State telegraphs 60,193*l.*, railways 3,248*l.*, total 63,441*l.* Expenses :—State telegraphs 62,763*l.*, railways 8,122*l.*, total 70,885*l.*

Money and Credit.

On December 31, 1890, the Norwegian coins in circulation (the coinage after the monetary reform deducting the coins melted down) were :—

Gold coin	15,856,220 kroner
Silver coin	6,032,000 „
Bronze coin	430,000 „

Total	22,318,220 „
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There exists no Government paper money.

The value of income and property assessed for taxes in 1890 was :—

	Income.		Property.
The towns	135·5 millions of kroner	543·3 millions of kroner	
The rural districts	184·3 „ „	993·5 „ „	
The whole kingdom	319·8 „ „	1,536·8 „ „	

There are two State banks, the 'Norges Bank' (Bank of Norway) and the 'Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank.'

The 'Norges Bank' is a joint-stock bank, of which, however, a considerable part is owned by the State. The bank is, besides, governed by laws enacted by the State, and its directors are elected by the Storting. There is a head office at Trondhjem, and 12 branch offices. It is the only bank in Norway that is authorised to issue bank notes for circulation. The balance-sheets of the bank for 1889 show the following figures :—Assets at the end of the year—bullion, 38,895,523 kroner ; outstanding capital, mortgaged estates, foreign bills, &c., 36,396,553 kroner ; total, 75,292,076 kroner. Liabilities—notes in circulation, 49,670,703 ; the issue of notes allowed was 57,627,046 kroner ; deposits, cheques, unclaimed dividends, unsettled losses, &c., 7,340,454 kroner (of which the deposits amounted to 6,879,364 kroner) ; dividends payable for the year, 837,516 kroner ; total, 57,848,673 ; balance, 17,443,403.

The 'Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank' was established in 1852 by the State to meet the demand for loans on mortgage. The capital of the bank is furnished by the State, and amounted to 10,500,000 kroner in 1890. The bank has besides a reserve fund amounting in 1890 to 500,000 kroner. At the end of 1890 the total amount of bonds issued was 79,888,800 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 83,347,450 kroner.

There were, at the end of 1890, 33 private joint-stock banks, with a collective subscribed capital of 40,831,430 kroner, and a paid-up capital of 16,480,300. The reserve fund amounted to 5,181,047. The deposits and withdrawals in the course of the year amounted to 373,692,357 kroner and 371,913,010 kroner respectively. Deposits at the end of the year 119,496,865 kroner, of which 7,571,075 kroner deposits on demand, and 111,925,790 kroner on other accounts.

All savings-banks must be chartered by royal permission. Their operations are regulated, to a considerable extent, by the law, and controlled by the Ministry of Finance. They have frequently close connections with the municipal authorities.

Year	No of Savings-Banks	No. of Depositors	Amount to the Credit of Depositors		
			Deposits	Withdrawals	At end of year
			Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1890	350	470,799	88,500,397	80,875,998	194,141,420
1889	345	452,736	83,687,317	72,830,155	186,554,824
1888	341	432,126	71,834,965	66,450,603	175,448,158
1887	339	416,713	70,139,998	69,953,112	169,637,520
1886	335	403,851	71,186,491	70,215,278	169,443,872

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Sweden and Norway, and the British equivalents, are as follows :—

MONEY.

The Swedish *Krona* = 100 *öre*—approximate value 1s. 1½d., or about 18 to the pound sterling.

The Norwegian *Krone* = 100 *öre*—the same value as the Swedish *Krona*.

By a treaty signed May 27, 1873, with additional treaty of October 16, 1875, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark adopted the same monetary system.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Swedish <i>Skålpund</i>	= 100 <i>ort</i>	= 0·937 lb. avoirdupois.
„ „ <i>Fot</i>	= 10 <i>tum</i>	= 11·7 English inches.
„ „ <i>Kanna</i>	= 140 <i>kubiktum</i>	= 4·6 imperial pints.
„ „ <i>Mil</i>	= 360 <i>ref</i>	= 6·64 English miles.
„ Norwegian <i>Kilogram</i>	= 1,000 <i>gram</i>	= 2,204 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ „ <i>Meter</i>	= 100 <i>centimeter</i>	= 3·28 ft. or 39·37 Eng. in.
„ „ <i>Hektoliter</i> { liq. m. }	= 100 <i>liter</i>	{ = 22 imperial gallons.
		{ = 2·75 „ bushels.
„ „ <i>Kilometer</i>	= 1,000 <i>meter</i>	{ = 1,094 yds. or 0·621 of
		{ 1 Eng. mile.

The metric system of weights and measures was introduced in 1879, and became obligatory in 1889. In Norway the metric system became obligatory on July 1, 1882.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—H. Akerman, accredited October 6, 1890.

Secretary.—Ove Gude.

Consul-General in London.—Carl Juhlin Dannfelt.

There are Consular representatives at the following places :—Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Southampton. Also at Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Bombay, Brisbane, Calcutta, Cape Town, Fiji, Hobart, Quebec, Rangoon, Singapore, Wellington (N.Z.).

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Sir Francis R. Plunkett, appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden and Norway, June 6, 1888.

Secretary.—Hon. Hugh Gough.

Consul at Stockholm.—Marmaduke S. Constable.

Consul-General at Kristiania.—Thomas Michell, C.B.

There are also Consular representatives at Gothenburg, Bergen, Trondhjem, Hammerfest, Vardø, &c.

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SWITZERLAND.

(SCHWEIZ.—SUISSE.)

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL.

THE Swiss Confederation was founded on January 1, 1308, by the 3 cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwald. In 1353 it numbered 8 cantons, and in 1513 it was composed of 13 cantons. This old Confederation of 13 cantons was increased by the adherence of several subject territories, and existed till 1798, when it was replaced by the Helvetic Republic, which lasted four years. In 1803 Napoleon I. organised a new Confederation, composed of 19 cantons, by the addition of St. Gallen, Graubünden, Aargau, Thurgau, Tessin, and Vaud. This Confederation was modified in 1815, when the number of cantons was increased to 22 by the admission of Wallis, Neuchâtel, and Geneva.

The importance of Switzerland, owing to its position in the centre of Europe, between France, Germany, Austria, and Italy, is out of all proportion to the extent of its territory, to its population, or to its military power. Hence the general interest requires that it should form an independent and neutral State, and in November 1815, Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia formally acknowledged the neutrality of Switzerland and the integrity of its territory. In 1848 the league or 'Staatenbund' became a united confederacy or 'Bundesstaat.' The present Constitution came into force on May 29, 1874, having received the national sanction by a general vote of the people, given April 19, 1874. It may be revised either in the ordinary forms of Federal legislation, or by direct popular vote, and the latter method may be adopted on the demand (called the *popular initiative*) of 50,000 citizens with the right to vote. The supreme legislative and executive authority are vested in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Ständerath,' or State Council, and a 'Nationalrath,' or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. Three of the cantons are politically divided—Basel into Stadt and Land; Appenzell into Ausser Rhoden and Inner Rhoden; and Unterwald into Obwald and Nidwald. Each of these parts of cantons sends one member to

the State Council, so that there are two members to the divided as well as to the undivided cantons. The 'Nationalrath' consists of 147 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. On the basis of the general census of 1888, the cantons are represented in the National Council as follows:—

Canton	Number of Representatives	Canton	Number of Representatives
Bern	27	Solothurn	4
Zürich	17	Appenzell—Exterior and Interior	4
Waadt (Vaud)	12	Glarus	2
Aargau	10	Schaffhausen	2
St. Gallen	11	Schwyz	3
Luzern (Lucerne)	7	Unterwald—Upper and Lower	2
Tessin (Ticino)	6	Uri	1
Freiburg (Fribourg)	6	Zug	1
Basel—town and country	7	Total of representatives in the National Council }	147
Graubünden (Grisons)	5		
Wallis (Valais)	5		
Thurgau	5		
Neuenburg (Neuchâtel)	5		
Genf (Genève)	5		

A general election of representatives takes place every three years. Every citizen of the Republic who has attained the age of twenty years is entitled to a vote; and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundes-Versammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme Government of the Republic. The first step towards legislative action may be taken by means of the *popular initiative*, and laws passed by the Federal Assembly may be vetoed by the popular voice. Whenever a petition demanding the revision or annulment of a measure passed by the Legislature is presented by 50,000 citizens, or the alteration is demanded by eight cantons, the law in question must be submitted to the direct vote of the nation. This principle, called the *referendum*, is frequently acted on. The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrath,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is eligible for becoming a member of the executive. Any modification of the constitution decreed by the Federal Assembly must be submitted to the popular vote, and be supported by a majority both of the citizens voting and of the cantons.

The president and vice-president of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the Republic. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly for the term of one year, and are not re-eligible till after the expiration of another year. The election takes place at a united meeting of the State Council and the National Council. The president and vice-president of the council, by the terms of the Constitution, hold office for only one year, from January 1 to December 31.

President for 1892.—Walter *Hauer*, Canton of Zurich.

Vice-President for 1892.—Karl *Schenk*.

The seven members of the Federal Council—each of whom has a salary of 480*l.* per annum, while the president has 600*l.*—act as ministers, or chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the Republic. These departments are :—1. The Foreign Department. 2. The Home Department. 3. The Department of Justice. 4. The Military Department. 5. The Financial and Customs Department. 6. The Department of Agriculture and Industries. 7. The Postal and Railway Department. The city of Bern is the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the cantons and demi-cantons of Switzerland is 'souverain,' so far as its independence and legislative powers are not restricted by the federal constitution; each has its local government, different in its organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons, the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators. Such assemblies, known as the *Landesgemeinde*, exist in Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwald, and Uri. The same system is carried out, somewhat less directly, in several other of the thinly populated cantons, which possess legislative bodies, but limited so far that they must submit their acts to the people for confirmation or refusal. In all the larger cantons, the people delegates its sovereignty to a body chosen with universal suffrage, called *der Grosse Rath*, which exercises all the functions of the *Landesgemeinde*. The members of these bodies, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow-citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

A general census of the population of Switzerland was taken on December 1, 1888, when the ordinary resident population was found to be 2,917,740, the whole population, in fact, being 2,933,334 (1,427,057 males, 1,506,277 females), showing an increase since the previous census of 0·375 per cent. per annum. At the census taken December 1, 1880, the people numbered 2,846,102, of whom 1,394,626 were males and 1,451,476 females. At the preceding census, taken December 1, 1870, the population numbered 2,669,138, showing an increase of 176,964 inhabitants during the ten years, or 0·64 per cent. per annum.

The following table gives the area and ordinary resident population of each of the cantons and parts of cantons according to the census of December 1, 1880, and that of December 1, 1888 :

Canton	Area : sq. miles	Population		Population per sq. mile 1888
		Dec. 1, 1880	Dec. 1, 1888	
Zürich (Zurich)	666	316,074	337,183	506.3
Bern (Berne)	2,657	530,411	536,679	201.9
Luzern (Lucerne)	579	134,708	135,360	233.6
Uri	415	23,744	17,249	41.5
Schwyz	351	51,109	50,307	143.0
Obwalden (Unterwalden- le-Haut)	183	15,329	15,043	82.2
Nidwalden (Unterwalden- le-Bas)	112	11,979	12,538	111.9
Glarus (Glaris)	267	34,242	33,825	126.7
Zug (Zoug)	92	22,829	23,029	250.3
Freiburg (Fribourg)	644	114,994	119,155	185.0
Solothurn (Soleure)	302	80,362	85,621	283.5
Basel-Stadt (Bâle-V.)	14	64,207	73,749	5,267.8
Basel-Land (Bâle-C.)	163	59,171	61,941	380.0
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse)	114	38,241	37,783	331.4
Appenzell A.-Rh. (Ext.)	101	51,953	54,109	535.7
Appenzell I.-Rh. (Int.)	61	12,847	12,888	211.3
St. Gallen (St. Gall)	779	209,719	228,174	292.9
Graubünden (Grisons)	2,773	93,864	94,810	34.2
Aargau (Argovie)	542	198,357	193,580	357.1
Thurgau (Thurgovie)	381	99,231	104,678	274.7
Tessin (Ticino)	1,088	130,394	126,751	116.4
Vaudt (Vaud)	1,244	235,349	247,655	199.1
Wallis (Valais)	2,027	100,190	101,985	50.3
Neuchâtel (Neuchâtel)	312	102,744	108,153	346.6
Genève (Geneve)	108	99,712	105,509	976.9
Total	15,976	2,831,787	2,917,754	182.6

The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in fifteen cantons, the French in five, the Italian in one (Tessin), and the Roumansch in one (the Grisons). It is reported in the census returns of 1888 that 2,092,530 speak German, 637,972 French, 156,606 Italian, and 38,377 Roumansch. The number of foreigners resident in Switzerland at the date of the census was 238,313. In 1880 it was 211,035, of whom 95,262 were German, 53,653 French, 41,645 Italians, 12,735 Austrian, 2,812 British, 1,281 Russian.

Of the total population in 1880, 1,138,678 were dependent on agriculture and dairy farming; 971,052 on manufacturing industry; 206,003 on commerce; 112,440 on transport; 42,879 on the public service; 56,055 on the incomes or pensions; 86,837 on 'alimentation'; 30,616 on service; 24,927 were without calling; the remainder depending on mining, silk culture, the chase, professions, &c.

II. MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890 :

Year	Births ¹	Deaths ¹	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1886	80,760	60,063	20,079	20,697
1887	81,287	58,932	20,646	22,355
1888	81,098	58,229	20,701	22,869
1889	81,176	59,715	20,691	21,461
1890	78,548	61,805	20,836	16,743

¹ Excluding stillbirths.

In 1890, of the births 3,072, or nearly 3·76 per cent., were stillborn, in addition to the above ; the illegitimate births numbered 1,061, or 1·8 per cent. in 1889.

The number of emigrants in each of the five years up to 1890 was :—1886, 6,342 ; 1887, 7,558 ; 1888, 8,346 ; 1889, 8,430 ; 1890, 7,712.

In 1889 the most numerous class was that of those employed in agriculture, 2,837 ; next, domestic servants, 511 ; then those in trade, 278, watch and clock makers 104, masons and plasterers 108. Of the whole number, 5,385 were males, of whom 959 were married, and 3,045 were females, of whom 778 were married. Of the males, 1,947, and of the females 1,233, were under 20 years of age, while in all, there were 1,600 children under the age of 15. The cantons which supplied the largest contingents of emigrants were Bern, 2,137 ; Zurich, 819 ; Ticino, 898 ; and Basel, 695. Of the whole number in 1890, 6,917 went to the United States, 752 to South America, 15 to Australia, 5 to Asia, 23 to Africa.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The population dwell chiefly in small towns, hamlets, and villages. In 1888 the populations (communal) of the following towns were—Geneva, 71,807, including suburbs ; Basel, 69,809 ; Berne 46,009 ; Lausanne, 33,340 ; Zurich, 90,008 with suburbs (27,664 without suburbs) ; Chaux-de-Fonds, 25,603 ; St. Gallen, 27,390 ; Luzern, 20,314 ; Neuchâtel, 16,261.

Religion.

According to the Constitution of 1874 there is complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed. No one can incur any penalties whatsoever on account of his religious opinions. No one is bound to pay taxes specially appropriated to defraying the expenses of a creed to which he does not belong. No bishoprics can be created on Swiss territory without the approbation of the Confederation. The order of Jesuits and its affiliated societies cannot be received in any part of Switzerland ; all functions clerical and scholastic are forbidden to its members, and the interdiction can be extended to any other religious orders whose action is dangerous to the State, or interferes with the peace of different creeds. The foundation of new convents or religious orders is forbidden.

The population of Switzerland is divided between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, about 59 per cent. of the inhabitants adhering to the former, and 40 per cent. to the latter. According to the census of December 1, 1888, the number of Protestants amounted to 1,724,257, of Roman Catholics to 1,190,008, and of Jews to 8,386. The Roman Catholic priests are much more numerous than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests. They are under five bishops, of Basel, Chur, St. Gall, Lausanne, and Sion, and an Apostolic administrator in the canton of Tessin. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in doctrine and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction.

Instruction.

Education is compulsory, and is very widely diffused through Switzerland, particularly in the north-eastern cantons, where the vast majority of inhabitants are Protestants. In these cantons the proportion of the school-attending children to the whole population is as one to five; while in the half-Protestant and half-Roman Catholic cantons it is as one to seven; and in the entire Roman Catholic cantons as one to nine. The compulsory law has hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, and secondary schools for youths of from twelve to fifteen. In both these schools the rich and the poor are educated together, the latter being admitted gratuitously. Of the contingent for military service in 1889, 3 per cent. were found to be illiterate.

The following are the statistics of the various classes of educational institutions for 1888 :—

—	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Primary schools	8,101	9,031	471,016
Secondary schools	451	1,349	26,146
Middle schools (public and private)	73	836	11,733
Normal schools	37	288	1,921
Professional and industrial schools .	120	549	7,063
Agricultural schools	—	—	264

There are five universities in Switzerland. Basel has a university, founded in 1460, and since 1832 universities have been established in Bern, Zürich, and Geneva. The academy at Lausanne was formed into a university in 1891. These universities are organised on the model of those of Germany, governed by a rector and a senate, and divided into four 'faculties' of theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine. There is a Polytechnic School for the whole Confederation at Zürich, founded in 1855, and a Military Academy at Thun, both maintained by the Federal Government.

There are also academies with faculties similar to those of the Universities at Fribourg and Neuchâtel.

The following table shows the number of matriculated students in the various branches of study in each of the four universities and in the academies of Fribourg and Neuchâtel in 1891 :—

—	Theology	Law	Medicine	Philosophy	Total	Teaching Staff
Basel . . .	114	40	125	109	388	85
Zürich . . .	37	63	273	165	538	99
Bern . . .	42	136	263	97	546	88
Geneva . . .	28	72	219	144	463	79
Lausanne . . .	26	55	63	42	186	47
Fribourg . . .	—	46	—	28	138	—
Neuchâtel . . .	18	11	—	27	56	33
	265	423	943	612	2,315	431

Of the total, 726 students were foreigners, and 229 were females.

The Federal Polytechnic School consists of sections for architecture, civil engineering, industrial mechanics, industrial chemistry, forestry, agriculture, and a normal section. In 1890 there were 622 regular students (279 Swiss and 343 foreigners).

Justice and Crime.

The 'Bundes-Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal, which sits at Lausanne, consists of nine members, appointed for six years by the Federal Assembly. It decides, in the last instance, on all matters in dispute between the various cantons of the Republic, as well as between the cantons and the Federal Government, and acts in general as high court of appeal. It is divided into a civil and a criminal court, the latter having three sections, 'Anklagekammer,' or chamber of accusation; the 'Kriminalkammer,' or jury department; and the 'Cassations-Gericht,' or council of appeal.

On March 1, 1891, there were in Switzerland, in all, 3,206 convicted prisoners, of whom 492 were women. The number convicted of criminal offences was 1,452, of whom 180 were women. During the month of March 2,277 beggars and tramps were detained.

The penalty of death is enacted only in the cantons of Luzern and Uri.

Finance.

The public revenue of the Confederation is derived chiefly from customs. A considerable income is also derived from the postal system, as well as from the telegraph establishment, conducted by the Federal Government on the principle of uniformity of rates. The sums raised under these heads are not left entirely for Government expenditure, but a great part of the postal revenue, as well as a portion of the customs dues, have to be paid over to the cantonal administrations, in compensation for the loss of such sources of former income. In extraordinary cases, the Federal Government is empowered to levy a rate upon the various cantons after a scale settled for twenty years. A branch of revenue proportionately important is derived from the profits of various Federal manufactories, and from the military school and laboratory at Thun, near Bern.

The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Confederation in each of the years 1886 to 1890 :

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Frances	Frances
1886	61,097,496	58,067,506
1887	59,586,972	52,554,000
1888	59,882,863	58,555,087
1889	65,571,700	64,435,605
1890	67,621,251	66,666,993

For 1891, the revenue was estimated at 65,638,000 francs and expenditure 78,069,000 francs.

The following table gives the budget estimates for 1892 :—

Source of Revenue	Frances	Purpose of Expenditure	Frances
Real Property . . .	349,876	Interest and Sinking Fund . . .	2,652,070
Capital invested . . .	1,296,919	General administration	881,600
General administration	30,700	Departments :—	
Departments :—		Foreign Affairs :—	
Foreign Affairs :—		Political . . .	519,300
Political . . .	22,000	Commercial . . .	216,400
Commercial . . .	46,100	Emigration . . .	23,800
Emigration . . .	1,200	Copyright office . . .	137,500
Copyright office . . .	159,700	Interior . . .	1,282,600
Interior :—		Public Works . . .	5,824,769
Justice and Police . . .	700	Justice and Police . . .	155,500
Military . . .	3,148,427	Military . . .	33,099,991
Financial :—		Financial :—	
Finance . . .	2,309,560	Finance . . .	2,412,160
Customs . . .	30,500,000	Customs . . .	3,100,000
Industry and Agriculture . . .	153,700	Industry and Agriculture :—	
Posts and Railways :—		Industry . . .	628,100
Railways . . .	204,400	Assurances . . .	51,200
Posts . . .	26,360,000	Agriculture . . .	966,883
Telegraphs . . .	4,433,925	Forests, Game preserving . . .	218,700
Miscellaneous sources . . .	4,018	Posts and Railways :—	
Total . . .	69,001,225	Railways . . .	210,300
		Posts . . .	25,540,000
		Telegraphs . . .	3,902,800
		Miscellaneous . . .	25,552
		Total . . .	82,849,225

The estimated deficit of 12,828,000 francs arises mostly from extraordinary expenditure for military purposes, 6,553,600 francs being required to provide new rifles for the army, and 2,000,000 francs for the Gothard fortifications. To meet such expenditure, a loan of 25,000,000 francs was raised in 1889.

The amortization of this debt will begin in 1893, and be completed in 1917, at an annual cost of about 1,000,000 francs.

The public debt of the Confederation amounted, on January 1, 1891, to 71,112,931 francs, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. On the other hand, there existed at the same date a so-called 'Federal Fortune,' or State property, valued at: real property, 15,653,330 francs; stock, &c., 50,610,968 francs; works producing interest, 10,508,690 francs; stores not producing interest, 13,734,032 francs; inventory, 14,913,271 francs; cash, 3,039,824 francs; total, 108,451,116 francs, the net Fortune being thus 37,339,085 francs.

LOCAL FINANCE.

The various cantons of Switzerland have their own local administrations and their own budgets of revenue and expenditure. Most of them have also public debts, but not of a large amount, and abundantly covered, in every instance, by cantonal property, chiefly in land. The income of the cantonal administrations is derived partly from direct taxes on income and property (on varying scales, and often with progressive rates for the different classes), and partly from indirect duties, as excise, stamps, &c. Several cantons have only indirect taxation; and over the whole about 58 per cent. of the revenue is raised in this form. In most of the towns and parishes heavy municipal duties exist.

Defence.

Fortifications are being erected on the south frontier for the defence of the Gothard, and 4 companies of fortress artillery are being formed, 1 for Airolo, 2 for Andermatt, and 1 for Oberalp, Furca, Gothard. Each company will consist of 200 or 250 men, including 10 or 12 officers.

The fundamental laws of the Republic forbid the maintenance of a standing army within the limits of the Confederation. The Federal army consists of all men liable to military service, and both the army and the war material are at the disposal of the Confederation. In cases of emergency the Confederation has also the exclusive and undivided right of disposing of the men who do not belong to the Federal army, and of all the other military forces of the cantons. The cantons dispose of the defensive force of their respective territories in so far as their power to do so is not limited by the constitutional or legal regulations of the Confederation. The Confederation enacts all laws relative to the army, and watches over their due execution; it also provides for the education of the troops, and bears the cost of all military expenditure which is not provided for by the Legislatures of the cantons. To provide for the defence of the country, every citizen has to bear arms, in the use of which the children are instructed at school, from the age of eight, passing through annual exercises and reviews. Such military instruction is voluntary on the part of the children, but is participated in by the greater number of pupils at the upper and middle-class schools.

Every citizen of the Republic of military age, not exempt on account of bodily defect or other reason, is liable to military service. On January 1, 1890, the number thus liable to serve was 477,146, and the number actually incorporated was 220,358. Those who are liable but do not perform personal service are subject to a tax, and the number taxed in 1889 was 241,370, the sum due to the Confederation being 1,373,731 francs. Recruits are primarily liable to serve in the infantry, the best fitted physically and by education and pecuniary means being selected for other arms. In the first year of service every man undergoes a recruit's course of training, which lasts from 42 to 80 days, and during the remainder of his service in the Elite, he is called up every other year for 16 days' training; rifle practice and cavalry exercise being, however, annual. The Landwehr forces are also called together periodically for inspection and exercise, and once or twice a year the troops of a number of cantons assemble in general muster.

The troops of the Republic are divided into three classes, viz. :—

1. The Elite, consisting in general of all men able to bear arms, from the age of 20 to 32.

2. The Landwehr, comprising all men from the 33rd to the completed 44th year.

3. The Landsturm, which can only be called out in time of war. This force (by a law of December 5, 1887) consists of all citizens not otherwise serving, between the ages of 17 and 50, or (in the case of ex-officers) 55.

For military purposes Switzerland is divided into 8 divisional districts of approximately equal population, and the Elite is organised in 8 army divisions, which are mainly raised each in its own divisional district. The Landwehr is not grouped in divisions, but classified in the 8 divisional districts to which the divisions of the Elite belong. Each army division has 2 brigades of infantry, 1 battalion of carabiniers, 1 regiment of dragoons, 1 company of guides, 1 brigade of artillery, 1 battalion of train, 1 battalion of engineers, 1 field hospital, 1 administrative company, the normal total of all ranks (including 91 officers and 118 horses of the Landwehr train) being 12,808, with 2,284 horses, 42 guns, and 343 other carriages. The 8 divisions will, by a law of June 26, 1891, be formed into 4 army corps, each with its own staff, and troops corresponding with those of the united divisions. The Landwehr is normally of the same strength in infantry, cavalry, and engineers as the Elite, but the cavalry consists of *personnel* only. The effective strength of the Swiss army on January 1, 1891, is given as follows :—

	Elite	Landwehr	Landsturm
Staff of army	49	—	—
Staffs of combined troops	786	248	—
Infantry	97,785	62,830	78,848
Cavalry	3,019	2,880	—
Artillery	18,085	10,886	3,481
Engineers	4,991	2,105	—
Pioneers	—	—	101,889
Auxiliary troops	1,897	—	84,497
Sanitary troops	—	1,004	—
Administrative troops	1,286	319	—
Judicial officers, &c.	75	—	—
Total	127,973	80,272	268,715

The whole army is composed of two classes of troops, those of the Confederation, and those of the cantons. The Confederation troops are of the Elite and Landwehr—in cavalry, the guide companies; in artillery, the park columns, artificer companies, and train battalions; all the engineers, and sanitary and administrative troops. The remainder, consisting of all the infantry and the bulk of the cavalry and artillery, both of Elite and Landwehr, and the whole of the Landsturm, are cantonal troops, and are at the disposal of the cantons except in so far as is otherwise provided by statute. In accordance with this arrangement, officers are appointed by the cantons for the units of the cantonal troops (i.e., up to the rank of captain), and by the Federal Council for troops of the Confederation and for combined corps. In time of peace the highest commands are held by colonels. When mobilisation is contemplated, one of the colonels is appointed commander-in-chief and is styled general, but on demobilisation he reverts to his former rank.

The principal training school for officers is that at Thun, near Berne.

Production and Industry.

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that there are nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors, representing a population of about 2,000,000.

Of the total area 28·4 per cent. is unproductive; of the productive area 35·8 per cent. is under grass and meadows, 29 per cent. under forest, 18·7 per cent. under fruit, 16·4 per cent. under crops and gardens. Rye, oats, and potatoes are the chief crops, but the bulk of food crops consumed in the country is imported. About 22 million gallons of wine are produced annually. At the last enumeration (1886) there were in the country 98,333 horses, 1,211,713 cattle of all kinds, 341,632 sheep, 415,619 goats, 394,451 swine, of the total value of 17,936,880*l.* In 1890 there were imported 9,897 horses, 123,372 cattle, 182,537 pigs, 121,885 sheep. The export of cheese in 1890 was 51,006,290 lbs., and of condensed milk 29,608,536 lbs.

The Swiss Confederation has the right of supervision over the police of the forests, and of framing regulations for their maintenance. The district over which the Federal supervision extends lies to the south and east of a tolerably straight line from the eastern end of the Lake of Geneva to the northern end of the Lake of Constance. It comprises about 428,000 hectares, or 1,070,000 acres of forest, and the Federal forest laws apply to all cantonal, communal, and municipal forests within this area, those belonging to private persons being exempt, except when from their position they are necessary for protection against climatic influences. In 1876 it was enacted that this forest area should never be reduced: servitudes over it, such as rights of way, of gathering firewood, &c., should be bought up; public forests should be surveyed, and new wood planted where required, subventions for the purpose being sanctioned. There have been bought up (1881-90) 1,931 servitudes, costing 679,082 francs; up to the end of 1889 the cadastration of 61,608 hectares of forest had been executed, and in the year 1890, 7,000,000 trees were planted. Subventions are also granted to the free forest districts, comprising 3,837 square kilometres of forest. In most cantons forest administration is conducted by a department under a member of the Government, assisted by a chief forester, but in some by a committee chosen directly by the people.

There were, in 1890, 84 establishments for pisciculture, which produced fry of various species to the number of 13,678,000.

Switzerland is in the main an agricultural country, though with a strong tendency to manufacturing industry. In 1891 there were altogether in Switzerland 4,223 factories of various kinds, subject to the factory law, with 169,999 workpeople. There were (1888) in the cotton industry 1,571 factories,

with 54,158 workpeople : 227 silk factories, with 27,819 people : 189 other textile factories, with 9,121 workers ; for machinery, 249, with 16,490 workers : paper, 272, with 7,356 workers ; watchmaking and jewellery, 191, with 12,409 workers ; woodwork, 234, with 5,048 workers : metal works, 107, with 4,157 workers.

Commerce.

The special commerce, including precious metals, was as follows in 1886-90 :—

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports	799,230,060	837,034,916	827,078,593	955,832,624	1,001,640,649
Exports	667,423,642	671,092,633	673,060,648	710,894,848	725,072,808

What is known as the effective imports (including those deposited in entrepôts) amounted to 1,015,123,373 francs in 1890, and effective exports (including those taken out of entrepôts) to 739,819,749 francs. The total value of the general imports in 1890 was 1,530,652,503 francs, and exports 1,255,348,879 francs. The following table shows value of special commerce in 1890 :

	Imports	Exports
	Francs	Francs
Cottons	77,735,082	160,154,812
Silk	141,243,930	199,290,485
Wools	61,927,130	18,724,625
Other textiles	48,548,060	21,590,624
Useful metals	55,624,552	7,804,682
Mineral matters	50,741,689	3,617,514
Animals	61,005,974	16,236,009
Animal products	7,092,190	8,681,139
Leather	21,611,311	7,925,028
Food stuffs	216,883,421	77,227,256
Tobacco, beer, wine, and spirits	38,172,237	1,519,498
Chemicals	33,522,935	16,147,193
Timber	19,371,385	7,392,330
Clocks and watches	8,108,222	104,067,199
Machinery	20,461,999	23,881,785
Oils and fats	10,313,024	425,058
Agricultural products	7,226,567	548,393
Literature, science, and art	11,139,367	7,081,770
Paper	6,121,877	3,397,328
Glass and pottery	7,142,735	798,128
Manures, &c.	5,946,523	2,868,743
Various	7,982,677	1,514,306
Total merchandise	917,324,887	690,847,105
Precious metals and coins	84,315,762	34,225,703
Total	1,001,640,649	725,072,808

In 1890 wheat was imported to the value of 74,734,262 francs, cheese was exported to the value of 38,207,222 francs, and condensed milk to the value of 13,244,942 francs.

The following table shows the value of the special exports and imports (including bullion but not coin) in the case of the leading countries with which Switzerland did business in 1890. Being an inland country, Switzerland has only direct commercial intercourse with the four surrounding States—Austria, Italy, France, and Germany; but the exports to other countries, especially Great Britain and the United States, are in fact very important. Much of the trade with the frontier countries is really of the nature of transit trade.

	Imports from	Exports to
	Francs	Francs
Germany	295,139,784	181,873,427
France	226,340,784	123,928,781
Italy	129,015,030	50,369,782
Austria-Hungary	102,319,902	39,258,686
Great Britain	52,373,837	106,488,547
Belgium	31,837,849	12,347,875
Russian Empire	33,292,519	13,685,769
Holland	8,894,414	4,834,433
Rest of Europe	15,210,198	30,040,652
 Total Europe	 894,124,317	 562,827,952
Africa	14,946,367	4,193,579
Asia	7,076,008	28,259,201
America	34,985,454	105,816,333
Australia	1,963,503	2,452,186
 Total	 953,395,649	 703,540,251

Internal Communications.

From official returns, it appears that the railways open for public traffic in Switzerland in July 1891, had a total length of 1,980 miles. These are distributed among more than fifteen companies, the Jura-Berne-Lucerne Railway being in the hands of the canton of Bern. The cost of construction of the lines, rolling stock, &c., up to the end of 1889 was 954,093,752 francs. The receipts in 1888 amounted in 82,283,477 francs, and expenses to 43,850,883 francs.

In 1890 there were in Switzerland 1,485 post-offices and 1,675 letter-boxes; 2,546 higher functionaries, and 4,285 employes (letter carriers, &c.). By the internal service there were forwarded 62,850,755 letters, 12,941,356 post-cards, 18,999,149 packets of printed matter, 74,305,405 newspapers, and 2,545,022 sample and other parcels. In the foreign postal service there were transmitted 26,870,961 letters, 6,821,698 post-cards, and 13,809,911 packets of printed matter. Internal post-office orders were sent to the amount of 345,416,012 francs, and international sent and received to the amount of 39,972,114 francs.

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, which, excepting wires for railway service, is wholly under the control of the State. In 1890 the length of State telegraph lines was 4,500 miles; the total length of wire

being 11,400 miles. There were transmitted 1,965,862 inland telegrams, 1,219,653 international, and 510,473 in transit through Switzerland. Number of offices, 1,384. In the telephone service there were 10,949 offices, 2,862 miles of line, and 10,042 miles of wire. The receipts of the telegraph and telephone services amounted to 3,985,633 francs, and the expenses to 3,266,834 francs.

Money and Credit.

On December 31, 1890, there were 15 banks with a paid-up capital of 133,850,000 francs, and note issue of 174,160,000 francs. For 1890 the average of their general monthly balances was :—

Assets	Francs	Liabilities	Francs
Cash and notes	101,339,885	Note issue	162,102,108
Short-dated debts	27,509,973	Short dated debts	100,695,378
Bills of exchange	202,734,612	Bills of exchange	12,172,128
Other debts	563,857,531	Other debts	475,010,310
Investments	13,126,135	Paid-up capital, reserves, &c.	158,088,212
Capital not paid up	12,098,714	Capital not paid up	12,098,714
Total	920,166,850	Total	920,166,850

Cantonal bank notes are guaranteed by 18 cantons.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The metric system of money, weights, and measures has been generally adopted in Switzerland, with some changes of names and of subdivisions. These and their British equivalents are :—

MONEY.

The *Franc*, of 10 *Batzen*, and 100 *Rappen* or *Centimes*.
Average rate of exchange, 25·22½ francs = £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Centner*, of 50 *Kilogrammes* and 100 *Pfund* = 110 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Quintal* = 100 *Kilogrammes* = 220 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Arpent* (Land) = 8·9ths of an acre.

The *Pfund*, or pound, chief unit of weight, is legally divided into decimal *Grammes*, but the people generally prefer the use of the old halves and quarters, named *Halbpfund*, and *Vierthelpfund*.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SWITZERLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General.—Charles Bourcart.
Secretary.—Dr. Ch. d'Orelli Corragioni.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWITZERLAND.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Charles Stewart Scott, C.B.; appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland, May 1, 1888.

Secretary.—George W. Buchanan.

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TONGA.

King.—**George Tubou**, born about 1800 ; heir-presumptive, Taufa'ahau, great grandson of the King, born in 1874.

There is a Legislative Assembly, composed one half of hereditary nobles, and half of representatives elected for three years by the people, every adult male being qualified to vote.

There are treaties of friendship with Great Britain, Germany, and the United States.

The archipelago comprises groups of islands, called respectively, Tonga, Haapai, Vavau, Niuafo'ou and Niuatobutabu, and lies between 15° and $23^{\circ} 30'$ south, and 173° and 177° west. Area, 374 square miles ; population, 1889, 20,000, including 250 Europeans. Capital, Nukualofa. The revenue, chiefly from customs and a poll tax on natives, was, in 1889, 94,341 dollars. Imports, 1889, 49,109*l.*, of which 25,172*l.* were British ; exports, 1889, 84,175*l.*, of which 43,628*l.* were British, as against 15,548*l.* and 38,259*l.* German. The principal articles of imports are in the following order :—Drapery, 1 ; meats, 2 ; timber, 3 ; breadstuffs, 4 ; ironmongery, 5 ; the first being three times the value of any other of this trade. 60 per cent. comes from Auckland, New Zealand ; 12 per cent. comes from Sydney, New South Wales ; 11 per cent. comes from Germany. Nineteen-twentieths of the exports are copra, and are sent to : 1, Lisbon ; 2, Falmouth ; 3, Queenstown, in vessels proportionately as follows : German, 53 per cent. ; Norwegian, 24 ; Swedish, 12 ; British, 11. British tonnage entering the group was 31,957, as against 21,991 German.

Gold and silver coins of Great Britain, United States, and Germany are legal tender. The weights and measures are the same as in Great Britain.

H.B.M. Deputy-Commissioner and Vice-Consul.—R. B. Leefe.

TURKEY AND TRIBUTARY STATES.

(OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)

Reigning Sultan.

Abdul-Hamid II., born September 21, 1842 (15 Shaban 1245), the second son of Sultan Abdul Medjid : succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his elder brother, Sultan Murad V., August 31, 1876.

Children of the Sultan.

I. *Mehemmed-Selim* Effendi, born January 11, 1870. II. *Zekié* Sultana, born January 12, 1871. III. *Naïmé* Sultana, born August 5, 1876. IV. *Abdul-Kadir* Effendi, born February 23, 1878. V. *Ahmed* Effendi, born March 14, 1878. VI. *Nailé* Sultana, born January 8, 1884. VII. *Mehemmed Burhan Eddin* Effendi, born December 19, 1885.

Brothers and Sisters of the Sultan.

I. Mohammed *Murad* Effendi, born September 21, 1840 : proclaimed Sultan of Turkey on the deposition of his uncle, Sultan Abdul-Aziz, May 30, 1876 : declared by the Council of Ministers to be suffering from idiocy, and deposed from the throne, August 31, 1876.

II. *Djémilé* Sultana, born August 18, 1843 : married, June 3, 1858, to Mahmoud-Djélal-Eddin Pasha, son of Ahmet Feti Pasha : widow.

III. *Mehemmed-Reshad* Effendi, born November 3, 1844 : heir-apparent to the throne.

IV. *Seniâ* Sultana, born November 21, 1851 : married to the late Mahmud Pasha, son of Halil Pasha.

V. *Medihé* Sultana, born 1857 : married (1) 1879, to Nedjib Pasha : widow 1885 : (2) April 30, 1886, to Férid Pasha.

VI. *Wahid-Uddin* Effendi, born 1860.

VII. *Suleiman* Effendi, born January 12, 1861.

The present sovereign of Turkey is the thirty-fourth, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the empire, and the twenty-eighth Sultan since the conquest of Constantinople. By the law of succession obeyed in the reigning family, the crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Harem is considered a permanent State institution. All children born in the Harem, whether offspring of free women or of slaves, are

legitimate and of equal lineage. The Sultan is succeeded by his eldest son, but only in case there are no uncles or cousins of greater age.

It has not been the custom of the Sultans of Turkey for some centuries to contract regular marriages. The inmates of the Harem come, by purchase or free will, mostly from districts beyond the limits of the empire, the majority from Circassia. From among these inmates the Sultan designates a certain number, generally seven, to be 'Kadyn,' or Ladies of the Palace, the rest, called 'Odalik,' remaining under them as servants. The superintendent of the Harem, always an aged Lady of the Palace, and bearing the title of 'Haznadar-Kadyn,' has to keep up intercourse with the outer world through the Guard of Eunuchs, whose chief, called 'Kyzlar-Agassi,' has the same rank as the Grand Vizier, but has the precedence if present on state occasions.

We first hear of the Turks in the year 844 A.D., when they migrated from Tartary into Armenia, but they only came into prominence about 1030 A.D. Under Othman, the founder of the present dynasty, they, under the name of Othman Turks, made themselves masters of several places in Asia, captured Nicea, and made Broussa their capital (1326).

The first appearance of the Turks in Europe was in 1080, when a body of 2,000 crossed the Bosphorus to assist the Emperor Botoniates against his rival. By the end of the fourteenth century they reduced Thessaly, Macedonia, and Bulgaria, and were acknowledged the rulers of nearly all Western Asia. Constantinople was first besieged by the Turks in 1392, but was not taken till 1453. It has since been the capital of the Turkish Empire.

Mohammed II., its conqueror, then proceeded to subdue Trebizond, Wallachia, Bosnia, Illyria, and the Morea.

Under Bajazet II. and Selim I. Egypt was totally subdued, and Syria, Circassia, and Moldavia passed under Turkish rule. In 1522 Solymán I. subdued Rhodes, and in 1525 invaded Hungary and invested Vienna. This siege had to be raised, and was followed by a series of reverses. The territory under Turkish rule in Europe alone then extended over 230,000 square miles. Ever since, the glory of the empire has waned. In 1595 the Turks were driven out of Upper Hungary and Transylvania, and for a time out of Moldavia and Wallachia. In 1769 war broke out against Russia, ending in the expulsion of the Turks from the Crimea, the extension of the Russian frontier to the Bug and Dnieper, the partial independence of the Danubian principalities, and the acquisition by Russia of the right of a free passage for their fleet through the Dardanelles.

In 1806 war with Russia was again resumed, and resulted in the extension of the Russian frontier to the Pruth (1812). The Greek war for independence (1822-28) ended, owing to the interference of the foreign Powers, in the loss of that kingdom. In 1833 Russia was successful in arresting the progress of Mehemet Ali Pasha of Egypt, but the hold of Turkey over Egypt was from that time nominal. By the Treaty of 1841, Turkey was virtually placed under the protection of the Great Powers, who guaranteed its integrity and independence. In 1854 war was declared by Russia, but although assisted by England and France, and successful in its warlike operations, Turkey derived no benefit from it. In 1858 Moldavia and Wallachia united to declare what was practically their independence. The war against Russia in 1876 resulted in the loss of Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, Thessaly, and a strip of Eastern Armenia, also in the entire independence of Rumania, Servia, and Montenegro, and in the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria and of Cyprus by England.

The following is a list of the names, with date of accession, of the thirty-four sovereigns who ruled Turkey since the foundation of the empire and of the reigning house :—

House of Ottoman.

Othman	1299	Murad IV., 'The Intrepid'	1623
Orchan	1326	Ibrahim	1640
Murad I.	1360	Mohammed IV.	1649
Bajazet I., 'The Thunderbolt'	1389	Solyman II.	1687
Interregnum	1402	Ahmet II.	1691
Mohammed I.	1413	Mustapha II.	1695
Murad II.	1421	Ahmet III.	1703
Mohammed II., Conqueror of Constantinople	1451	Mahmoud I.	1730
Bajazet II.	1481	Osman II.	1754
Selim I.	1512	Mustapha III.	1757
Solyman I., 'The Magnificent'	1520	Abdul Hamid I.	1774
Selim II.	1566	Selim III.	1788
Murad III.	1574	Mustapha IV.	1807
Mohammed III.	1595	Mahmoud II.	1808
Ahmet I.	1603	Abdul-Medjid	1839
Mustapha I. }	1617-1618	Abdul-Aziz	1861
Osman I. }		Murad V.	
		May 20—Aug. 31	1876
		Abdul-Hamid II.	1876

The civil list of the Sultan is variously reported at from one to two millions sterling. To the Imperial family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which contributes to the revenue. The finances of the civil list have of late been put into order, but are still reported to be insufficient to cover the expenditure of the Court and Harem, numbering altogether over five thousand individuals. The amount charged to the Budget of 1880 was P. 62,747,116 for the Palace, and P. 23,750,212 for the Crown princes. Total, about 785,000*l*.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the empire are based on the precepts of the Koran. The will of the Sultan is absolute, in so far as it is not in opposition to the accepted truths of the Mahometan religion as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet. Next to the Koran, the laws of the 'Multeka,' a code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mahomet, and the sentences and decisions of his immediate successors, are binding upon the Sovereign as well as his subjects. Another code of laws, the 'Cahon nameh,' formed by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent, from a collection of 'hatti-sheriffs,' or decrees, issued by him and his predecessors, is held in general obedience, but merely as an emanation of human authority.

The legislative and executive authority is exercised, under the supreme direction of the Sultan, by two high dignitaries, the 'Sadr-azam,' or Grand Vizier, the head of the temporal Govern-

ment, and the 'Sheik-ul-Islam,' the head of the Church. Both are appointed by the Sovereign, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the 'Ulema,' a body comprising the clergy and chief functionaries of the law, over which the 'Sheik-ul-Islam' presides, although he himself does not exercise priestly functions. Connected with the 'Ulema' are the 'Mufti,' the interpreters of the Koran. The Ulema comprise all the great judges, theologians, and jurists, and the great teachers of literature and science who may be summoned by the Mufti. The principal civic functionaries bear the titles of Effendi, Bey, or Pasha.

Forms of constitution, after the model of the West European States, were drawn up at various periods by successive Ottoman Governments, the first of them embodied in the 'Hatti-Humayoun' of Sultan Abdul-Medjid, proclaimed February 18, 1856, and the most recent in a decree of Sultan Abdul-Hamid II., of November, 1876. But the carrying out of these projects of reform appears entirely impossible in the present condition of the Ottoman Empire.

The Grand Vizier, as head of the Government and representative of the Sovereign, is assisted by the Medjliss-i-Hass, or Privy Council, which corresponds to the British Cabinet. The Medjliss-i-Hass consists of the following members:—1. The Grand Vizier; 2. The Sheik-ul-Islam; 3. The Minister of the Interior; 4. The Minister of War; 5. The Minister of Evkaf (Worship); 6. The Minister of Public Instruction; 7. The Minister of Public Works; 8. President of Council of State; 9. Minister of Foreign Affairs; 10. Minister of Finance; 11. Minister of Marine; 12. Minister of Justice; 13. Minister of Civil List.

The whole of the empire is divided into thirty-one Vilayets, or governments, and subdivided into Sanjaks, or provinces, Kazas, or districts, Nahiés, or subdistricts, and Kariés, or communities. A Vali, or governor-general, who is held to represent the Sultan, and is assisted by a provincial council, is placed at the head of each Vilayet. The provinces, districts, &c., are subjected to inferior authorities (Mutesarifs, Caïmakams, Mudirs and Mukters) under the superintendence of the principal governor. The division of the country into Vilayets has been frequently modified of late for political reasons. For similar reasons six of the Sanjaks of the empire are governed by Mutesarifs appointed directly by the Sultan, and are known as Mutessarifats. All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to, and may fill, the highest offices in the State.

Under the capitulations foreigners residing in Turkey are

under the laws of their respective countries, and are amenable for trial (in cases in which Turkish subjects are not concerned) to a tribunal presided over by their consul. Foreigners who own real property are amenable to the Ottoman civil courts in questions relative to their landed property. Cases between foreign and Turkish subjects are tried in the Ottoman courts, a dragoman of the foreign consulate being present to see that the trial be according to the law; the carrying out of the sentence, if against the foreigner, to be through his consulate. Cases between two foreign subjects of different nationalities are tried in the court of the defendant.

Grand Vizier.—General Djevad Pasha, appointed September, 1891.

Sheik-ul-Islam.—Djomalledin Effendi, appointed September, 1891.

Minister of Interior.—Rifaat Pasha, September, 1891.

Minister of War.—General Riza Pasha, September, 1891.

Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Said Pasha.

Minister of Finance.—Nazif Effendi, March 15, 1891.

Area and Population.

The total area of the Ottoman Empire (including States nominally subject) may be estimated at 1,609,240 square miles, and its total population at about 39,212,000, viz. :—

	Square Miles	Population
Immediate possessions :—		
Europe	61,200	4,780,000
Asia	687,640	21,608,000
Africa	398,738	1,300,000
	1,147,578	27,688,000
Bulgaria (including Eastern Roumelia) au- tonomous province	37,860	3,154,375
Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novibazar— under Austria-Hungary	23,570	1,504,091
Samos—tributary principality	232	48,500
Egypt	400,000	6,817,265
	461,662	11,524,131
Total	1,609,240	39,212,131

In the following table the subdivision by Vilayets is given

for the immediate possessions according to the census begun in 1885, but still incomplete for those marked with an asterisk.

Vilayets	Area Sq. Miles	Population (Census)	Pop. per Sq. Mile
<i>Europe :—</i>			
Constantinople (European and Asiatic)	5,867 ¹	895,470	153
Adrianople	15,015	836,044	56
Salonica	13,684	990,400	72
Monastir	7,643	664,379	87
Servia (Mutessarifat)	2,895	100,000	34
Kossova	9,264	588,282	63
Scutari (Albania)	4,516	202,819	45
Janina	7,025	509,151	72
Total (Europe)	65,909	4,786,545	73
<i>Asia :—</i>			
ASIA MINOR :—			
Ismid (Mutessarifat)	4,296	246,824	57
*Broussa	26,248	1,300,000	49
Bigha (Mutessarifat)	2,895	129,047	44
Archipelago	4,963	325,866	66
*Crete	2,949	294,192	96
Smyrna	17,370	1,390,783	80
*Castamouni	19,300	1,009,460	52
Anghora	32,339	892,901	27
Konia	35,373	1,088,100	31
Adana	14,494	402,439	28
*Siwas	32,308	996,120	31
Trebizond	12,082	1,047,700	87
Total (Asia Minor)	204,618	9,123,432	44
ARMENIA AND KHURDISTAN :—			
Erzeroum	29,614	645,702	22
Mamouret-ül-Aziz	14,614	575,314	39
Diarbekir	18,074	471,462	26
*Bitlis	11,522	388,625	34
*Van	15,440	376,297	24
Total (Armenia)	89,264	2,457,400	27
MESOPOTAMIA :—			
Mossul	29,220	300,280	10
Bagdad	54,503	850,000	15
*Bassora	16,482	200,000	12
Total (Mesopotamia)	100,205	1,350,280	13

¹ Of this area, 4,700 square miles are on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.

Vilayets	Area Sq. Miles	Population (Census)	Pop. per Sq. Mile
SYRIA :—			
Aleppo	30,304	994,604	32
*Zor	38,600	100,000	3
*Syria	24,009	604,170	25
*Beyrouth	11,773	400,000	34
Jerusalem (Mutessarifat)	8,222	339,169	41
Lebanon (privileged Province)	2,200	245,000	111
Total (Syria)	115,144	2,676,943	23
ARABIA :—			
Hedjaz (approximate)	96,500	3,500,000	36
Yemen	77,200	2,500,000	32
Total (Arabia)	173,700	6,000,000 ¹	34
Total (Asia)	682,931	21,608,055	31
Africa :—			
Tripoli (approximate)	398,738	800,000	3
Benghazi		500,000	3
Total (Africa)	398,738	1,300,000	3
Total (Turkish Empire).	1,147,578	27,694,600	24

¹ Estimates of the population of Arabia differ widely. In the 'Bevölkerung der Erde' it is put at 1,050,000, and the entire population of Asiatic Turkey at 15,430,000.

Accurate ethnological statistics of the population do not exist. In the European provinces under immediate Turkish rule, Turks (of Finno-Tataric race), Greeks, and Albanians are almost equally numerous, and constitute 70 per cent. of the population. Other races represented are Serbs, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Armenians, Magyars, Gipsies, Jews, Circassians. In Asiatic Turkey there is a large Turkish element, with some four million Arabs, besides Greeks, Syrians, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Jews, and numerous other races. The following are the returns for Constantinople, arranged in order of religious beliefs, viz. :—

Mussulmans, 384,910 ; Greeks, 152,741 ; Armenians, 149,590 ; Bulgarians, 4,377 ; Roman Catholics (native), 6,442 ; Greek Latins, 1,082 ; Protestants (native), 819 ; Jews, 44,361 ; Foreigners, 129,243. Total, 873,565.

The estimated populations of the other largest towns are as follows :—
 Adrianople, 100,000 ; Salonica, 60,000 ; Monastir, 45,000 ; Scutari, 30,000 ; Janina, 20,000 ; Smyrna, 200,000 ; Damascus, 200,000 ; Bagdad, 180,000 ; Aleppo, 120,000 ; Erzeroum, 60,000 ; Kaisarieh, 60,000 ; Mossul, 45,000 ; Sana, 50,000 ; Sivas, 48,000 ; Mecca, 45,000 ; Trebizond, 45,000 ; Adana, 45,000 ; Diarbekir, 40,000 ; Broussa, 35,700 ; Anghora, 30,000 ; Van, 30,000 ;

Jedda, 30,000 ; Jerusalem, 28,000 ; Konieh, 25,000 ; Chios, 25,000 ; Bitlis, 25,000 ; Canea, 15,000 ; Tripoli, 30,000.

The Lebanon is governed by a Mutessarif (Christian), and has a special government. Its population is reckoned at 245,000 or about 111 per square mile.

Religion and Education.

The adherents of the two great religious creeds of the Turkish dominions in Europe and Asia, as reduced in its limits by the treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, are estimated to consist of sixteen millions of Mahometans, and of five millions of Christians. The Mahometans form the vast majority in Asia, but only one-half of the population in Europe. In the Arabian and African Provinces the Mahometans are estimated at about seven millions. Recognised by the Turkish Government are the adherents of seven non-Mahometan creeds—namely : 1. Latins, Franks, or Catholics, who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of the descendants of the Genoese and Venetian settlers in the empire, and proselytes among Armenians ; Bulgarians, and others ; 2. Greeks ; 3. Armenians ; 4. Syrians and United Chaldeans ; 5. Maronites, under a Patriarch at Kanobin in Mount Lebanon ; 6. Protestants, consisting of converts chiefly among the Armenians ; 7. Jews. These seven religious denominations are invested with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule. The Bishops and Patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians, and the ‘Chacham-Baschi,’ or high-rabbi of the Jews, possess, in consequence of those functions, considerable influence.

The Mahometan clergy are subordinates to the Sheik-ul-Islam. Their offices are hereditary, and they can only be removed by Imperial iradé. A priesthood, however, in the strict sense of the word, meaning a separate class, to whom alone the right of officiating in religious services belongs, cannot be said to exist in Turkey. Not only may officers of the State be called upon to perform the rites, but any member of the congregation, who has the requisite voice and is of reputable character, may be desired to take the place of the Imam, and either recite verses of the Koran or lead in prayer. Owing to the fact that the Koran constitutes the code of law and charter of rights, as well as the religious guide, of the followers of Mahomet, there is a close connection between the ministers of religion and the professors and interpreters of the law.

There is an annual pilgrimage to Mecca from all parts of the Mahometan world ; in 1890–91, 21,184 arrived from the Turco-Persian frontier and 61,172 by sea, against 34,470 and 69,622 on the previous year.

The Koran and Multeka encourage public education, and, as a consequence, public schools have been long established in most considerable Turkish towns; while 'medresses,' or colleges, with public libraries, are attached to the greater number of the principal mosques. But the instruction afforded by these establishments is rather limited.

The number of mosques in the Turkish Empire is 2,120, of which 379 are in Constantinople. The number of the clergy is 11,600. Connected with the mosques are 1,780 elementary schools, where education is supplied gratis. The private revenue of the Evkaf (church), previous to the war of 1878, was 30,200,000 piastres (251,000*l.*) per annum, but they have now been reduced to 20,000,000 piastres (166,000*l.*). The expenses are reckoned at 15,000,000 piastres (125,000*l.*). The stipend of the sheik-ul-Islam 7,031,520 piastres (59,000*l.*), and those of the Naibs and Muftis 7,876,646 piastres (66,000*l.*), are paid by the State. The principal revenues of the Evkaf are derived from the sale of landed property which has been bequeathed it, and which is known under the name of *Vacouf*. Three-fourths of the urban property of the Empire is supposed to belong to the *Vacouf*. Purchasers of property of this description pay a nominal annual rent to the Evkaf; but should they die without direct heirs the property reverts to the Church. The amount paid direct by the State to the Evkaf in 1880 (the last regular budget) was 6,910,240 piastres (57,000*l.*). The budget for the same year shows the following amounts as paid by the State for religious purposes:—Toward the expenses of pilgrimage to Mecca and presents, 13,139,529 piastres (109,000*l.*); for the public reading of the Koran, 12,747,395 piastres (106,000*l.*); subvention to Tekés (monasteries), 776,250 piastres (6,500*l.*).

Finance.

An official report from the British Embassy, dated September 1883, estimates the gross revenue at 13,686,000*l.*, and expenditure 14,089,000*l.* An estimate for 1883–84 gave the receipts at £T16,313,006, and expenditure £T16,223,016, including £T4,187,005, as a balance available for the State creditors. For 1889 the Budget Committee returned the following figures for the financial year from March 1888 to March 1889:—Revenue £T18,500,000; expenditure £T21,400,000; deficit £T2,900,000. The deficit for 1889–90, estimated at £T1,700,000, was met by reducing the expenses of the War Department to £T5,500,000, the Ordnance Department to £T800,000, those of the Navy to £T600,000, by a reduction of 5 per cent. on the Budgets of other Ministers, and by the conversion of the Priority and other debts into 4 per cents. The Budget for 1890–91 has not yet (January, 1892) been estimated. (For details see YEAR-BOOK, 1886, p. 505.)

According to an international arrangement of 1881, the debt was reduced to 106,437,234*l.* The Government agreed to hand over to an international commission the excise revenues of

Turkey, to be administered by them entirely separate from the other Government administrations. The decree provided for a reduction of the capital and capitalisation of arrears of the Ottoman loans therein enumerated, and authorised a conversion of the debt by the Council of Administration in accord with the Government. The Council consists of six members, representing England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and the Priority Obligations of the Galata bankers, the English representative acting for the Dutch and Belgian bondholders. The decree provides for the application of the produce of the conceded revenues, on the 13th of March and 13th of September of each year, to payment of interest and amortisation of the debt, subject to the preferential deduction for 22 years of £T590,000 for interest and redemption of the 5 per cent. Privileged Obligations (Priority Bonds) (see YEAR-BOOK for 1888).

The following table gives the year of issue, nominal capital, the interest per cent., and the issue price, of the foreign loans of Turkey :—

Year of Issue	Nominal capital	Inter-est	Issue price	Year of Issue	Nominal capital	Inter-est	Issue price
	£	Pr. cent.	Pr. cent.		£	Pr. cent.	Pr. cent.
1854	3,000,000	6	85	1870-72	31,680,000	3	45
1855	5,000,000	4	102½	1871	5,700,000	6	73
1858	5,000,000	6	85	1872	11,126,200	9	98½
1860	2,037,220	6	62½	1873	27,777,780	6	58½
1862	8,000,000	6	68	1865-74	87,924,640	5	50
1863	6,000,000	6	72	1877	5,000,000	5	52
1864	2,000,000	6	72				
1865	5,773,680	6	66				
1869	22,177,220	6	60½	Total	228,196,740		

Of the above, those of 1854, 1871, and 1877 (Defence Loan) were secured on the Egyptian Tribute, payable to Turkey; that of 1855 was guaranteed by France and England.

Since September 1882 interest has been paid at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the reduced capital value. Both interest and amortisation will increase when the Powers determine the amount payable by Montenegro, Servia, and Greece, in accordance with the Treaty of Berlin.

The net amount of the revenues collected is as follows :—

1882-83	£1,780,421	1887-88	£1,659,889
1883-84	1,724,979	1888-89	1,732,510
1884-85	1,731,638	1889-90	1,860,033
1885-86	1,702,938	1890-91	1,808,294
1886-87	1,604,277		

The gross amount of the revenues assigned for the service of the debt, which were collected during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91, was as follows :—

—	1889-90	1890-91	—	1889-90	1890-91
Excise	£292,237	£295,950	Contributions, Cyprus	93,268	93,268
Salt monopoly	656,417	656,261	Do. Eastern Roumelia	138,205	138,205
Stamp dues	169,139	187,252	Tumbeki (Persian) Tobacco	45,455	45,455
Fisheries	38,841	43,066	Arrears	4,890	5,857
Silk tithes	35,710	46,592	Tobacco Tithe	71,036	81,916
Tobacco monopoly	681,818	681,818			
				£2,136,962	£2,165,680

A consolidation of the various loans (excepting the Railway Bonds, 14,211,407*l.*) has been carried on under a twofold form—first, that of registration; second, that of conversion. By the former, which was preliminary to conversion, bonds proportionate to the reduction of the capital of each loan were withdrawn, and the remainder returned with a new coupon-sheet attached thereto: by the latter, the bonds were exchanged at their reduced value against the new Converted Bonds. The various loans are consolidated in four series, viz.:—Series A, 7,183,872*l.*, representing loans of 1858 and 1862: Series B, 10,241,048*l.*, representing loans of 1860, 1863, and 1872: Series C, 30,832,511*l.*, representing loans of 1865, 1869, and 1873: Series D, 43,968,396*l.*, representing the General Debt. The Conversion commenced on November 20, 1884, and was closed on May 13, 1888. The amounts converted stand as follows (Sept. 1891):—

—	Bonds converted	Redeemed	Circulating
Series A	5,909,180	3,772,620	2,136,560
„ B.	10,042,920	175,100	9,867,820
„ C.	30,542,760	219,000	30,323,760
„ D.	43,641,420	220,500	43,420,920
Registered—to convert	22,920	—	22,920
	£90,159,200	4,387,220	85,771,980
Bonds not presented for conversion and cancelled, May, 1888. }	859,880	—	—
	£91,019,080		

For the details of the arrangement, see YEAR-BOOK for 1888.

In virtue of an *Irâdê* dated May 29, 1886, the Government compounded its debt towards the Imperial Ottoman Bank for stock of £T4,500,000, which along with stock for £T2,000,000 required for State purposes, is now issued. The stock was identical in type with the Priority Bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, and had a progressive sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, to be applied by purchase in the open market.

An annuity of £T390,000, to result from the customs of the Vilayets of Adrianople, Salonica, Broussa, Aidin, and Syria, is affected to this purpose. The Government assigns its participation in the profits of the tobacco monopoly towards an increase of the Redemption Fund. The sum of £T1,000,000 was also obtained in 1888 from Baron Hirsch in exchange for certain railway

privileges, and a further sum of £T1,188,000 in 1889 as an award for claims on the railway.

In 1890 a conversion of the 5 per cent. Priority Loan was effected by the issue of 7,827,260*l.* privileged 4 per cents.

A further conversion was also made of the Dahliés and the Sehim Annuities by the issue of 4,545,000*l.* Consolidation 4 per cent. Bonds, and in 1891 the 1877 Defence Loan was converted into 6,316,920*l.* Bonds bearing interest of 4 per cent. and guaranteed by the Egyptian Tribute.

The following is the position of the Ottoman Debt (Sept. 1891) :—

Year	—	Interest Per cent.	Capital £
1854	Egyptian Tribute	6	1,605,740
1855	Guaranteed	4	3,815,200 ¹
1871	Egyptian Tribute	6	5,378,700
1881	Converted	—	85,771,980
1881	S. Railway	—	13,605,000
1886	Douane	4	4,238,500
1889	Anatolian Railway	5	1,421,160
1890	Privileged	4	7,748,240
1891	Egyptian Tribute	£4	6,316,920
	Total	—	129,901,440

¹ Inclusive of £2,125,500 drawn but not paid off.

There is in addition the war indemnity to Russia of 32,000,000*l.*, which by negotiation it has been agreed to pay at the rate of 320,000*l.* per annum without interest. The revenues of the Province of Konia have been assigned as guarantee for this annual payment, but in January 1890 the Ottoman Government was £T686,734 in arrears in meeting its engagements.

The internal debt now consists of £T7,500,000 'Tasfié Bonds,' bearing no interest, but received by the Government for arrears in taxes, &c., up to the year 1882; £T1,140,000 owing to savings banks, £T500,000 advanced by the Pension Fund Department, £T130,000 by the agricultural banks, £T838,000 in bonds, £T500,000 through old forced loans. Interest on these advances is very irregularly paid.

Defence.

I. FRONTIERS.

Turkey occupies the South-Eastern corner of Europe and the Western portion of Asia.

The boundaries of Turkey have been considerably modified of late years. European Turkey has for frontier States in the north, Montenegro, Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, and Eastern Roumelia. The frontiers are mountainous towards the east, but at many points passage is easy.

The western frontier of European Turkey is formed by the Adriatic and the Ionian Seas. Its southern limits are formed by

Thessaly, the Ægean Sea, the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus, the shores of which are strongly fortified.

Asiatic Turkey has for its northern boundary the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles.

The boundaries to the west are the Archipelago, the Mediterranean, Arabia Petrea, and the Red Sea. Its limits to the south are Central Arabia and the Persian Gulf, those to the east Persia and Trans-Caucasia (Russia), the chief stronghold near the Russian frontier being Erzeroum.

II. ARMY.

According to the existing system, the army consists of the Nizam or regular army, two bans of Redif or Landwehr, and the Mustahfiz or Landsturm. Non-Mahometans are not liable to military service, but have to pay an exemption tax, about six shillings per head per annum, levied alike on males of all ages. Military service is compulsory on all able-bodied Mahometans who have reached the age of 20. By the recruiting law of 1887 military service is rendered obligatory for all the Mussulman population of the empire, excepting only Constantinople and its suburbs, which still retains its privilege of exemption from military service.

The conscripts are divided into two classes:—

1. Those who can claim no reason for exemption.
2. Those who are infirm, sole supports of families, or who are exempt for various special reasons.

The 1st class is again divided into two classes, called 1st and 2nd levies (Tertib).

As many men as are required to fill the ranks of the standing army are taken for the 1st levy, and go through twenty years' service, six with the Nizam and first reserve (Ikhtiyats), eight years in the Redif, and six in the Mustahfiz or Landsturm.

The men of the 2nd levy have to undergo six to nine months' drill with a Nizam battalion in the first year of their service, and thirty days' drill at their homes in every subsequent year. They are also liable on emergency to be called to join the Nizam. Thus all the able-bodied Mahometan population will receive a fair amount of military training, and it is expected that when the system is in working order the Ottoman Government will be able to put at least 800,000 trained men into the field.

The Empire is divided into seven military districts or circumscriptions, the head-quarters of which are situated respectively at—1. Constantinople; 2. Adrianople; 3. Monastir; 4. Erzingian; 5. Damascus; 6. Baghdad; 7. Sanaa (the Yemen).

Each of the first six circumscriptions furnishes a corps d'armée to the Nizam, and one each to the first and second ban of the Redif; the seventh circumscription furnishes no Redif; and the Nizam corps is principally recruited from the other circumscriptions.

The artillery force was newly divided in 1886-87 by the addition of a second regiment to each of the first six corps d'armée. Each of the first six corps d'armée comprises 2 divisions of infantry of 2 brigades of 2 regiments, 2 battalions of chasseurs, 3 brigades of cavalry of 2 regiments each, 2 regiments of artillery, and should, when complete, also contain 1 battalion of pioneers, 1 battalion infantry train, 3 companies artillery train, 1 telegraph company, and 1 sanitary section; but these latter are as yet only partially formed. Each infantry regiment has 4 battalions of a war strength of 830 officers and men, but in time of peace containing from 300 to 500 men. The infantry will shortly be armed with the Mauer repeating rifle, 250,000 of which have already been procured. Each artillery regiment has a strength of 12 field batteries, and 2 or more mountain batteries (6 guns to a battery).

The seventh army corps (Yemen) has the same infantry organisation as the other corps, but has no cavalry, and only 3 batteries field and 3 batteries mountain artillery.

In addition to the above, which are all under the Ministry of War, the Ordnance Department (Tophane) has under its orders 12 batteries field, 2 mountain batteries, and 8 battalions of garrison artillery, besides 13 companies of engineers.

There is also a local force in the island of Crete composed of 2 regiments of infantry of 3 battalions each, and a battalion of garrison artillery.

There is also a local division in Tripoli composed of 17 battalions infantry, 10 squadrons of cavalry, and 3 batteries of field artillery.

The above form the permanent army, and comprise 264 battalions of infantry, 189 squadrons of cavalry, 104 batteries field artillery, 36 batteries mountain and 29 battalions garrison artillery, 4 battalions infantry train, 14 battalions of artificers, 3 battalions fire brigade, 22 companies of engineers, 2 sanitary companies, and 1 telegraph company, with a total numerical force of 9,810 officers and 149,000 men.

III. NAVY.

The fleet of war of Turkey has in recent years been considerably reduced by the sale of some of its best ships to England. At the end of the year 1891 it consisted of 15 large armour-clad ships, a river monitor, 2 river gun-boats, 27 torpedo gun-boats, 30 sea-going torpedo-boats, 2 Nordenfeldt submarine boats, 1 torpedo school-ship, 2 frigates, 1 spar-deck corvette, 1 corvette, 11 despatch gun-vessels, 6 gun-boats, 17 despatch-vessels and yachts, 6 despatch-boats, 5 river-transports, besides coal-ships, wooden tugs, &c. Many of them are of wood and of old make. There are building 1 ironclad, 3 torpedo-cruisers, 1 gun-vessel, and 1 corvette. The 15 large armour-clad ships comprise 7 sea-going frigates and 8 corvettes for coast defence. The following is a tabulated list of the principal armour-clad ships (all iron) of the Turkish navy in existence at the end of 1891:—

Name of Ironclad	Launched	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated Horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage	Knots per hour
		Inches	No.	Weight			
<i>Barbette Ships :</i>							
Assar-i-Tefvik	1868	8	{ 8 3	{ 12-ton 4-ton	3,100	4,680	13·3
Assar-Sheket	1868	6	{ 4 1	{ 6½-ton 12-ton	1,650	2,046	11·3
Idjlal-Lieh	1870	6	{ 4 1	{ 12-ton 4-ton	1,850	2,228	13·3
Nedjimi-Sheket	1868	6	{ 4 1	{ 6½-ton 12-ton	1,900	2,046	11·3
<i>Central Battery Ships</i>							
Avni-Allah	1869	6	4	12-ton	2,450	2,380	12·2
Fethi-Boulend	1870	9	4	12-ton	4,200	2,760	14·0
Hamidieh	1885	9	{ 10 3	{ 12-ton 4-ton	4,500	6,530	13·0
Mesoudiyé	1874	12	12	18-ton	6,820	8,760	13·5
Muin-i-Zaffer	1869	6	4	12-ton	2,550	2,380	12·5
Moukadem-i-Haïr	1872	9	4	12-ton	3,000	2,760	12·5
<i>Broadside Ships :—</i>							
Azizieh	1864	5½	{ 1 2 14	{ 12-ton 9-ton 7-ton	3,735	6,400	12·0
Mahmoudieh	1864	5½	{ 1 2 14	{ 14½-ton 9-ton 7-ton	3,735	6,400	12·0
Orkanieh	1865	5½	{ 1 2 14	{ 12-ton 9-ton 7-ton	3,735	6,400	12·0
Osmanieh	1864	5½	{ 1 2 14	{ 12-ton 9-ton 7-ton	3,735	6,400	12·0
<i>Monitor :—</i>							
Hatiz-Rahman	1868	5½	4	6½-ton	800	2,500	12·0

The largest armour clad ships of the Turkish navy are the two frigates, the *Mesoudiyé* and the *Hamidieh*. These two frigates were built on somewhat similar designs, but the *Hamidieh* is the smaller. The *Mesoudiyé* is 332 feet long, with extreme breadth of 59 feet. She is constructed on the central battery principle, and has on the main deck a 12-gun battery, 148 feet long, the armour-plates of which are 12 inches thick at, and 10 inches thick above, the water-line. The bow also is strongly fortified, and fitted with a ram of great strength, adapted to pierce an opponent below the armour in the most vulnerable part. Forward, under the fore-castle, were two 6½-ton guns, firing ahead, and under the poop aft was one gun of the same calibre, but these have been removed for smaller Krupp guns.

For the navy of Turkey the crews are raised in the same manner as the land forces, partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. The time of service in the navy is twelve years, five in active service, three in the reserve, and four in the Redif. The nominal strength of the navy is 6 vice-admirals, 11 rear-admirals, 208 captains, 289 vice-captains, 228 lieutenants, 187 ensigns, and 30,000 sailors, besides 9,460 marines. In 1889-90 the cost of maintenance of the navy was put at 60,000,000 piastres.

Production and Industry.

Land in Turkey is held under four different forms of tenure—namely, 1st, as ‘Miri,’ or Crown lands; 2nd, as ‘Vacouf,’ or pious foundations; 3rd, as ‘Mulikaneh,’ or Crown grants; and 4th, as ‘Mülk,’ or freehold property. The first description, the ‘miri,’ or Crown lands, which form the largest portion of the territory of the Sultan, are held direct from the Crown. The Government grants the right to cultivate an unoccupied tract on the payment of certain fees, but continues to exercise the rights of seigniority over the land in question, as is implied in the condition that if the owner neglects to cultivate it for a period of three years it is forfeited to the Crown. The second form of tenure, the ‘vacouf,’ was instituted originally to provide for the religion of the State and the education of the people, by the erection of mosques and schools; but this object has been set aside, or neglected, for several generations, and the ‘vacouf’ lands have mostly been seized by Government officials. The third class of landed property, the ‘mulikaneh,’ was granted to the spahis, the old feudal troops, in recompense for the military service required of them, and is hereditary, and exempt from tithes. The fourth form of tenure, the ‘mülk,’ or freehold property, does not exist to a great extent. Some house property in the towns, and of the land in the neighbourhood of villages, is ‘mülk,’ which the peasants purchase from time to time from the Government.

Only a small proportion of arable land is under cultivation, owing principally to the want of roads and means of conveyance, which preclude the possibility of remunerative exportation.

The system of levying a tithe on all produce leaves no inducement to the farmer to grow more than is required for his own use, or in his immediate proximity. The agricultural development of the country is further crippled by custom dues for the exportation of produce from one province to another.

The system of agriculture is most primitive. The soil for the most part is very fertile; the principal products are tobacco, cereals of all kinds, cotton, figs, nuts, almonds, grapes, olives, all varieties of fruits. Coffee, madder, opium, gums are largely exported. It is estimated that 44 million acres of the Empire in Europe and Asia are under cultivation.

Since the ravages produced by the phylloxera in France, Turkish wines have been largely exported to that country; 20,308,521 litres in 1887-88, at an average cost of 31 francs the hectolitre.

The forest laws of the empire are based on those of France, but restrictive regulations are not enforced, and the country is being rapidly deprived of its timber. About 21 million acres are under forest, of which $3\frac{1}{2}$ million acres are in European Turkey.

The culture of silkworms, although still important, has fallen off considerably, owing to disease among the worms. The value of cocoons produced in 1887-88 was 356,450*l.*, and of raw silk 764,450*l.* Most of the silk produced is exported, but some is used in the manufacturing of native dress material.

The mining laws of the empire are restrictive, though the country is rich in minerals, coal, copper, lead, silver, iron, bitumen, sulphur, salt, alum; coal especially is abundant, but hardly worked.

The fisheries of Turkey are important; the fisheries of the Bosphorus alone represent a value of upwards of 250,000*l.* The coast of the Mediterranean produces excellent sponges.

There is a good deal of brass-turning and beating of copper into utensils for household purposes. Concessions have also been granted for glass manufactories, paper mills, and textile looms. Carpets, which constitute a considerable article of export (about 150,000*l.*), are made on hand-looms, and so also are a number of light materials for dress.

Commerce.

All articles of import into Turkey are taxed 8 per cent. *ad valorem*, except tobacco and salt, which are monopolies; there is also an export duty of 1 per cent. on native produce if sent abroad, but of 8 per cent. if sent from one part of the empire to another.

Turkey is (September 1891) negotiating a new treaty of commerce with Great Britain and some of the other Powers, and it proposes removing the export custom duty of 1 per cent., and building Bonded Warehouses in some of the principal seaport towns of the empire.

Articles destined for schools, churches, embassies, consulates, as well as agricultural machines and the plant for railways, are free of duty.

The following table gives (100 piastres = £T1), according to the Turkish Custom House, the value of the trade of Turkey in 1888-89 and 1889-90 (March 13 to March 12) according to countries:—

Country	Importation		Exportation	
	1888-89	1889-90	1888-89	1889-90
	Piastres	Piastres	Piastres	Piastres
Great Britain	797,646,824	914,513,943	500,348,993	583,392,001
Austria . . .	345,523,796	409,144,341	115,463,565	135,432,106
France . . .	252,052,425	254,368,642	426,472,890	426,951,003
Russia . . .	204,816,172	173,321,811	29,416,109	32,413,774
Italy . . .	46,837,888	42,438,053	38,959,888	68,974,556
Bulgaria . . .	96,576,772	112,419,709	31,598,253	38,118,994
Persia . . .	55,487,899	53,000,764	1,264,828	1,131,444
Greece . . .	31,835,714	29,435,314	46,419,324	53,115,112
Belgium . . .	38,817,782	41,574,426	476,554	1,671,777
Roumania . . .	47,313,683	39,451,054	19,618,001	24,619,330
United States	8,180,973	6,028,126	15,609,331	15,735,892
Tunis . . .	3,306,110	2,608,844	143,001	298,044
Servia . . .	5,789,180	6,438,071	3,124,442	3,532,669
Holland . . .	2,425,028	9,349,169	36,986,333	25,030,665
Germany . . .	2,994,194	2,648,945	1,410,219	5,358,223
Egypt . . .	2,034,424	1,896,753	85,108,580	98,776,827
Sweden . . .	2,924,278	4,584,044	—	—
Montenegro . .	1,036,189	829,371	529,410	552,717
Samos . . .	34,547	71,362	319,047	597,954
Denmark . . .	5,889	29,569	592,333	190,779
Spain . . .	25,597	—	792,888	1,849,111
	1,945,665,364	2,104,152,311	1,354,653,989	1,517,242,978

Of the Turkish export trade, 38 per cent., and of the import trade, 43 per cent., is with Great Britain.

Tobacco exported abroad is not included in this table ; the Director of the General Debt states that the quantity exported in 1884-85 amounted to 8,913,088 kilos. ; in 1885-86 to 11,521,126 kilos. ; in 1886-87, 11,688,052 kilos. ; in 1887-88, 10,373,217 kilos. ; in 1889-90, 10,454,427 kilos.

The principal exports and imports for 1889-90 are as follows :—

Exports, 1889-90		Imports, 1889-90	
	Piastres		Piastres
Raisins . . .	147,274,497	Sugar . . .	153,785,655
Mohair . . .	66,880,777	Cotton—thread . . .	117,111,525
Opium . . .	62,938,572	„ prints . . .	119,284,233
Raw silk . . .	97,632,138	Calico . . .	68,334,140
Cocoons . . .	55,266,001	Linen stuffs . . .	13,110,973
Wheat . . .	136,345,572	Woollen „ . . .	54,674,420
Maize . . .	19,308,125	Cotton and linen stuffs . . .	28,849,144
Cotton . . .	50,081,639	Sheeting . . .	68,334,140
Valonia . . .	51,184,191	Cashmere . . .	27,174,252
Wool . . .	56,508,277	Cloth . . .	37,588,487
Coffee . . .	64,070,750	Dress material . . .	54,674,420
Skins . . .	40,037,620	Coffee . . .	84,249,778

Exports, 1889-90		Imports, 1889-90	
	Piastres		Piastres
Figs	46,822,702	Flour	43,845,052
Nuts	27,196,512	Wheat	83,301,044
Oranges and lemons.	10,921,150	Live animals . . .	12,412,905
Dates	16,717,075	Petroleum	59,797,681
Fresh and dried fruit	11,595,777	Leather	15,084,416
Wines	9,784,255	Bar iron	32,712,917
Chemicals	21,833,839	Carpets	17,316,582
Sesame	23,501,097	Skins	10,331,381
Canary seed	13,993,514	Chemicals	19,525,182
Olive oil	68,014,986	Hardware	21,675,995
Beans and lentils . .	23,210,981	Butter	21,329,019
Carpets	22,227,110	Coal	21,767,627
Soap	8,228,285	Glass	4,292,417
Minerals	29,077,555	Timber	20,597,455
Seeds	11,211,558	Maize	6,734,054
Confectionery	683,878	Spirits	16,264,472
Gum tragacanth . . .	4,183,650	Fezes	22,588,869
Butter	9,536,734	Corn	14,331,426
Corn	51,201,795	Ready-made clothes .	25,737,262
Oats	13,018,449	Indigo blue	14,233,353
Gall nuts	14,270,222	Sheep and goats . .	25,636,376
		Iron tools	11,549,850
		Bar iron	33,170,906
		Confectionery	1,515,877
		Raw silk	13,960,266
		Silken goods	16,306,303

The value of the commercial intercourse between the whole of the Turkish Empire, in Europe and Asia, and Great Britain during the five years from 1886 to 1890, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the following table :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Turkey	4,154,720	3,736,987	4,242,075	5,265,373	4,816,883
Imports of British produce	5,904,531	5,634,341	5,073,662	6,160,534	6,772,061

Among the articles of export of the Turkish Empire to the United Kingdom are corn, in 1880, 171,422*l.* ; in 1884, 1,474,042*l.* ; in 1885, 960,401*l.* ; in 1887, 132,053*l.* ; in 1889, 1,035,695*l.* ; in 1890, 1,161,961*l.* ; wool and goats' hair, 1,326,148*l.* in 1886 : 955,378*l.* in 1887 : 931,210*l.* in 1888 : 1,116,985*l.* in 1889 : 735,169*l.* in 1890 : valonia (dye stuff), 389,541*l.* in 1886 : 358,245*l.* in 1887 : 404,246*l.* in 1888 : 429,869*l.* in 1889 : 444,119*l.* in 1890 : opium, 239,662*l.* in 1886 : 252,399*l.* in 1887 : 342,552*l.* in 1888 : 259,579*l.* in 1889 : 227,396*l.* in 1890 : fruit, chiefly raisins and figs, 651,559*l.* in 1886 : 851,047*l.* in 1887 : 771,353*l.* in 1888 : 844,506*l.* in 1889 : 799,939*l.* in 1890.

The most important article imported from Great Britain is manufactured cotton. The imports of cotton goods in 1890 amounted to 3,933,613*l.* : cotton yarn, 1,123,669*l.* : woollens, 406,856*l.* : iron, wrought and unwrought,

205,037*l.*; copper, wrought and unwrought, 89,612*l.*; coals, 302,952*l.*; machinery, 135,662*l.*

In 1890 the imports into Tripoli were valued at 250,000*l.* (from Great Britain, 92,000*l.*), and exports 387,500*l.* (to Great Britain, 233,000*l.*). Smyrna, imports 3,030,559*l.* (1,005,861*l.* British), exports 3,708,149*l.* (1,723,346*l.* to Great Britain); Aleppo, imports 1,716,352*l.* (954,400*l.* British), exports 696,045*l.* (45,795*l.* to Great Britain).

Shipping and Navigation.

The mercantile navy of the Turkish Empire, according to Lloyd's Register, in 1891 consisted of 101 steamers (each of 100 tons or upwards) of 72,207 gross tons, and 846 sailing vessels of 166,774 tons. In 1890-91 (March to February) the Ottoman ports of the Mediterranean and Black Sea were visited by 179,317 vessels of 30,509,861 tons, those of the Red Sea by 4,786 vessels of 511,192 tons, and those of the Persian Gulf by 1,262 vessels of 199,485 tons. Constantinople alone was visited by 34,793 vessels of 10,529,813 tons, of which 5,874 vessels of 6,377,695 tons were English. Arranged according to order of flag, the tonnage of vessels which visited the Mediterranean ports and those of the Black Sea were as follows:—English, 11,245,855; Ottoman, 5,444,778; Austro-Hungarian, 3,539,179; French, 2,464,066; Greek, 2,462,225; Russian, 2,002,485; Italian, 1,227,464; Egyptian, 672,587; Swedish, 581,644; German, 398,720; sundries, 470,858.

In 1890-91 (March 1 to February 28) 14,455 vessels of 9,998,127 tons entered the Dardanelles.

In 1890, 692 vessels of 235,024 tons (57 of 52,630 tons British) entered the port of Tripoli.

Internal Communications.

Since the summer of 1888 Turkey has been in direct railway communication with the rest of Europe. The main lines start from Constantinople and from Salonica. From this latter port is now the shortest route to Egypt.

Below is a list of the various lines in Europe (including Bulgaria) and Asia which were open for traffic in 1891:—

Lines of Railway	Length, English Miles	Lines of Railway	Length, English Miles
<i>European Turkey:—</i>		<i>Asiatic Turkey:—</i>	
Constantinople to Adrianople	210	Scutari to Biledjik	150
Adrianople to Saremby	152	Smyrna to Sevdikeni	9
Salonica to Uskub	150	„ „ Dinair	234
Uskub to Mitrovitzza	75	„ „ Odemish	68
Kulleli to Degeaghatch	70	„ „ Alasher	105
Tirnova to Jamboli	65	Mersina to Adana	42
Banjalonke to Novi	64		
Zenica to Brod	118	Total, Asiatic Turkey	608
Total, European Turkey	904	Total, Turkish Empire	1,512

There are 1,150 Turkish post-offices in the Empire (Europe and Asia).

The length of telegraph lines in Turkey is about 15,000 miles. The number of telegraph offices amount to 671 in Europe and Asia.

Money, Weights, and Measures of Turkey.

On May 31, 1891, the situation of the Imperial Ottoman Bank was as follows :—

Assets	£T	Liabilities	£T
Capital not paid up	5,500,000	Capital	11,000,000
Cash	1,154,835	Note issue	744,208
Securities	6,440,284	Bills	1,476,475
Current accounts of } Imperial treasury }	1,391,850	Current accounts of } Imperial treasury }	—
Various current ac- } counts }	6,222,814	Various current ac- } counts }	6,012,549
Advances	756,038	Deposits for fixed term	1,197,295
Property	91,371	Various reserves	350,730
Various	81,239	Dividends due	4,357
		Various	852,866
Total	21,638,481	Total	21,638,481

The money, weights, and measures of the Turkish Empire, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.	£	s.	d.
The Turkish Lira, or gold Medjidié	0	18	0·064
Piastre, 100 to the Lira	0	0	2·16
“ “ beshlik-altilik and metallic currency averaging 105 to the Lira	0	0	2·06

Large accounts are frequently, as in the official budget estimates, set down in ‘purses’ of 500 Medjidié piastres, or 5 Turkish liras. The ‘purse’ is calculated as worth 4*l.* 10*s.* sterling. There exists a large amount of debased silver currency—which, however, it is stated, is being gradually withdrawn—to which were added, during the years 1876 to 1881, 600,000,000 piastres of paper money, known as *caimé*; but being refused by the Government, owing to its depreciation, it became in the end of merely nominal value, and altogether refused in commercial intercourse. The copper currency was likewise repudiated, owing to its depreciation. The beshlik-altilik and metallic currency was reduced by decree to half its coined value. The former is now being called in (1889). Foreign silver coins circulate freely in the empire, notwithstanding the efforts made to prevent it, while silver is in excess of the requirements of trade. This depreciation is further accounted for by the fact that the balance of trade is against Turkey, and by the large amounts of gold which have to be yearly exported for the payment of the funded debt and the purchase of warlike ammunition.

The present monetary system of Turkey was established in the reign of the late Sultan Abdul-Medjid, on which account the name of Medjidié is frequently given to the *Lira*, the unit of the system.

OLD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i> , of 400 drams	= 2·8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
“ <i>Almud</i>	= 1·151 imperial gallon.
“ <i>Kileh</i>	= 0·9120 imperial bushel.

44 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Cantar</i> or <i>Kintal</i>	. = 125 lbs. avoirdupois.
39·44 <i>Okes</i>	. = 1 cwt.
180 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Tchéké</i>	. = 511·380 pounds.
1 <i>Kileh</i> = 20 <i>Okes</i>	. = 0·36 imperial quarter.
816 <i>Kilehs</i>	. = 100 imperial quarters.
The <i>Andazé</i> (cloth measure).	. = 27 inches.
„ <i>Arshin</i> (land measure)	. = 30 inches.
„ <i>Dünüm</i> (land measure)	. = 40 square paces.

The kileh is the chief measure for grain, the lower measures being definite weights rather than measures. 100 kilehs are equal to 12·128 British imperial quarters, or 35·266 hectolitres.

In March 1882 Turkish weights and measures were assimilated to the metric system, but under the old names, leading to much confusion; they have not been generally adopted in practice. Oke=kilogramme, batman=10 kilogrammes, cantar=100 kilogrammes, tchéki=1,000 kilogrammes, shirik=decalitre, kileh=hectolitre (2·75 bushels), evlek=are, djeril=hectare (2·47 acres), arshin=metre, nul=kilometre, farsang=10 kilometres.

In 1889 the metric system of weights was made obligatory for cereals; metric weights became universally obligatory in January 1892.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

I. BULGARIA.

Ferdinand, Duke of Saxony, youngest son of the late Prince Augustus, Duke of Saxony, and Princess Clementine of Bourbon-Orleans (daughter of King Louis Philippe), born Feb. 26, 1861, was elected Prince of Bulgaria by unanimous vote of the National Assembly, July 7, 1887; assumed the government August 14, 1887, in succession to Prince Alexander, who abdicated Sept. 7, 1886. The election of Prince Ferdinand has not yet (January 1892) been confirmed by the Porte and the Great Powers. On January 13, 1886, Prince Alexander was appointed Governor of Eastern Roumelia, which was thus united to Bulgaria, though the union has not yet been recognised by the Powers.

It is enacted by the Constitution of 1879 that 'the Prince must reside permanently in the principality. In case of absence he must appoint a Regent, who will have his rights and duties determined by a special law. The princely title being hereditary falls on the eldest son. In case the Prince succeeds in his minority, a Regency will be appointed until his majority.' By amendments to the Constitution adopted by the assembly in 1883 a Regency is to consist of three regents, two to be elected by the National Assembly. When the heir-apparent comes of age the National Assembly is to fix the amount of the civil list.

Constitution and Government.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered by Art. 1 of the Treaty that Bulgaria should be 'constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan. It will have a Christian Government and a national militia.' Art. 3 ordered, 'The Prince of Bulgaria shall be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the consent of the Powers. No member of any of the reigning Houses of the Great

European Powers can be elected Prince of Bulgaria. In case of a vacancy in the princely dignity, the election of the new Prince shall take place under the same conditions and with the same forms." On January 31, 1886, Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia were united under one government.

Eastern Roumelia (since its union with Bulgaria also known as Southern Bulgaria) was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was to remain under the direct political and military authority of the Sultan, under conditions of administrative autonomy. It was ordered by Art. 17 that 'the Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia shall be named by the Sublime Porte, with the assent of the Powers, for a term of five years.' On September 17, 1885, the Government was overthrown by a revolution, the Governor deposed and sent out of the Province, and the union of the latter with Bulgaria proclaimed. As the result of the Conference held at Constantinople by the representatives of the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty during the latter months of 1885, the Sultan, by imperial firman, April 6, 1886, recognised the following changes in the state of the province:—The government of Eastern Roumelia to be confided to the Prince of Bulgaria. The Mussulman districts of Kirjali and the Rupchus (Rhodope) to be re-ceded to the Porte. A commission to be named to examine the Organic Statute in order to modify it in accordance with the requirements of the situation and local needs. The interests of the Ottoman Treasury to be considered at the same time. The other stipulations of the Berlin Treaty to remain intact.

In accordance with the above provisions the rectification of the Organic Statute—chiefly as concerned the questions of the tribute and the customs—was undertaken by a Turco-Bulgarian commission sitting at Sofia. Its labours were, however, abruptly brought to a close by the events which overthrew the Prince on the night of August 20, 1886.

The province has since for all purposes formed part of Bulgaria, and is under the administration at Sofia, which is now the only recognised capital, Philippopolis being merely the centre of a prefecture.

By the Constitution of 1879, the legislative authority was vested in a single Chamber, called the National Assembly of Bulgaria. The members of it are elected by universal manhood suffrage at the rate of one member to every 10,000 of the population, 'counting both sexes.' The duration of the Assembly is three years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the Prince, when new elections must take place within four months. The Assembly in 1883 assented to a proposal for the creation of a second Chamber.

The executive power is vested, under the Prince, in a Council of six ministers—namely, 1. Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship; 2. Minister of the Interior; 3. Minister of Public Instruction; 4. Minister of Finance; 5. Minister of Justice; and 6. Minister of War.

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior.—S. Stambouloff.

Area and Population.

The estimated area of the Principality of Bulgaria proper is 24,360 English square miles, and of South Bulgaria (or Eastern Roumelia) 13,500 square miles. The total population of the whole Principality, according to a census taken January 1, 1888, was 3,154,375—1,605,389 males, 1,548,986 females; of the total, 960,441 represent South Bulgaria (E. Roumelia). Bulgaria has been redivided into 22 districts (including the six districts of Eastern Roumelia). Of the total population in 1888, 2,326,250 are Bulgars, 607,319 Turks, 58,338 Greeks, 23,546 Jews, 50,291 gipsies, 1,069 Russians, 4,699 Servians and other Slaves, 2,245 Germans. Of the population 2,432,154 belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, which is the State religion, 668,173 are Mahometans, 18,539

Catholics, 24,352 Jews. The present capital of the Principality is the city of Sofia, with a population of 30,428. The other principal towns are Philippopolis (capital of Roumelia), 33,442; Varna, with a population of 25,256; Shumla, with 23,161; Rustchuk, with 27,198; Slivno, 20,893; Stara-Zagora, 16,039; Tatar-Bazarjik, 15,659; Sistova, 12,482; Plevna, 14,307; Silistria, 11,414; Tirnova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, with 11,314; and Vidin, with 14,772 inhabitants. The great majority of the population live by the cultivation of the soil and the produce of their flocks and herds. On February 1, 1890, there were 2,626 persons in prison for serious offences.

Instruction.

In 1890 Bulgaria had 3,844 elementary schools, with 129,777 boys and 42,206 girls as pupils. The total number of boys of school age, is 275,756; of girls, 261,968. For education the State grants a yearly subvention of 2,000,000 lev. Education is free and nominally obligatory for a period of four years. About 81 per cent. of the population cannot read or write. There is a university at Sofia, with gymnasia in the principal towns, including four for girls, besides several lower middle-class schools. There is a free public library at Sofia.

Finance.

The budget for 1891 was estimated at 80,478,700 levs (francs) revenue and 80,208,233 levs expenditure. The chief items of expenditure are:—Army 20,617,435 levs, Interior 8,335,430 levs, Public Debt 13,078,618 levs, Finance 13,720,732 levs, Public Instruction 5,140,985 levs, Public Works 7,722,243 levs. The chief items of revenue are:—Direct taxes 39,952,000 levs, customs and excise 15,893,500 levs. The public debt consists of the surplus of the Russian occupation, 21,700,000 levs, to be extinguished in 1896; a loan of 50,000,000 levs in 1887; a loan of 30,000,000 levs in 1889; besides which Bulgaria has also undertaken to pay £T118,040 as the annual amount of the Eastern Roumelian Contribution, and £T21,000 in settlement of arrears under this head.

By the Treaty of Berlin the amount of the annual tribute and the share of the Turkish debt which Bulgaria should pay to Turkey should be fixed by an agreement between the signatory Powers. So far (Dec. 1891) no amount has been fixed upon.

Defence.

The northern frontier of Bulgaria is formed by the Danube, which, except on the east (bordering on the Dobruja), separates it from Roumania; here are the three important fortresses of Vidin, Rustchuk, and Silistria. Varna is a fortress on the Black Sea, and Shumla westward in the interior. On the west Bulgaria is bordered by Servia, and in the south-west and south by Turkey Proper.

Military service is obligatory. The army, which since the revolution of Philippopolis, in 1885, includes the Eastern Roumelian forces, is composed of 24 regiments of infantry, of 2 battalions and 1 *dépôt* battalion each; 4 regiments of cavalry, besides the Prince's escort, 6 regiments of artillery, having 4 field-batteries of 4 guns and 120 men (8 guns in time of war), 2 *dépôts* of artillery and 1 battery of siege artillery, 1 regiment of engineers of 2 battalions, 1 company of discipline. The army is divided into 3 divisions, consisting of 2 brigades each. The peace strength is about 35,800 officers and men, and the war strength about 125,000. The fleet consists of 3 ships of war, 10 steam sloops with guns of small calibre, and 2 torpedo boats. The *personnel* consists of 12 officers and 334 men.

Production and Industry.

The principal agricultural product is wheat, which is largely exported. Wine, tobacco, and silk are also produced, and attar of roses largely manufactured. There are (1889) 4,450,000 acres under corn, 791,500 meadow, 489,900 pasturage, 178,500 vineyard, 6,500 tobacco, 5,050 roses. Of the total area 25 per cent. under cultivation. In 1888 there were in Bulgaria 6,872,000 sheep, 1,204,000 goats, and 395,000 pigs. There are 728,000 acres under forest. The wool is exported chiefly to Austria, while the finer qualities are shipped to France.

The principal mineral productions of the Principality are iron and coal. Deposits of coal have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Vidin, Travna, Moshino, near Sofia, and between Varna and Balchik on the Black Sea.

Commerce.

The principal article of trade is wheat. The other exports consist of wool, tallow, butter, cheese, hides, flax, and timber. The principal imports are textile manufactures, iron, and coals. The value of the imports of the whole Principality in 1888 was 66,358,497 levs, exports 63,508,009 levs; in 1889 imports 72,869,245 levs, exports 80,581,076 levs.

The following table shows the trade by countries for 1890 :—

Country	Imports from	Exports to	Country	Imports from	Exports to
	Lvs	Lvs ¹		Lvs	Lvs
United Kingdom . .	20,020,397	14,936,811	Belgium . .	2,485,380	640,334
Austria . .	33,005,757	5,750,589	Switzerland . .	1,161,476	—
Turkey . .	10,393,425	21,928,218	Servia . .	1,178,897	207,075
France . .	3,459,670	19,496,331	United States . .	40,652	—
Russia . .	5,201,724	55,167	Greece . .	115,389	721,130
Germany . .	3,865,388	495,761	Other States . .	98,645	4,789,300
Roumania . .	2,184,295	483,650			
Italy . .	1,319,402	1,546,757		84,530,497	71,051,123

¹ 1 lev = 1 franc.

The chief imports in 1890 were textiles 26,806,000 levs; articles of food and drink, 19,243,000 levs; chemicals, 10,296,000 levs; metals and metal goods, 8,363,000 levs; machinery, &c., 5,025,000 levs. The chief articles of export were grain 54,348,570 levs, mainly to Turkey, France, and Great Britain, and live stock 5 million levs.

According to the Board of Trade Returns the exports from Bulgaria to Great Britain in 1890 were valued at 138,282*l.*, and imports from Great Britain of British produce, at 83,678*l.*; the chief export was wheat, 128,935*l.*, and the principal imports from Great Britain were cottons, valued at 49,306*l.*, iron, copper, and tin, 14,263*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The number of vessels entered at the port of Varna in 1888 was 256 of 274,261 tons, and cleared 255 of 274,015 tons—chiefly Austrian; at Bourgas, 553 of 101,657 tons entered, and same number cleared.

Bulgaria (including Eastern Roumelia) has 507 miles of railway (1891). Railways have been constructed so as to connect Sofia with Constantinople on the one hand, and Belgrade and the general European system on the other. Ports being constructed at Varna and Bourgas. There were (including Eastern Roumelia) 2,800 miles of State telegraph lines in 1890, and 143 offices; the number of messages was 765,295. There were 128 post offices, and the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried was 8,070,000.

Money and Credit.

There is a National Bank of Bulgaria, with headquarters at Sofia and branches at Philippopolis, Rustchuk, and Varna; its capital is 400,000*l.*, provided by the State, a reserve fund of 30,000*l.*, and 16,000*l.* notes in circulation. The Ottoman Bank has a branch at Philippopolis, and in each district there is an agricultural bank under control of the Government. There are nickel and bronze Stotinki (centimes), silver coins of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 5 levs (francs); the notes of the National Bank circulate at par.

II. SAMOS.

An island off the coast of Asia Minor, forming a principality under the sovereignty of Turkey, under the guarantee of France, Great Britain, and Russia, December 11, 1832.

The ruling Prince is Alexander *Karathcodori*, born 1833, appointed 1885.

Area 180 square miles; population (1890) 44,661. There are besides, 13,500 natives living on the coast of Asia Minor. There are 614 foreigners, of whom 565 are Greeks. In 1889 there were 289 marriages, in 1890 1,631 births, 703 deaths.

The religion is the Greek Orthodox, all, except 30, of the inhabitants professing it.

The estimated revenue for 1890–91 was 3,345,980 piastres, and expenditure the same. There is no public debt.

The exports for 1890 were valued at 17,134,413 piastres, and imports 20,722,270 piastres. The chief exports were raisins 6,710,000 piastres, hides 1,055,000 piastres, wine 8,282,000 piastres, oil 430,000 piastres. The chief imports were wheat, flour, textiles.

In 1890, 4,458 vessels of 266,348 tons entered and cleared the port, 418 out of 937 steamers being British. The vessels belonging to the island were 342 of 7,813 tons.

In 1890, 54,879 letters passed through the Post Office, and 23,544 parcels, &c. The number of telegraphic despatches was 7,083.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF TURKEY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Rustem Pasha, accredited December 7, 1885.

Councillor of Embassy.—Morel Bey.

Secretary.—Hamid Bey.

Naval Attaché.—Lieutenant Ismail Bey.

Consul-General.—Emin Effendi.

There are Consular representatives of Turkey at the following places :—

Consuls-General.—Liverpool, Bombay, Cape of Good Hope, Malta.

Consuls or Vice-Consuls.—Birmingham, Dublin, Jersey, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Colombo (Ceylon), Gibraltar, St. Louis (Mauritius), Point de Galle, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Manchester, Southampton, Sunderland, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TURKEY AND EUROPEAN DEPENDENCIES.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir Francis Clare Ford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Envoy and Minister to Brazil, 1879-81; to Greece, 1881-84; to Spain 1884-87; Ambassador to Spain 1887-92. Appointed Ambassador to Turkey, January 12, 1892.

Secretary.—Edmund D. V. Fane.

Military Attaché.—Colonel H. C. Chermiside, C.B., C.M.G.

Commercial Attaché (Asiatic Turkey).—Edward Fitzgerald Law.

Consul-General and Judge.—Sir J. H. Fawcett, K.C.M.G.

BULGARIA.—*British Agent and Consul-General at Sofia*.—Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, C.B., C.M.G.; appointed January 1, 1887.

At Sofia there is also a Vice-Consul and Consular Assistant, and a Vice-Consul at Philippopolis.

There are also British Consular Representatives at the following places:—

Consuls-General.—Bagdad, Beyrout, Salonica, Smyrna, Tripoli.

Consuls or Vice-Consuls.—Benghazi (Tripoli), Adrianople, Bassora, Damascus, Bosna Serai, Crete (Island), Jeddah, Jerusalem, Kurdistan, Samos, Smyrna, Trebizond, Brussa, Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Scutari, Adana, Antioch, Candia, Van, Burgas, Rustchuk, Varna, Rhode, Scala Nuova.

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III. EGYPT.

(KEMI—MISR.)

Reigning Khedive.

Abbas, born July 14, 1874; son of Mohamed Tewfik; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 7, 1892. He has one brother, Mohamed, born Oct. 28, 1875, and two sisters, Kadjah Hanem, born May 2, 1879, and Ninet-Hanem, born Nov. 6, 1881.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the sixth ruler of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali, appointed Governor of Egypt in 1806, who made himself, in 1811, absolute master of the country by force of arms. The position of his father and predecessor, Ismail I.—forced to abdicate, under pressure of the British and French Governments, in 1879—was recognised by the Imperial Hatti-Shériff of February 13, 1841, issued under the guarantee of the five great European Powers, which established the hereditary succession to the throne of Egypt under the same rules and regulations as those to the throne of Turkey. The title given to Mehemet Ali and his immediate successors was the Turkish one of ‘Vali,’ or Viceroy; but this was changed by an Imperial firman of May 21, 1866, into the Persian-Arabic of ‘Khidewi-Misr,’ or, as more commonly called, Khedive. By the same firman of May 27, 1866, obtained on the condition of the sovereign of Egypt raising his annual tribute to the Sultan’s civil list from 376,000*l.* to 720,000*l.*, the succession to the throne of Egypt was made direct from father to son, instead of descending, after the Turkish law, to the eldest heir. By a firman issued June 8, 1873, the Sultan granted to Ismail I. the hitherto withheld rights of concluding commercial treaties with foreign Powers, and of maintaining armies.

The predecessors of the present ruler of Egypt were—

	Born	Died	Reigned
Mehemet Ali, founder of the dynasty	1769	1849	1811–48
Ibrahim, son of Mehemet.	1789	1848	June—Nov. 1848
Abbas, grandson of Mehemet.	1813	1854	1848–54
Said, son of Mehemet	1822	1863	1854–63
Ismail, son of Ibrahim.	1830	—	1863–79

The present Khedive of Egypt has an annual allowance of 100,000*l.*, and his son, the heir-apparent, 10,000*l.*

Government and Constitution.

The administration of Egypt is carried on by native Ministers, subject to the ruling of the Khedive. From 1879 to 1883 two Controllers-General, appointed by France and England, had considerable powers in the direction of the affairs of the country (Khedivial Decree, November 10, 1879). In the summer of 1882, in consequence of a military rebellion, England intervened, subdued the rising, and restored the authority of the Khedive. In this intervention England was not joined by France, and as a result, on January 18, 1883, the Khedive signed a decree abolishing the joint control of England and France. In the place of the Control, the Khedive, on the recommendation of England, appointed an English financial adviser, without whose concurrence no financial decision can be taken. The financial adviser has a right to a seat in the Council of Ministers, but he is not an executive officer.

The Egyptian Ministry is at present composed of six members, among whom the departmental work is distributed as follows:—1. President—Interior and Finance; 2. Justice; 3. War; 4. Public Works; 5. Instruction; 6. Foreign Affairs.

On May 1, 1883, an organic law was promulgated by the Khedive creating a number of representative institutions, based on universal suffrage, with a view of carrying on the government of the country in a more constitutional manner. These institutions included a Legislative Council, a General Assembly, and provincial boards.

The Legislative Council is a consultative body in matters of legislation, to which all general laws are submitted for examination ; but the Government is not obliged to act on its advice.

The functions of the two other institutions are also of a limited character ; but no new direct personal or land tax can be imposed without the consent of the General Assembly, which has to be summoned every two years.

Egypt Proper is administratively divided into 5 governorships of principal towns, and 14 mudirichs, or provinces, subdivided into kisms.

Governorships.

1. Suez Canal, with the towns of Port Said, Suez, and Ismailieh.
2. Cairo.
3. Alexandria.
4. Rosetta.
5. Damietta.

Mudirichs.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Lower Egypt :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kalioubieh. 2. Menoufieh. 3. Gharbieh. 4. Charkieh. 5. Dakahlieh. 6. Behera. | <p>Upper Egypt :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guizeh. 2. Minieh. 3. Beni Souef. 4. Fayoum. 5. Assiout. 6. Guerga. 7. Kena. 8. El Hedood. |
|--|--|

There are also the governorships of the Red Sea littoral with Suakin, of Kosseir in the Red Sea, El Arish on the frontier of Syria, and the Sinai peninsula under the Governor-General of the Suez Canal.

The governors and moudirs possess very extensive powers.

Area and Population.

Prior to 1884 the sovereign of Egypt claimed rule over territories extending almost to the Equator. As a result of the rebellion of the Sudanese, the Sudan provinces were practically abandoned (though still nominally Egyptian), and Wady Halfa, about 800 miles up the Nile from Cairo, has been (provisionally) agreed upon as the boundary of Egypt to the south (see under BRITISH EAST AFRICA and AFRICA, CENTRAL).

At the present time Egypt Proper extends from Wady Halfa, 21° 40' lat. N., to the Mediterranean. The total area, including the Oases in the Libyan Desert, the region between the Nile and the Red Sea, and El-Arish in Syria, is 400,000 square miles ; but the cultivated and settled area, that is, the Nile Valley and Delta, covers only 12,976 square miles. Canals, roads, date plantations, &c., cover 1,900 square miles ; 2,850 square miles are comprised in the surface of the Nile, marshes, lakes, and desert. Egypt is

divided into two great districts — 'Masr-el-Bahri,' or Lower Egypt, and 'El-Said,' or Upper Egypt.

The following table gives the area of the settled land surface, and the results of the census of May 1882 :—

	Area in sq. m.	Egyptians		Foreigners	Total	Density per sq. m.	
		Sedentary	Nomad				
Lower Egypt	<i>Governorats :</i>						
	Cairo	6	352,416	772	21,650	374,838	62,473
	Alexandria	70	181,200	503	49,693	231,396	3,305
	Damietta	4½	43,501	1	114	43,616	9,692
	Rosetta	24½	19,267	—	111	19,378	790
	<i>Mudirichs :</i>						
	Behera	932	364,050	33,102	1,704	398,856	426
	Charkieh	905	435,380	27,471	1,804	464,655	513
	Dakahlieh	931	578,144	6,213	1,676	586,033	629
	Gharbieh	2,340	908,041	18,900	2,547	929,488	397
	Kalioubieh	352	254,198	16,596	597	271,391	771
	Menoufieh	639	642,609	2,512	892	646,013	1,010
		6,204	3,778,806	106,070	80,788	3,965,664	639
Isthmus	<i>Governorats :</i>						
	{ Port Said } { Suez . . . }	10½	{ 14,060 9,977 }	226 8	7,010 1,190	21,296 11,175	3,092
		10½	24,037	234	8,200	32,471	3,092
Asia	El-Arish	½	2,629	1,291	3	3,923	19,615
	Kosseir	½	2,190	240	—	2,430	17,010
Upper Egypt	<i>Mudirichs :</i>						
	Assiout	840	549,776	11,906	455	562,137	712
	Beni Souef	501	193,305	26,119	149	219,573	438
	Fayoum	493	200,967	27,328	414	228,709	464
	Guizeh	370	274,406	8,483	194	283,083	765
	Minieh	772	294,655	19,824	339	314,818	407
	Guerga	631	515,972	5,311	130	521,413	826
	Kena	544	383,819	22,877	162	406,858	958
	Esna ¹	332	221,813	16,096	52	237,961	717
		4,483½	2,636,903	138,184	1,895	2,776,982	619
Oases	—	38,225	—	—	—	—	
Total	10,698	6,480,600	245,779	90,886	6,817,265	638	

¹ A new province, El Hedood, has been formed on the frontier. Esna as a province no longer exists, having been merged into the new province (1888).

Of the total population, 3,401,498 were males and 3,415,767 females.

If we arrange the above figures by administrative divisions we have the following result :—

—	Egyptians		Foreigners	Total
	Sedentary	Nomad		
Governorats	625,240	3,041	79,771	708,052
Mudiriehs	5,817,135	242,738	11,115	6,070,988
Oases	38,225	—	—	38,225
Total	6,480,600	245,779	90,886	6,817,265

The families number 1,178,564, and the houses 1,084,384. Taken by nationalities, the number of foreigners in Egypt is:—Greeks, 37,301; Italians, 18,665; French, 15,716; Austrians, 8,022; English, 6,118; Germans, 948; other foreign nations, 4,116; total, 90,886. Of this total nearly 90 per cent. reside in Lower Egypt.¹

The growth of the general population of the country is exhibited by the following figures:—

1800 (French estimate)	2,000,000	1872 (De Regny)	5,203,405
1846 (Census)	4,463,244	1875 (Dr. Rossi Bey)	5,251,757
1855 (Colucci Pasha)	4,402,013	1882 (Census)	6,806,381
1865 (Colucci Pasha)	4,841,677		

A comparison of the two official returns, 1846 and 1882, shows an average annual increase in the population of about 1.25 per cent.

The principal towns, with their populations in 1882, are:—Cairo, 368,108; Alexandria, 208,755; Damietta, 34,046; Tintah, 33,725; Mansourah, 26,784; Zagazig, 19,046; Rosetta, 16,671; Port Said, 16,560; Suez, 10,913.

Religion and Instruction.

The prevailing religion in Egypt is Mohammedanism. There are, however, about 600,000 Copts, Christian descendants of the ancient Egyptians. Their highest dignitary is the Patriarch of Egypt and Abyssinia, who resides at Cairo. There are twelve bishops, besides archpriests, priests, deacons, and monks. The religion is Greek-Orthodox, with peculiar doctrines and practices: priests must be married before ordained; monks and high dignitaries only cannot be married before or after ordination.

In 1875 there were 4,232 elementary schools and 4,343 teachers; in 1887 there were 6,639 schools and 7,244 teachers. Education is not compulsory, and the teachers are paid by fees. There are besides 17 schools supported by the administration of the Wakfs, with 2,000 pupils. In the chief villages the well-to-do cultivator educates his own children and those of his dependents by engaging poor students as lecturers. Education is mainly confined to the reading of the Koran. The higher standard is taught in 15 Government Colleges (schools of law, medicine, arts and crafts, polytechnic, &c.), 2,347 pupils; and in 21 national schools in the chief towns, 2,431 pupils. Over 100 pupils are educated in France, England, Austria, and Germany, at the expense of the Government.

Justice and Crime.

Subsequent to 1882 a body of gendarmerie was formed for the provinces, and a corps of police for the towns of Alexandria and Cairo. On January 1, 1884, a new organisation of police came into force, placing both them and the gaols

¹ These are old statistics, but no new ones have been compiled. The number of resident foreigners has largely increased.

—hitherto in the hands of the moudirs—under the control of two English officials attached to the Ministry of the Interior. Also at the end of February 1884 new criminal codes came into operation, taking away all magisterial power from the hands of the moudirs, and placing it in the hands of delegates appointed by a *Procureur-Général*, working under the Minister of Justice. Within the last five years a series of reforms has been inaugurated under English supervision, and they have resulted in the establishment of new native tribunals, the reform of the prison system, the partial abolition of the *corvée* (forced labour), the reform of the currency, and an improvement in the administration of the Finances and of the Public Works. Litigation between natives and foreigners is conducted before mixed tribunals, established under the auspices of the European Powers, and possessing very extensive jurisdiction. The total strength of the police and the gendarmerie is about 7,000.

The following are the criminal statistics of Lower Egypt for three years, and of Lower and Upper Egypt in 1889 and 1890 :—

Year	Crimes	Offences	Contraventions	Total
1886	550	7,359	9,900	17,809
1887	760	8,203	9,977	18,940
1888	1,144	14,968	17,268	33,380
1889	1,387	15,752	19,172	36,311
1890	1,979	16,349	29,424	47,752

Finance.

On April 5, 1880, the Khedive issued a decree appointing an international commission of liquidation to examine the financial situation of Egypt, and to draft a law regulating the relations between Egypt and her creditors, and also between the Daira Sanieh and the Daira Khassa and their creditors. That commission, in concert with the Egyptian Government, estimated the annual income of the country as follows :—

—	1880-81	1882 and after
Revenues assigned to the Debt ¹	£E3,463,734	£E3,513,734
„ „ to the Government	4,897,888	4,897,888
Total	8,361,622	8,411,622

¹ £E equals £1 0s. 6d.

The commissioners assigned (1) to the service of the Privileged Debt the railway and telegraph income and the port dues of Alexandria; and (2) to the service of the Unified Stock the customs revenue and the taxes of four provinces. The charge for the Privileged Debt was a fixed annuity, providing interest at 5 per cent., and sinking fund calculated to extinguish the debt by 1941. Should the revenues assigned to the Privileged Debt prove insufficient to meet the annuity, the deficit was to become a first charge on the revenues assigned to the Unified Debt. The interest of the latter debt was fixed at 4 per cent., guaranteed by the Government in case the assigned revenues were insufficient. The surplus of the revenues assigned to the debt was to go to the

redemption of the Unified by purchase of stock in the market. In September 1884 a portion of this surplus was appropriated by the Government.

Their estimate of the liabilities of Egypt was:—

Government :	£E	£E
Tribute	681,486	
Moukabalah annuity	150,000	
Interest to England on Suez Canal shares	193,858	
Daira Khassa	34,000	
Administrative expenses	3,641,544	
Unforeseen expenditure	197,000	
	<hr/>	4,897,888
Debt :		
Privileged Stock	1,157,718	
Unified	2,263,686	
	<hr/>	3,421,404
		<hr/>
		8,319,292

The total floating debt at the end of 1884 was about £E8,000,000. In March 1885 the representatives of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Russia, and Turkey signed a Convention according to which they agreed to guarantee a new loan of 9,000,000*l*. This sum was to provide for the settlement of the floating debt and the Alexandria Indemnities, with a surplus of 1,000,000*l*. to be applied to irrigation works. The principal stipulations of the Convention were:—Rate of interest on the guaranteed loan not to exceed 3½ per cent. ; its service to be a fixed annuity of 315,000*l*., which is a first charge on the assigned revenues, and the surplus of the annuity after payment of interest to be used for redemption. The coupons of the other Egyptian loans to be taxed in 1885–86 to the extent of 5 per cent. ; the surplus of revenue over expenditure to be divided between the Government and the sinking fund.

The tax on the coupons was repaid in 1887, the tax discontinued, and a reserve fund established, which at the present time amounts to nearly £E1,000,000. In the early part of 1888—an arrangement having been come to with the ex-Khedive Ismail Pasha and certain members of his family for the commutation of their allocations on the civil list for Domains, and it being considered desirable to redeem pensions in a similar manner—a loan of £E2,300,000 was issued in May 1888 to provide for these commutations by paying off the mortgages on the Domains lands required. A fixed annuity of £E130,000 was assigned for the service of the new 4½ per cent. loan, but, as an equivalent sum was economized through the reduction of the civil list and of the pension budget, and the considerable diminution in the interest on the Domains Loan, the annual burden on Egypt was not increased by the new issue ; while, as a large sinking fund provides for the rapid extinction of the 4½ per cent. loan, a temporary charge has been substituted for a permanent one.

A Khedivial decree was issued on June 6, 1890, with the consent of the Powers, authorizing the conversion of the 5 per cent. Privileged Loan, of the Daira Sanieh Loan, and of the Domains Loan, and the reimbursement of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1888. A new privileged loan was issued in which was included the 5 per cent. Privileged Loan, the 4½ per cent. Loan, and a sum of 1,333,333*l*. to be employed on irrigation works, and in the exchange of pensions for land. This new privileged loan bears interest at 3½ per cent., and was issued at 91*l*. per 100*l*. of capital. A new 4 per cent. Daira Sanieh Loan was issued at par. The capital of the old loan was calculated at 85*l*. for 100*l*.

of nominal capital, in accordance with the decree of June 6, 1890. The conversion of the Domains Loan has not yet (December 1891) been carried out. The new loans issued enjoy the same privileges and guarantees as the loans for which they were substituted.

Table showing the amount of the Egyptian debt at the end of 1891 :—

	£
Guaranteed Loan, 3 per cent.	9,024,500
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent.	29,400,000
Unified Debt, 4 per cent.	55,986,960
Daira Sanieh Loan, 4 per cent.	7,272,320
Domains Loan, 5 per cent.	4,888,620
Total	106,572,400

The budgets fixed upon for 1891 and 1892 are set forth in the table below :—

Revenue	1891	1892	Expenditure	1891	1892
	£E	£E		£E	£E
Land tax, date taxes, &c.	5,100,000	5,000,000	Public debt	4,061,035	4,015,047
Professional & urban taxes, &c.	155,000	185,000	Tribute to Turkey	665,041	665,041
Customs	1,380,000	1,400,000	Civil List, H. H. Khedive	100,000	100,000
Octrois	230,000	190,000	Civil List, H. H. Ismail Pasha	114,127	114,127
Salt and natron	230,000	233,000	Private Cabinet of H. H. Khedive	54,420	54,420
Fisheries	80,000	85,000	Public Works Ministry	458,300	449,000
Navigation dues	74,000	75,000	Ministry of Justice	367,448	385,908
Railways	1,350,000	1,480,000	Administration of Provinces	353,716	322,027
Telegraphs	25,000	36,000	Finance Ministry	116,797	112,046
Port of Alexandria	110,000	115,000	Ministry of the Interior	110,973	115,658
Posts & postal boats	246,000	245,000	Ministry of Public Instruction	88,478	90,849
Lighthouses	90,000	100,000	Other Ministries specified	125,711	122,263
Ministry of Justice	365,000	360,000	Customs administration	116,469	126,870
Exemption from military service	100,000	80,000	Octrois	42,359	38,882
Rents on Government property	70,000	80,000	Salt and natron	63,157	47,240
Governorship of Suakin	13,000	16,000	Fisheries	8,392	8,578
Pension fund	55,000	55,000	Navigation	3,433	2,979
Sundry receipts specified	147,000	215,000	Railways	695,211	700,888
	9,820,000	9,950,000	Telegraphs	35,000	46,000
			Port of Alexandria	19,500	23,000
			Posts & postal boats	218,611	225,521
			Lighthouses	26,769	27,169
			Public security, Ministry of War, Police, Prisons, and Army of Occupation	679,839	707,399
			Suakin	111,428	119,900
			Pensions	435,000	420,000
			Suppression of Corvée	250,000	250,000
			Sundries specified	58,786	109,088
	9,820,000	9,950,000		9,320,000	9,400,000

The charges on account of debts of all descriptions in 1892 are estimated at—

	£
Guaranteed Loan: 3% fixed annuity.	315,000
Privileged Debt: 3½%	1,029,000
Unified Debt: 4%	2,239,478
Daira Sanieh Loan: 4%	290,893
Domains Loan: 5%	258,550
Interest on Suez Canal shares up to 1894	198,000
Daira Khassa: annual payment to Daira Sanieh Loan Com- missioners	34,871
Moukabala: annuity till 1930	153,846
Total	4,519,637

The services of the Domains and Daira are guaranteed by the Domains and Daira estates, which are administered for the bondholders by commissioners; should the revenue of these lands prove insufficient to cover the interest of the loans, the Government has to make good the deficits.

The final accounts for the year 1890 showed the financial result of the year to be as follows:—

	£E
Receipts	10,291,713
Expenditure	9,637,774
Surplus	653,939

Of this surplus £E384,858 went to the Reserve Fund of the Caisse de la Dette, and £E269,081 to the Egyptian Government Special Reserve Fund.

At the beginning of the year 1891 the Reserve Funds stood as follows:—

	£E
Reserve Fund of the Caisse de la Dette.	1,359,999
Egyptian Government Reserve Fund	384,039
Total Reserves	1,744,038

Defence.

ARMY.

On September 19, 1882, the whole of the Egyptian army was disbanded by Khedivial decree. In December of the same year the organisation of a new army was entrusted to a British general officer, who was given the title of Sirdar. There are about 60 English officers serving at present in the Egyptian army. The army has a total strength of 13,000.

Since the rebellion in 1882 an English army of occupation has remained in Egypt. Its strength on January 1, 1891, was 3,300, under the command of Major-General Forestier Walker, C.B.

Production and Industry.

The total area, land and water, of Egypt is about 8,000,000 feddans (1 feddan = 1·03 acre), and of this 5,022,000 have been cultivated in 1891. The agricultural population form 61 per cent. of the total.

The Egyptian agricultural year includes three seasons or crops. The

leading winter crops, sown in November and harvested in May and June, are cereal produce of all kinds; the principal summer crops, sown in March and harvested in October and November, are cotton, sugar, and rice: the autumn crops, sown in July and gathered in September and October, are rice, sorgho (a sort of maize), and vegetables generally. In Lower Egypt the irrigation of the land is effected by means of a network of canals tapping the Nile and traversing the Delta in every direction; while in Upper Egypt the basin system of irrigation, i.e. the submersion at high Nile of the land to be cultivated, is adhered to.

The following table refers to the cultivation of cotton:—

Year	Area cultivated	Yield	Produce per feddan
	Feddans	Kantars	Kantars
1886	874,645	3,025,965	3·46
1887	865,526	3,046,485	3·5
1888	1,021,250	2,900,000	2·84
1889	852,829	3,158,000	3·7
1890	864,400	4,160,000	4·8
1891	851,000	—	—

Feddan is equal to 1·03508 acre. Kantar is equal to 99·0492 lbs.

In 1886, 2,444 villages were occupied in the culture of cotton out of a total of 3,781; in 1889 the number was 2,685.

In the following table the agricultural condition of each of the provinces in Lower and Upper Egypt is indicated:—

—	No. of Villages	No. of Feddans cultivated	No. of Farm Animals	No. of Sheep and Goats	No. of Fruit Trees	No. of Date Trees
			Per 100 feddans	Per 100 feddans	Per 100 feddans	Per 100 feddans
Lower Egypt:						
Behera	403	467,662	12	13	23	22
Charkieh	451	434,982	12	9	24	116
Dakahieh	449	462,367	11	13	13	27
Gharbieh	552	840,089	17	16	16	25
Kalioubieh	166	187,180	17	19	325	70
Menoufieh	338	351,710	33	18	43	8
	2,359	2,743,990	17	14	42	40
Upper Egypt:						
Assiout	292	419,100	10	30	21	84
Beni Souef	174	231,610	15	16	8	46
Fayoum	87	231,045	8	13	54	105
Guizeh	168	181,176	19	36	9	195
Minia	268	397,240	6	9	17	54
Esna	195	150,459	18	11	7	348
Guerga	110	325,915	16	51	9	96
Kena	126	280,927	10	34	10	92
	1,420	2,217,472	13	25	17	106
Total, Egypt	3,779	4,961,462	14	20	13	69

The total number of date trees which yield fruit or seed is about 3,452,674. Cattle and farm animals, including horses and camels, number 1,668,860.

The following table shows (in feddans) the area of the several crops in 1889 and 1890 :—

—	1889	1890	—	1889	1890
	Feddans	Feddans		Feddans	Feddans
Wheat	971,678	1,165,676	Water - melons,		
Maize and durrah	1,406,073	1,559,906	melons, &c.	38,501	44,012
Clover	864,680	875,761	Lupins, smut	11,856	13,141
Cotton	855,482	864,302	Tobacco	4,824	860
Beans	546,705	628,211	Peas, &c.	5,679	8,819
Barley	485,651	456,075	Flax, henna, indigo,		
Lentils	47,182	77,216	&c.	10,489	6,050
Rice	115,988	148,095	Castor plant, sesame	9,831	14,133
'Helbe' (Fenugreck)	146,823	133,484			
Vegetables, potatoes,					
&c.	46,747	37,244	Total crops	5,654,424	6,130,701
Sugar-cane	58,611	65,505	Area cultivated	4,723,424	5,022,701
'Guilbane' (Chick-					
ling vetch)	27,624	32,211	Double cultivation	922,000	1,108,000

In Lower Egypt the soil yields four crops in three years ; in Upper Egypt seven crops in six years

Commerce.

The exterior commerce of Egypt, comprising imports and exports of all kinds of merchandise, is given at the following figures for five years :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Totals
	£E	£E	£E
1886	7,848,231	10,129,620	17,977,851
1887	8,137,054	10,876,417	19,013,471
1888	7,738,343	10,418,213	18,156,556
1889	7,020,961	11,953,196	18,974,157
1890	8,081,297	11,876,086	19,957,383

The movement of specie during the same period has been—

Year	Imports	Exports
	£E	£E
1886	1,838,797	2,972,520
1887	3,066,740	1,898,062
1888	2,038,956	2,642,900
1889	1,900,418	1,963,700
1890	2,971,461	2,085,455

The following table shows the value of the commercial intercourse of Egypt with different foreign countries in 1888, 1889, and 1890 :—

	Exports to			Imports from		
	1888	1889	1890	1888	1889	1890
	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E
Great Britain ¹	6,584,028	7,725,305	7,704,121	2,983,667	2,648,517	3,111,686
Turkey	387,710	320,553	334,179	1,488,281	1,422,950	1,632,987
France and Algeria	903,999	908,681	943,670	822,193	715,700	804,154
Austria-Hungary	663,792	986,689	829,925	752,701	667,687	775,201
Italy	620,762	816,077	764,756	249,899	216,501	232,018
Russia	954,674	847,376	1,017,411	397,714	353,863	323,683
India, China, &c.	3,677	15,576	5,203	510,876	501,161	588,161
Greece	32,039	31,592	24,718	98,238	97,066	121,503
America	10,840	22,933	24,057	30,397	53,914	42,777
Other countries	247,776	248,414	228,047	403,417	354,502	448,127
Total	10,418,213	11,953,196	11,876,087	7,738,343	7,020,961	8,081,297

¹ Includes British possessions in the Mediterranean.

The percentage of Egyptian intercourse with various countries in 1889 and 1890 was as follows :—

	Imports		Exports	
	1889	1890	1889	1890
Great Britain	36	37	65	65
Mediterranean possessions	1·9	1	0·1	0·1
Eastern possessions	7	7	0·1	0·4
Austria	9	10	8	7
France and Algeria	10	10	8	8
Greece	1	1·5	0·3	0·2
Italy	3	3	7	6
Russia	5	4	7	9
Turkey	20	20	3	3

The value of the leading exports and imports of Egypt during 1888, 1889, and 1890 is shown in the following table :—

Exports				Imports			
—	1888	1889	1890	—	1888	1889	1890
	££	££	££		££	££	££
Cotton . . .	6,823,311	8,547,716	8,272,226	Cotton goods .	1,409,574	1,310,820	1,674,073
Cotton seed . .	1,309,743	1,453,892	1,380,255	Silks, wool-			
Sugar . . .	541,168	496,795	338,923	lens, linen,			
Beans . . .	469,910	326,836	730,647	hemp, &c. .	774,279	599,349	755,469
Wheat . . .	305,163	165,608	223,906	Coal . . .	441,660	440,983	491,495
Rice . . .	109,833	74,809	70,696	Hosiery, cloth-			
Indian corn . .	99,665	2,669	23,457	ing, &c. .	413,242	317,711	339,284
Hides & skins	75,069	86,118	95,293	Timber . . .	315,088	288,540	349,432
Onions . . .	72,153	65,214	72,834	Coffee . . .	296,950	254,202	243,575
Wool . . .	57,783	63,214	52,514	Wine, beer, &			
Flour . . and				spirits . . .	281,989	252,810	265,267
bran . . .	46,985	5,678	9,350	Tobacco and			
Lentils . . .	19,530	10,762	19,627	cigars . . .	270,455	272,042	475,475
Gum arabic . .	1,938	2,566	469	Petroleum &			
				oils . . .	262,893	351,276	296,301
				Machinery . .	261,035	103,943	187,532
				Iron and steel			
				goods . . .	246,746	264,207	—
				Indigo . . .	233,547	177,057	191,379
				Fruits, fresh &			
				preserved . .	189,070	176,265	183,188
				Animals . . .	170,042	71,724	91,090
				Wheat & flour	128,677	219,635	—
				Rice . . .	123,864	128,625	167,905
				Refined sugar	39,929	40,282	84,660

Statement showing the principal imports, with the proportion per 1,000 of the total imports, and the proportion per 1,000 for each country in 1890:—

Article	Per thousand of Total Imports	Per thousand of each Article for each Country
Cotton goods . . .	183	England, 963; France, 16; Austria, 8; Turkey, 8; other countries, 5
Coal	61	England, 998; other countries, 2
Tobacco, tobacc, and cigars	59	Turkey, 694; Greece, 211; America, 38; other countries, 67
Timber	43	Austria, 317; Russia, 188; Roumania, 172; Sweden, 149; Turkey, 81; other countries, 93
Textiles other than cotton	37	France, 284; Austria, 241; Turkey, 186; England, 164; other countries, 125
Iron	32	England, 593; France, 245; Belgium, 120; other countries, 42
Coffee	30	Turkey, 799; Eastern British Possessions, 113; England, 59; other countries, 29
Indigo	24	Eastern British Possessions, 999; other countries, 1
Fruits	23	Turkey, 762; English Possessions in Mediterranean, 82; other countries, 156
Machinery	23	England, 698; France, 255; other countries, 47
Clothes	21	Austria, 782; other countries, 218
Cotton yarns	21	England, 957; other countries, 43
Rice	21	Eastern British Possessions, 954; other countries, 46
Linen goods	21	England, 285; France, 248; Austria, 197; Turkey, 270
Wheat	20	Turkey, 621; Russia, 280; other countries, 99

Article	Per thousand of Total Imports	Per thousand of each Article for each Country
Wine	17	France, 259; English Possessions in Mediterranean, 239; Italy, 195; Turkey, 191; other countries, 127
Silk	15	Turkey, 339; Italy, 183; China, etc., 181; British Possessions in East, 154; other countries, 123
Petroleum	16	Russia, 825; America, 175
Sacks	13	British Possessions in East, 729; England, 254; other countries, 28
Haberdashery	13	France, 461; Austria, 234; England, 109; Turkey, 83; other countries, 113
Butter and cheese	12	Turkey, 325; Italy, 193; English Possessions in Mediterranean, 87; other countries, 195
Flour	12	Russia, 871; other countries, 129
Boots	11	Austria, 214; Morocco, 218; England, 207; Turkey, 123; France, 117; other countries, 21
Animals	11	Turkey, 393; English Possessions in Mediterranean, 69; Russia, 37; other countries, 10
Charcoal	10	Turkey, 975; other countries, 25
Soap	10	Turkey, 952; other countries, 48
Olive oil	9	Turkey, 787; Italy, 128; other countries, 85
Alcohols	9	France, 519; England, 148; Russia, 129; other countries, 204

Statement showing the principal exports, with the proportion per 1,000 of the total exports, and the proportion per 1,000 for each country :—

Article	Per thousand of Total Exports	Per thousand of each Article for each Country
Cotton	697	England, 623; Russia, 122; Austria, 95; France, 72; Italy, 71; other countries, 17
Cotton seed	116	England, 234; France, 65; other countries, 1
Beans	61	England, 799; France, 173; other countries, 28
Sugar	29	Italy, 403; England, 401; Turkey, 129; France, 74; other countries, 2
Wheat	19	England, 645; Belgium, 205; France, 85; Turkey, 51; other countries, 14
Skins	8	Turkey, 745; Greece, 77; other countries, 178
Rice	6	Turkey, 984; other countries, 16
Onions	6	England, 875; Austria, 73; other countries, 52
Wool	4	England, 953; other countries, 47
Rags	3	England, 589; America, 493; other countries, 17
Cotton Goods	3	Turkey, 765; other countries, 255
Lentils	1	England, 525; Turkey, 429; other countries, 46

The conclusion of commercial treaties in the course of 1884 with Greece, Italy, England, United States, Portugal, and other countries has given a considerable impulse to Egyptian commerce, particularly in the tobacco trade. The receipts from tobacco were :—In 1885, £E212,267; 1886, £E304,475; 1887, £E289,000; 1888, £E332,500; 1889, £E441,000; 1890, £E475,500.

The subjoined statement shows the total value of the exports from Egypt to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British produce and

manufactures into Egypt, in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Egypt .	7,256,759	7,689,177	7,285,499	8,620,602	8,368,851
Imports of British produce	2,858,076	3,003,948	2,903,320	2,940,445	3,381,830

The following table shows the principal articles of export from Egypt to Great Britain, and the principal imports from Great Britain :—

Year	Exports				Imports			
	Raw Cotton	Cotton Seeds	Wheat	Beans	Cotton Goods	Coal	Iron	Machinery
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1885	5,707,573	1,704,374	38,821	761,748	1,521,005	577,286	371,233	205,922
1886	4,795,991	1,368,061	15,211	487,400	1,478,326	472,643	183,359	109,431
1887	5,098,226	1,398,876	67,293	462,044	1,596,310	585,852	118,900	104,220
1888	4,297,872	1,480,805	236,236	391,375	1,401,907	609,409	142,658	117,396
1889	5,704,017	1,683,767	104,002	315,358	1,270,304	828,928	134,494	141,390
1890	5,316,936	1,605,801	142,852	509,876	1,530,576	1,038,523	152,712	118,282

Shipping and Navigation.

The following tables show the nationality and tonnage of vessels arriving and clearing at Alexandria. Great facilities have been afforded to steamers since the completion of the docks, wharfs, and quays ; and in order to still further facilitate navigation the Government have decided upon constructing a new pass, 300 feet wide and 30 deep, to enable vessels, which have often been delayed off the port during stormy weather, to make a direct run into harbour.

Arrivals and clearances of commercial vessels at Alexandria, 1886-1890.

Year	Arrivals		Clearances	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1886	2,267	1,512,926	2,261	1,518,731
1887	2,228	1,618,036	2,236	1,614,528
1888	2,182	1,587,558	2,152	1,587,177
1889	2,224	1,549,961	2,216	1,528,977
1890	2,019	1,632,220	2,020	1,613,800

The following table shows the nationality of commercial vessels arrived and cleared in 1890 :—

Nationality	Arrivals		Clearances	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
British	569	756,088	564	754,854
French	131	263,658	124	242,095
Austrian	114	157,581	109	154,276
Ottoman	937	239,743	955	244,265
Russian	55	82,315	55	83,259
Italian	81	74,625	83	75,682
Greek	78	15,794	79	15,707
Swedish and Norwegian . .	17	18,838	17	18,181
Spanish	1	1,021	2	2,041
Belgian	2	2,750	3	4,099
Danish	5	5,360	5	5,360
German	13	11,802	10	9,052
Dutch	1	954	1	954
Samos	10	1,112	5	1,504
Jerusalem	3	338	3	338
Montenegro	2	281	1	141
Total	2,019	1,632,220	2,020	1,611,798

The total arrivals and clearances at Egyptian ports other than Alexandria, Damietta and Suakin, in 1890, were 3,942 vessels of 2,307,200 tons, of which 930 vessels of 1,312,300 tons were British.

Suez Canal.

The following table shows the number and gross tonnage of vessels of the leading nationalities that passed through the canal in 1890 :—

Country	No.	Tonnage	Country	No.	Tonnage
Great Britain	2,522	7,438,682	Turkey	21	28,303
France	169	555,941	Siam	1	206
Germany	275	731,888	China	—	—
Italy	87	217,480	Brazil	1	1,119
Holland	144	341,828	Portugal	7	3,814
Austria	55	177,941	Egypt	—	—
Norway	43	78,107	America	3	2,112
Spain	34	103,111	Japan	4	6,300
Russia	20	59,613	Belgium	—	—
Greece	3	2,682	Denmark	—	—

The number and gross tonnage of vessels that have passed through the Suez Canal, and the gross receipts of the company, have been as follows in 1885-1890 :—

Year	No. of Vessels	Gross Tonnage	Receipts	Year	No. of Vessels	Gross Tonnage	Receipts
			£				£
1885	3,624	8,985,411	2,540,375	1888	3,440	9,437,957	2,653,174
1886	3,100	8,183,313	2,389,218	1889	3,425	9,605,745	2,735,678
1887	3,137	8,430,043	2,367,955	1890	3,389	9,749,129	2,679,340

The number of passengers who went through the canal in 1890 was 161,353.

The Suez Canal is 87 miles long, 66 actual canal and 21 miles lakes, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, opened for navigation November 17, 1869.

The state of the capital account was as follows in 1891 as regards bonds in circulation:—

	Francs
394,250 shares of 500 francs.	197,125,000
270,516 obligations (1867-68) of 500 francs issued at 300 francs, bearing interest at 5 per cent. on par, and redeemable at par	81,154,800
71,546 obligations (1880) issued at 330 francs each, bearing interest at 3 per cent.	26,999,961
71,120 thirty-year bonds (1871) of 110 francs	7,112,000
134,657 3 per cent. obligations of 1887	53,717,908
397,406 'bons de coupons,' or bonds of 85 francs each, bearing interest at 5 per cent., issued for the consolidation of unpaid coupons on shares, redeemable at par, which commenced November 1882	33,779,510

Besides 100,000 founders' shares, with right to participate in surplus profit under certain conditions. In 1890 the founders' share of surplus profits was 2,545,732 francs.

Of the above 394,677 shares, 176,602 belonged formerly to the Khedive of Egypt, and were purchased from him by the British Government in November 1875 for the sum of 3,976,582*l*. But the Khedive, by a convention passed in 1869 between himself and the Suez Canal Company, for the settlement of disputed claims and accounts, had alienated all dividends on his 176,602 shares up to 1894, and placed them at the disposal of the company. Against these dividends the company issued 120,000 'Délégations,' which are entitled to all sums accruing on the above 176,602 shares up to 1894; the dividends which the 'Délégations' receive are, however, lessened by an annual sum laid aside to provide a sinking fund, sufficient to extinguish them all by the end of the year 1894.

The statutes of the Suez Canal Company provide that all net earnings in excess of the 5 per cent. interest on the shares shall be divided as follows:—

1. 15 per cent. to the Egyptian Government.
2. 10 " to the founders' shares.
3. 2 " for the employés of the company.
4. 71 " as dividend on the 394,677 shares.
5. 2 " to the managing directors.

The net profits in 1890 were 38,133,384 francs.

Internal Communications.

Egypt has a railway system of a total length of 1,127 miles, and 108 miles now under construction. Gross receipts in 1890, £E1 408,742. Gross expenditure, 1890, £E610,124. The following are the statistics of passengers and goods carried for five years :—

Year	Passengers, Number	Goods, Cantars ¹
1886	3,223,154	28,361,975
1887	3,407,070	31,987,248
1888	4,004,882	33,598,846
1889	4,378,453	31,610,019
1890	4,696,286	38,371,312

¹ The Egyptian cantar = 90 pounds avoirdupois.

The telegraphs belonging to the Egyptian Government were, at the end of 1890, of a total length of 3,168 miles, the length of the wire being 5,430 miles. The Government have also established telephone communication between Cairo and Alexandria, and have given concessions to a telephone company for urban telephone lines. The Eastern Telegraph Company, also by concessions, have telegraph lines across Egypt from Alexandria *via* Cairo to Suez, and from Port Said to Suez, connecting their cables to England and India. Number of telegrams in 1890, 819,940, not including telegrams sent by the Eastern Telegraph.

The following table gives the number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, &c. carried and received by the Egyptian Post Office in the year 1890 :—

	Carried			Received		
	Inland	Foreign Countries	Total	Inland	Foreign Countries	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Letters and post-cards	7,726,200	1,630,500	9,356,700	7,241,000	1,499,000	8,740,000
Newspapers, samples, &c.	3,219,000	550,500	3,769,500	3,689,440	1,093,500	5,382,940
	10,945,200	2,181,000	13,126,200	10,930,500	3,192,500	14,123,000

Twenty-nine per cent. of the total foreign correspondence was with Great Britain.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Egypt are—

MONEY.

10 <i>Milliemes</i>	=	Piastre Tarif (written P.T.).
1,000 <i>Milliemes</i> or 100 P.T.	=	£1 Egyptian.
£1 sterling	=	97½ P.T.
<i>Napoleon</i> , gold piece of 20 francs	=	77 ⁴ / ₁₆ P.T.

A thorough reform was effected of the Egyptian silver coinage during 1885 and 1886. Previously the coins of nearly all the countries of Europe were freely used, but now foreign silver cannot be passed except at a heavy discount.

By a decree of the Khedive, dated August 1, 1875, the metrical system of weights and measures was ordered to be introduced into Egypt on the 1st of January, 1876, compulsory only at first in all public and administrative transactions.

DRY MEASURE.

The *Ardeb* is used as the unit in all transactions in grain, &c., and is equal to 5·44739 bushels.

The approximate weight of the ardeb is as follows:—Wheat, 315 rattles; beans, 320 rattles; barley, 250 rattles; maize, 315 rattles; cotton seed, 270.

WEIGHTS.

<i>Okieh</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1·3206 ounce.
<i>Rottle</i>	.	.	.	.	=	·99049 lb.
<i>Oke</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2·7513 lbs.
<i>Cantar</i>	{	or 100 Rottles or	}		=	99·0492 lbs.
		36 Okes				

LENGTH MEASURES.

	Inches
<i>Diraa Baladi</i> (town)	22·8350
<i>Diraa Mimari</i> for building, &c.	29·5281
<i>Kassabah</i>	139·7663

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Feddan, the unit of measure for land, is equal to 1·03808 acre.

Square Pic.—This measure is generally used for the measuring of building sites, gardens, and other small plots of ground, and is equal to about 6 square feet and 7 inches.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

Cairo.—*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, Minister Plenipotentiary*.—Sir Evelyn Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Secretary.—A. Hardinge.

Alexandria.—Sir Charles Cookson, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Consul-General and Judge*.

There are also Consular representatives at Cairo, Massowah, Zagazig, Damietta, Port Said, Suez, Suakin.

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UNITED STATES.

(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE form of government of the United States is based on the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added Dec. 15, 1791; an eleventh amendment, Jan. 8, 1798; a twelfth amendment, Sept. 25, 1804; a thirteenth amendment, Dec. 18, 1865; a fourteenth amendment, July 28, 1868; and a fifteenth amendment, March 30, 1870.

By the Constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The executive power is vested in a President, who holds his office during the term of four years, and is elected, together with a Vice-President chosen for the same term, in the mode prescribed as follows:—‘Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.’ The Constitution enacts that ‘the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States;’ and further, that ‘no person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.’

The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia in the service of the Union. He has the power of a veto on all laws passed by Congress; but, notwithstanding his veto, any bill may become a law on its being afterwards passed by each House of Congress by a two-thirds vote. The Vice-President is *ex-officio* President of the Senate; and in case of

the death or resignation of the President, he becomes the President for the remainder of the term. The elections for President and Vice-President are at present held in all the States on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, every leap-year; and on the 4th of March following the new President-elect assumes office.

President of the United States.—Benjamin Harrison, born August 20, 1833, in the State of Ohio; studied at Miami University; studied law at Cincinnati; in 1860 elected reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana; held a general's command in the Federal army during the Civil War; elected to the U.S. Senate 1881; entered upon the Presidency March 4, 1889.

Vice-President.—Levi Parsons Morton.

The President of the United States has an annual salary of 50,000 dollars, and the Vice-President 8,000 dollars.

Since the adoption of the Constitution the offices of President and Vice-President have been occupied as follows:—

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NAME	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
George Washington	Virginia	1789-1797	1732	1799
John Adams	Massachusetts	1797-1801	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1801-1809	1743	1826
James Madison	Virginia	1809-1817	1751	1836
James Monroe	Virginia	1817-1825	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	1825-1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson	Tennessee	1829-1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren	New York	1837-1841	1782	1862
William H. Harrison	Ohio	March-Apr. 1841	1773	1841
John Tyler	Virginia	1841-1845	1790	1862
James K. Polk	Tennessee	1845-1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1849-1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore	New York	1850-1853	1800	1874
Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire	1853-1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	1857-1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln	Illinois	1861-1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	1865-1869	1808	1875
Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	1869-1877	1822	1885
Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	1877-1881	1822	—
James A. Garfield	Ohio	March-Sept. 1881	1831	1881
Chester A. Arthur	New York	1881-1885	1830	1886
Grover Cleveland	New York	1885-1889	1837	—
Benjamin Harrison	Indiana	1889	1833	—

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams	Massachusetts . .	1789-1797	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . .	Virginia	1797-1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr	New York	1801-1805	1756	1836
George Clinton . . .	New York	1805-1812	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry . . .	Massachusetts . .	1813-1814	1744	1814
Daniel D. Tompkins . .	New York	1817-1825	1774	1825
John C. Calhoun . . .	South Carolina . .	1825-1832	1782	1850
Martin Van Buren . .	New York	1833-1837	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson . .	Kentucky	1837-1841	1780	1850
John Tyler	Virginia	March-Apr. 1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas . .	Pennsylvania . . .	1845-1849	1792	1864
Millard Fillmore . . .	New York	1849-1850	1800	1874
William R. King . . .	Alabama	1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge . .	Kentucky	1857-1861	1821	1875
Hannibal Hamlin . . .	Maine	1861-1865	1809	—
Andrew Johnson . . .	Tennessee	March-Apr. 1865	1808	1875
Schuyler Colfax . . .	Indiana	1869-1873	1823	1885
Henry Wilson	Massachusetts . .	1873-1875	1812	1875
William A. Wheeler . .	New York	1877-1881	1819	1887
Chester A. Arthur . .	New York	March-Sept. 1881	1830	1886
Thomas A. Hendricks . .	Indiana	Mar.-Nov. 25, 1885	1819	1885
Levi P. Morton . . .	New York	1889	—	—

By a law which came into force Jan. 19, 1886, in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State, and after him, in their order, other members of the Cabinet, shall act as President until the disability of the President is removed or a President shall be elected. Such acting President, however, continues to retain his office in the Cabinet. On the death of a Vice-President the duties of the office fall to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, who receives the salary of the Vice-President.

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by eight chief officers, or heads of departments, who form what is called the 'Cabinet.' They are chosen by the President, but must be approved of by the Senate. Each of them presides over a separate department, and has to act under the immediate authority of the President. The heads of departments are (Jan. 1892) :—

1. *Secretary of State.* James G. Blaine, March 5, 1889.

2. *Secretary of the Treasury.* Charles Foster, February 4, 1891.

3. *Secretary of War*.—Stephen B. Elkins, Dec. 17, 1891.
4. *Secretary of the Navy*.—Benjamin F. Tracy, March 5, 1889.
5. *Secretary of the Interior*.—John W. Noble, March 5, 1889.
6. *Postmaster-General*.—John Wanamaker, March 5, 1889.
7. *Attorney-General*.—William H. H. Miller, March 5, 1889.
8. *Secretary of Agriculture*.—Jeremiah M. Rusk, March 5, 1889.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 8,000 dollars, and holds office during the pleasure of the President.

The whole legislative power is vested by the Constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two members from each State, chosen by the State Legislatures for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years; and be residents in the States for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative capacity, the Senate is entrusted with the power of ratifying or rejecting all treaties made by the President with foreign powers, a two-thirds majority of senators present being required for ratification. The Senate is also invested with the power of confirming or rejecting all appointments to office made by the President, and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment in the latter case extends only to removal from office and disqualification. Representatives have the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of all male citizens over the age of 21 of the several States of the Union who are duly qualified and registered in accordance with the laws of their respective States. By the 15th Amendment to the Constitution, neither race nor colour affects the right of citizens. The franchise is not absolutely universal; residence for at least one year in most States (in Michigan and Maine three months) is necessary; in some States the payment of taxes, in others registration. Untaxed Indians are excluded from the franchise, in most States convicts, in some States duellists and fraudulent voters; in Massachusetts voters are required to be able to read English. The number of members to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. By the Apportionment Bill consequent on the census of 1890, the number of representatives was 356, distributed as follows :—

Alabama	9	Maine	4	Ohio	21
Arkansas	6	Maryland	6	Oregon	2
California	7	Massachusetts	13	Pennsylvania	30
Colorado	2	Michigan	12	Rhode Island	2
Connecticut	4	Minnesota	7	South Carolina	7
Delaware	1	Mississippi	7	South Dakota	2
Florida	2	Missouri	15	Tennessee	10
Georgia	11	Montana	1	Texas	13
Idaho	1	Nebraska	6	Vermont	2
Illinois	22	Nevada	1	Virginia	10
Indiana	13	New Hampshire	2	Washington	2
Iowa	11	New Jersey	8	West Virginia	4
Kansas	8	New York	34	Wisconsin	10
Kentucky	11	North Carolina	9	Wyoming	1
Louisiana	6	North Dakota	1	Total	356

This is 31 more than in the previous decade.

On the basis of the last census there is one representative to every 173,900 inhabitants. The popular vote for President in 1888 was about 11,378,000, or somewhat under one in five of the entire population.

According to the terms of the Constitution, representatives must not be less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. In addition to the representatives from the States, the House admits a 'delegate' from each organised Territory, who has the right to speak on any subject and to make motions, but not to vote. The delegates are elected in the same manner as the representatives. In Wyoming and Utah the franchise is accorded to women.

Every bill that has passed the House of Representatives and the Senate must, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if not approved, he may return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated. If after reconsideration two-thirds of that House agree to pass the bill, it must be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it must be likewise reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it becomes a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses are determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill are entered on the journal of each House. Should the President fail to return any Act presented to him for approval to the House of Congress in which it originated, within ten days prescribed by the Constitution, it becomes a law without his approval.

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the Constitution the 'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members'; and each of the Houses may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

The Congress of the United States has the power to propose alterations in the Constitution, by the 5th article of the same. The article orders that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

Under an Act of Congress approved Jan. 20, 1874, the salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 5,000 dollars per annum, with travelling expenses: these expenses are calculated by the most direct route of usual travel, and similar return, one for each session of Congress. The salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is, under the same Act of Congress, 8,000 dollars per annum.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives are by the Constitution allowed to be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time by law alter such regulations, or make new ones, except as to the places of choosing senators. Under this provision a law has been passed prescribing a method of choosing senators. No senator or representative can, during the time for which he is elected, be appointed to any *civil* office under authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding *any* office under the United States can be a member of either House during his continuance in office. No religious test is required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

The period usually termed 'a Congress' in legislative language, continues for two years: as, for example, from noon, March 4, 1891, until noon, March 4, 1893, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the 52nd Congress expires, and the term of the new House of Representatives commences.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The powers to enact laws which concern only the States directly and immediately are among the reserved rights of the States, and as such vested in the State Legislatures. The Constitutions of the several States all agree in their main features, and the modes of administration are virtually alike. In all there is the same form, and the same principles lie at the foundation. The executive in every State is vested in a Governor. The duties of the Governors are in general analogous to those of the President, as far as the several State Governments are analogous to that of the Union. In some States the Governors have the nomination, and, in conjunction with the Senate, the appointment, of many important officers: but in most States appointments in the power of the Governors are comparatively unimportant: in New York, for example, nearly all officers and *all* judges are elected by the people. Like the President, they make recommendations to the Legislature, and take care that the laws are executed. Like the President, they may be impeached and removed for treason, bribery, or other crimes.

In the Indian Territory, between Kansas and Texas, there are settled about 25 native tribes, of which five are civilised. Each race has a government of the republican form. In each, a Chief, Vice-chief, a Senate, and Council are chosen for two years, and a deliberative body, composed of delegates from the different races in proportion to their numbers, meets every year. The land assigned to them is not regarded as separate property, but each race holds its portion in common. Individuals settle upon particular lands, and these lands may pass from father to son, but there is no legal right to their possession, and they cannot be sold or exchanged even by the Indian Governments. The authority of these Governments extends only to the persons and personal property of their own citizens. They cannot even repel an intruder of the white race, but must, for such purpose, have recourse to the United States authorities, and in their courts no suit to which a white man is a party can be decided.

The District of Columbia is the seat of the United States Government, provided by the State of Maryland for the purposes of government in 1791. It includes the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and embraces an area of about 72 square miles. The district has no municipal legislative body, and its citizens have no right to vote either in national or municipal concerns. By an Act of Congress of 1878, its municipal government is administered by three commissioners, appointed by the President.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States by the thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, passed December 18, 1865. The vast change in the political and social organisation of the Republic made by this new fundamental law was completed by the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, passed in 1868 and 1870, which gave to the former slaves all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following table gives the total white and coloured population of the United States, at each of the ten censuses from 1790 to 1890 :—

Year	White	Free Coloured	Slave	Total	Increase per cent. per ann.
1790	3,172,006	59,527	697,681	3,929,214	—
1800	4,306,446	108,435	893,602	5,308,483	3·25
1810	5,862,073	186,446	1,191,362	7,239,881	3·66
1820	7,862,166	233,634	1,538,022	9,633,822	3·30
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020	3·35
1840	14,195,805	386,293	2,487,355	17,069,453	3·26
1850	19,553,068	434,495	3,204,313	23,191,876	3·58
1860	26,922,537	488,070	3,953,760	31,443,321	3·52
1870	33,589,377	4,880,009	—	38,558,371	2·26
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	—	50,155,783	2·97
1890	—	—	—	62,622,250	2·50

These figures do not include Chinese (105,613) in 1880 and Indians.

The following table shows the area and population at the census of 1880 and of June 1, 1890, and population per square mile in 1890 of the States and Territories arranged in geographical divisions,

	Area : English square miles	Population in 1880	Population in 1890	Pop. per sq. mile. 1890
<i>North Atlantic Division :</i>				
Maine	29,895	648,936	661,080	22.1
New Hampshire	9,005	346,991	376,530	41.7
Vermont	9,135	332,286	332,422	36.3
Massachusetts	8,040	1,783,085	2,238,943	277.8
Rhode Island	1,085	276,531	345,506	318.2
Connecticut	4,845	622,700	746,258	153.9
New York	47,620	5,082,871	5,997,853	125.4
New Jersey	7,455	1,131,116	1,444,933	193.3
Pennsylvania	44,985	4,282,891	5,258,014	116.6
Total	162,065	14,507,407	17,401,545	89.4
<i>South Atlantic Division :</i>				
Delaware	1,960	146,608	168,493	85.6
Maryland	9,860	934,943	1,042,390	115.7
District of Columbia	60	177,624	230,392	3839.8
Virginia	40,125	1,512,565	1,655,980	41.1
West Virginia	24,645	618,457	762,794	30.8
North Carolina	48,580	1,399,750	1,617,947	33.3
South Carolina	30,170	995,577	1,151,149	38.0
Georgia	58,980	1,542,180	1,837,353	31.1
Florida	54,240	269,493	391,422	7.2
Total	268,620	7,597,197	8,857,920	32.9
<i>Northern Central Division :</i>				
Ohio	40,760	3,198,062	3,672,316	90.3
Indiana	35,910	1,978,301	2,192,404	60.9
Illinois	56,000	3,077,871	3,826,351	68.2
Michigan	57,430	1,636,937	2,093,889	36.4
Wisconsin	54,450	1,315,497	1,686,880	30.9
Minnesota	79,205	780,773	1,301,826	16.4
Iowa	55,475	1,624,615	1,911,896	34.3
Missouri	68,735	2,168,380	2,679,184	38.9
North Dakota	70,195	36,909	182,719	2.6
South Dakota	76,850	98,268	328,808	4.3
Nebraska	76,840	452,402	1,058,910	13.8
Kansas	81,700	996,096	1,427,096	17.4
Total	753,550	17,364,111	22,362,279	29.7
<i>Southern Central Division :</i>				
Kentucky	40,000	1,648,690	1,858,635	46.4
Tennessee	41,750	1,542,359	1,767,518	42.2
Alabama	51,540	1,262,505	1,513,017	29.2
Mississippi	46,340	1,131,597	1,289,600	27.6
Louisiana	45,420	939,946	1,118,587	24.6
Texas	262,290	1,591,749	2,235,523	8.5
Indian Territory	31,000	79,024	177,782	5.7
Oklahoma (Territory)	38,830	—	61,834	1.8
Arkansas	53,045	802,525	1,128,179	21.2
Total	610,215	8,998,395	11,150,675	18.2

	Area : English square miles	Population in 1880	Population in 1890	Pop. per sq. mile, 1890
<i>Western Division :</i>				
Montana	145,310	39,159	132,159	0·8
Wyoming	97,575	20,789	60,705	0·6
Colorado	103,645	194,327	412,198	3·9
New Mexico (Territory)	122,460	119,565	153,593	1·2
Arizona (Territory)	112,920	40,440	59,620	0·5
Utah (Territory) . . .	82,190	143,963	207,905	2·5
Nevada	109,740	62,266	45,761	0·4
Idaho	84,290	32,610	84,385	1·0
Washington	66,880	75,116	349,390	5·2
Oregon	94,560	174,768	313,767	3·3
California	155,980	864,694	1,208,130	7·7
Total	1,175,550	1,767,697	3,027,613	2·5
Alaska (Territory) . .	531,410	33,426	31,795	—
General totals	3,501,410	50,268,233	62,831,827	17·94

Not included in the general census of 1890 were :—Agency Indians, 150,417.

As regards sex, the total population of the States and Territories at the census of 1880 comprised 25,518,820 males, and 24,636,993 females. In the Mormon Territory of Utah there were 74,509 males, and 69,454 females at the census of 1880.

At the first census of the Union, in 1790, there existed only 13 States, the largest of which, as then constituted, was Virginia, with a population of 747,610. In 1800 there were 16 States and 2 Territories, Virginia having then a population of 880,200. In 1810 the same State, with a population of 974,601, took the lead of 17 States and 5 Territories. In 1820 there were 23 States and 3 Territories, New York standing first with a population of 1,372,111. In 1830 there were 25 States and 2 Territories; in 1840, 26 States and 3 Territories; in 1850, 31 States and 4 Territories; in 1860, 33 States and 5 Territories; in 1870, 37 States and 10 Territories; in 1880, 38 States and 9 Territories; in 1890, 44 States and 5 Territories (including Oklahoma), neither the District of Columbia nor the Indian Territory being included in these numbers.

Of a total population in 1880 of 36,761,607 over ten years of age, 17,392,099 were engaged in the various professional and industrial occupations, and of these 2,647,157 were females. These were distributed as follows :—

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	7,075,983	594,510	7,670,493
Professional and personal services . .	2,712,943	1,361,295	4,074,238
Trade and transportation	1,750,892	59,364	1,810,256
Manufactures, mechanical and mining industries	3,205,124	631,988	3,837,112

Of those engaged in agriculture, 4,225,945 were returned as farmers and planters, and 3,323,876 as agricultural labourers. Of the 'professional and personal' class, 1,859,223 were labourers, and 1,075,655 domestic servants, 67,081 Government officials, 85,671 physicians and surgeons, 64,698 clergymen, and 64,137 lawyers. Of those engaged in trade and transportation, about 280,000 were 'traders and dealers.' Of the last class 234,228 are returned as miners; 114,539 as engaged in iron and steel works; 169,771 cotton-mill operatives; saw-mill operatives, 77,050; silk-mill operatives, 18,071; woollen-mill operatives, 88,010.

AREA OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS, POPULATION, AND BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF INDIANS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1890 :—

States and Territories	Area of Indian Reservations		Population on Reservations (Indians)	Vital	
	Acres	Square Miles		Births	Deaths
Arizona	6,603,191	10,317	30,749	235	162
California	494,045	772	12,108	83	80
Colorado	1,094,400	1,710	1,793	58	32
Idaho	2,273,421	3,562	4,251	70	35
Indian Territory	25,868,372	40,411	68,225	43	30
Iowa	1,258	2	399	14	18
Kansas	102,026	159	1,016	52	19
Michigan	27,319	42	7,428	—	—
Minnesota	2,254,781	3,522	6,403	115	97
Montana	10,591,360	16,540	10,842	351	342
Nebraska	136,947	214	3,254	134	140
Nevada	954,135	1,490	8,375	83	54
New Mexico	10,002,525	15,629	10,998	1,093	1,627
New York	87,677	137	5,112	117	114
North Carolina	65,211	102	3,000	—	—
North Dakota	5,861,120	9,158	7,759	371	338
Oklahoma	13,292,668	20,770	13,176	725	908
Oregon	2,075,240	3,242	4,507	101	127
South Dakota	11,661,360	18,221	19,696	407	456
Texas	—	—	290	—	—
Utah	3,972,480	6,207	2,211	51	41
Washington	4,045,284	6,321	9,830	379	331
Wisconsin	512,129	800	9,152	271	195
Wyoming	2,342,400	3,660	1,658	65	75
Miscellaneous	—	—	1,302	—	—
Total, 1890	104,314,349	162,991	243,524	4,908	5,218
Total, 1880	154,741,349	241,800	255,327	3,430	2,729

The vital statistics are defective.

In 1890 the United States spent 6,708,046 dollars on the Indians. There are 66 agencies throughout the States.

Of the population of the States and Territories in 1880, 43,475,840 were natives, and 6,679,943 foreign-born. Including the latter there were

12,978,394 residents of foreign-born parentage. Of this total 4,529,523 had Irish fathers, and 4,444,421 Irish mothers; 4,883,842 German fathers, and 4,557,629 German mothers; 2,039,808 with fathers, and 1,790,200 with mothers, natives of Great Britain.

The following table shows the origin of the foreign-born population at the census of 1880 :—

England	662,676	Switzerland	88,621
Ireland	1,854,571	Denmark	64,196
Scotland	170,136	Holland	58,090
Wales	83,302	Belgium	15,535
Unspecified	1,484	Luxembourg	12,836
		France	106,971
United Kingdom	2,772,169	Mexico	68,399
Germany	1,966,742	Italy	44,230
British America	717,157	Spain and Portugal	13,259
Norway and Sweden	376,066	Russia	84,279
Austria-Hungary	125,550	China	104,468

It will thus be seen that the foreign-born population formed 13·3 per cent. of the total population, and of that 41·5 per cent. are natives of the United Kingdom, and of these two-thirds came from Ireland. Of the total foreign-born population 71 per cent. came from Great Britain and Germany, and only a small percentage came from countries not prevalingly Teutonic. Besides the countries above mentioned, at least seventeen others are represented among the foreign-born population of the United States. Of New York city one-third of the population is foreign-born.

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

There is no systematic registration of births, deaths, and marriages in the United States as a whole, so that it is not possible to ascertain the growth of population by the excess of births alone. The death-rate is comparatively low; in 1880 the death-rate among the whites was 14·74 per 1,000, and among coloured 17·28 per 1,000. The highest death-rate among whites was in New Mexico, 22·04 per 1,000, and the lowest in Arizona, 7·91 per 1,000; the highest among coloured in the District of Columbia, 35·25, and the lowest in Arizona, 1·89.

From 1775 to 1815 immigration into the United States was very small, on account of the American Revolution and the European wars, not over 3,000 or 4,000 a year arriving during this period. When peace between England and America was re-established, in 1815, immigration took a fresh start. The total number of immigrants from 1820 to 1891 (June 30) was 15,946,410. The following statement, in which, from July 1, 1885, immigrants from Canada and Mexico are not included, shows the number arrived in the United States from the leading foreign countries during the decade ending June 30, 1891, with the total number of immigrants in each year during that period :—

Year ending June 30	British Isles	Germany	Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	Austria- Hungary	Italy	Russia	France	Total im- migrants
1882	179,423	250,630	105,326	29,150	32,084	21,590	6,003	788,902
1883	158,092	194,786	71,994	27,625	31,792	9,809	4,821	603,322
1884	129,294	179,676	52,728	35,571	16,510	17,226	3,608	519,312
1885	109,508	124,443	40,704	27,309	13,599	20,243	3,493	395,346
1886	112,548	84,403	46,735	28,680	21,315	21,739	3,318	334,203
1887	161,748	106,865	67,629	40,265	47,622	36,894	5,034	490,109
1888	182,203	109,717	81,924	45,811	51,075	39,313	6,454	546,889
1889	153,549	99,538	57,504	34,174	24,848	31,889	5,918	444,427
1890	122,754	92,427	50,368	56,199	51,799	33,147	6,585	455,302
1891	122,311	113,554	60,107	71,042	76,065	47,426	6,766	560,319

Thus the total for the last ten years, including other countries besides those mentioned, was 5,138,221. Of the total immigrants in 1891, 206,260 were females.

The total number of Chinese immigrants between 1855 and 1885 was 274,399, but the total number reported in the census of 1880 was 105,465. Many are supposed to have returned. By the law passed in 1882, Chinese immigration has been prohibited for ten years.

The following table shows the comparative increase of the population during the last five decades by reproduction and by immigration:—

Year	Population	Decade total Increase	Decade Increase by Immigrants	Percentage of Decade Increase		
				Total	By Immi- gration	By Repro- duction
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	599,125	32·67	4·65	28·02
1850	23,191,876	6,122,443	1,653,275	35·87	9·68	26·19
1860	38,443,321	8,251,445	2,639,556	35·58	11·38	24·20
1870	58,558,371	7,115,053	2,281,142	22·63	7·25	15·38
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191	30·07	7·29	22·78
1890	62,622,250	12,466,467	5,247,333	24·85	10·46	14·39

III. PRINCIPAL CITIES.

In 1880 there were 45, and in 1890, 74 cities with upwards of 40,000 inhabitants. Of the entire population in 1890, 18,235,670, or 29·12 per cent. (in 1880, 22·57 per cent.) lived in 443 towns (in 1880, 286 towns) of over 8,000 inhabitants. Of these towns, 278 had each from 8,000 to 20,000 inhabitants; 91 from 20,000 to 40,000; 35 from 40,000 to 75,000; 14 from 75,000 to 125,000; 14 from 125,000 to 250,000; 7 from 250,000 to 500,000; 1 from 500,000 to 1,000,000; and 3 over 1,000,000.

The following table shows the fifty principal cities of the United States, giving the population in 1880 and 1890:—

Town	Population		Town	Population	
	1880	1890		1880	1890
New York . . .	1,206,299	1,515,301	Denver . . .	35,629	106,713
Chicago . . .	503,185	1,099,850	Indianapolis . . .	75,056	105,436
Philadelphia . . .	847,170	1,046,964	Allegheny . . .	78,682	105,287
Brooklyn . . .	566,663	806,343	Albany . . .	90,758	94,923
Saint Louis . . .	350,518	451,770	Columbus . . .	51,647	88,150
Boston . . .	362,839	448,477	Syracuse . . .	51,792	88,143
Baltimore . . .	332,313	434,439	Worcester . . .	58,291	84,655
San Francisco . . .	233,959	298,997	Toledo . . .	50,137	81,434
Cincinnati . . .	255,139	296,908	Richmond . . .	63,600	81,388
Cleveland . . .	160,146	261,353	New Haven . . .	62,882	81,298
Buffalo . . .	155,134	255,664	Paterson . . .	51,031	78,347
New Orleans . . .	216,090	242,039	Lowell . . .	59,475	77,696
Pittsburg . . .	156,389	238,617	Nashville . . .	43,350	76,168
Washington . . .	177,624	230,392	Scranton . . .	45,850	75,215
Detroit . . .	116,340	205,876	Fall River . . .	48,961	74,398
Milwaukee . . .	115,587	204,468	Cambridge . . .	52,669	70,028
Newark . . .	136,508	181,830	Atlanta . . .	37,409	65,533
Minneapolis . . .	46,887	164,738	Memphis . . .	33,592	64,495
Jersey City . . .	120,722	163,003	Wilmington . . .	42,478	61,431
Louisville . . .	123,758	161,129	Dayton . . .	38,678	61,220
Omaha . . .	30,518	140,452	Troy . . .	56,747	60,956
Rochester . . .	89,366	133,896	Grand Rapids . . .	32,016	60,278
Saint Paul . . .	41,473	133,156	Reading . . .	43,278	58,661
Kansas City . . .	55,785	132,716	Camden . . .	41,659	58,313
Providence . . .	104,857	132,146	Trenton . . .	29,910	57,458

Religion.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees the free exercise of religious profession and worship, and this guaranty is repeated in the Constitutions of the forty-four States. Nearly all the sects and religious denominations existing in Europe are represented in the United States. At the census of 1880 there were 86,132 Protestant and 5,975 Roman Catholic churches : 70,864 Protestant ministers, and 6,366 Roman Catholic clergy. The Protestants returned 8,975,260 'members,' or communicants : adding to this an estimate of the families of members, and of adherents, the total attached to Protestantism would probably be about 30,000,000. In 1870 there were in all 63,082 churches, of which 3,806 were Roman Catholic ; and in the same year the number of 'sittings' returned was 21,665,052, of which 1,990,514 were in Roman Catholic churches. There were in all 45 separate religious bodies returned in 1880.

In 1890 the membership of the most important Protestant

bodies, as compiled from official sources, mostly by the New York *Independent*, was as follows :—Roman Catholics, 6,250,045 ; Methodists of various sects, 4,980,240 ; Baptists of various sects, 4,292,291 ; Presbyterians, 1,229,012 ; Lutherans, 1,086,048 ; Congregational, 491,985 ; Episcopal, 480,176 ; Reformed Church (German and Dutch), 282,856 ; Friends, 106,930 ; Mormons, 144,352. In 1880 the Jews numbered 13,683.

Instruction.

Each State of the Union has a system of free public schools established by law. The work of these is largely supplemented by private and parochial schools. Nevertheless, owing partly to the former existence of slavery, and partly to the constant influx of numbers of uneducated immigrants, there exists a large mass still totally ignorant of the first elements of education. According to the census of 1880, in the whole country, out of a total population above ten years of age of 36,761,607, 4,923,431 were returned as unable to read, and 6,239,958 as unable to write. The former is 13·4 per cent., the latter 17 per cent., which, contrasted with 16 and 20 per cent. (the proportions of the corresponding classes of 1870), shows a very decided gain in the direction of rudimentary education. Of the whites above ten years of age, the 'cannot writes' formed 9·4 per cent. The native whites, however, show a proportion of but 8·7 per cent., while foreign whites show 12 per cent. A very large proportion of the illiteracy of the country, and especially of the South, is seen to be among the coloured population, where the 'cannot writes' form 70 per cent of all above ten years of age. Most of the illiteracy of the country exists south of Mason and Dixon's lines, the Ohio, and the south boundary of the Missouri. The results of the census of 1890 have not yet been published.

In 1889–90 there were enrolled in the public schools 12,688,467 pupils of ages varying from 4 to 21. Of this total about 3·5 per cent. were in public secondary schools. The average number of school days was 134·5, and average daily attendance 8,151,810. The pupils enrolled in private and parochial elementary schools, not included in these numbers, were estimated at 1,200,000. The private middle-class schools, in 1886–87, numbered 1,324, with 8,511 teachers and 146,561 pupils. In 1889–90 the number of colleges and universities, in many of which, however, the course of study is not advanced, was 415, with 6,163 teachers and 103,970 students.

The United States Government makes no direct appropria-

tion of moneys for the support of the elementary public schools, but has set aside for that purpose in each of the newer States a certain portion of the public domain, the proceeds from the sale of which form a part of the permanent school fund, the income alone being used for the support of the schools. This income is supplemented by direct taxation in the different States, or by local taxation, or by both, so that in these States it forms only about 6 per cent. of the total school revenue. In 1880-90 the amount expended on elementary public schools was 140,268,987 dollars. In the same year the universities and colleges had an income of 3,966,083 dollars from productive funds, exclusive of State appropriations. These appropriations, which are the chief or sole means of support for State universities, amounted to 1,406,117 dollars, and the tuition fees to 3,764,984 dollars.

The following table refers to the year 1889-90, except where otherwise noted :—

	School Age	Children of School Age	Enrolled in Public Schools	Average Daily Attendance	Expended for Public Schools	No. of Colleges	No. of Teachers	No. of Students
					Dols.			
<i>North Atlantic Division.</i>								
Maine . . .	4-21	211,547	139,676	98,364	1,327,553	3	38	476
New Hampshire . . .	—	—	59,813	41,526	844,333	1	32	343
Vermont . . .	5-18	78,997	65,608	45,887	711,072	2	30	331
Massachusetts . . .	5-15	a370,116	371,492	273,910	8,286,062	9	414	3,355
Rhode Island . . .	5-15	64,960	52,774	33,905	884,966	1	22	285
Connecticut . . .	4-16	a159,241	126,505	83,656	2,157,014	3	124	1,545
New York . . .	5-21	1,844,596	1,042,160	642,984	17,543,880	22	542	8,174
New Jersey . . .	5-18	a399,052	d227,441	d139,272	d3,323,067	4	90	1,139
Pennsylvania . . .	—	—	1,020,522	682,941	12,928,422	27	379	5,894
<i>South Atlantic Division.</i>								
Delaware . . .	6-21	39,131	31,434	19,649	e246,718	1	8	82
Maryland . . .	—	—	184,251	102,351	1,791,081	10	188	1,796
District of Columbia . . .	6-17	b51,500	36,906	28,184	905,777	4	94	741
Virginia . . .	5-21	652,045	342,269	198,290	1,606,509	8	94	1,123
West Virginia . . .	6-21	266,326	198,064	121,700	1,198,493	3	27	417
North Carolina . . .	6-21	586,668	322,533	203,100	714,900	10	83	1,789
South Carolina . . .	—	—	201,260	147,779	d460,399	9	80	1,399
Georgia . . .	6-18	b560,281	a342,406	a230,384	a959,881	7	80	1,562
Florida . . .	6-21	113,647	92,472	64,819	516,533	4	32	349
<i>South Central Division.</i>								
Kentucky . . .	6-20	676,870	408,966	231,233	2,260,467	14	137	3,172
Tennessee . . .	6-21	686,310	447,950	323,548	1,526,241	20	182	3,822
Alabama . . .	7-21	a522,691	301,615	182,467	e890,000	6	72	1,445
Mississippi . . .	5-21	b464,474	325,862	200,790	1,107,970	6	59	1,396
Louisiana . . .	6-18	b336,137	a132,953	a92,066	a704,586	12	180	3,906
Texas . . .	8-16	565,672	466,872	291,941	3,168,300	11	124	3,166
Arkansas . . .	6-21	405,587	228,071	c148,700	1,016,776	4	28	583

	School Age	Children of School Age	Enrolled in Public Schools	Average Daily Attendance	Expended for Public Schools	No. of Colleges	No. of Teachers	No. of Students
<i>North Central Division</i>								
Ohio	6-21	1,128,895	797,439	549,269	10,602,238	37	540	10,154
Indiana	6-21	770,723	512,955	342,275	5,245,218	14	235	3,824
Illinois	6-21	1,163,440	778,319	588,810	11,645,126	28	428	8,188
Michigan	5-20	654,502	427,032	c282,000	5,349,396	11	201	3,891
Wisconsin	4-20	592,755	351,723	200,457	3,601,212	8	141	2,043
Minnesota	5-21	452,345	280,960	127,025	4,187,310	9	102	2,034
Iowa	5-21	660,495	493,267	366,309	6,282,953	21	281	5,645
Missouri	6-20	858,754	629,314	384,927	5,667,871	27	361	6,079
North Dakota	7-20	43,153	35,543	20,694	626,949	2	16	293
South Dakota	7-20	86,177	78,043	48,327	1,199,630	5	61	980
Nebraska	5-21	332,243	240,300	146,139	3,376,332	7	90	1,179
Kansas	5-21	509,614	399,322	243,300	4,972,967	15	202	4,105
<i>Western Division</i>								
Montana	5-21	27,821	16,980	10,596	364,084	1	8	80
Wyoming	—	—	7,875	5,200	c140,000	1	12	80
Colorado	6-21	95,137	65,490	38,715	1,681,379	4	55	1,172
New Mexico	—	—	15,000	12,000	87,000	1	7	165
Arizona	6-18	12,882	7,989	4,702	181,914	—	—	—
Utah	6-18	60,959	37,379	20,967	394,685	1	20	357
Nevada	6-18	10,022	7,387	5,064	161,481	1	10	137
Idaho	5-21	25,741	14,311	c9,500	169,020	—	—	—
Washington	5-21	87,813	55,964	36,946	958,111	3	24	474
Oregon	4-20	99,543	63,254	43,333	805,979	6	42	971
California	5-17	280,882	221,756	146,589	5,187,162	12	186	3,017
<i>North Atlantic Division</i>								
North Atlantic Division	—	—	3,105,991	2,040,445	48,006,369	72	1,671	21,542
<i>South Atlantic Division</i>								
South Atlantic Division	—	—	1,746,685	1,116,276	8,400,291	56	686	9,258
<i>South Central Division</i>								
South Central Division	—	—	2,307,289	1,470,745	10,684,340	73	782	17,430
<i>North Central Division</i>								
North Central Division	—	—	5,015,217	3,188,732	63,047,172	184	2,660	48,287
<i>Western Division</i>								
Western Division	—	—	513,285	333,612	10,130,815	30	364	6,450
UNITED STATES	—	—	12,688,467	8,151,810	140,268,987	415	6,163	102,970

a In 1889.

b In 1888.

c Estimated.

d In 1888-89.

e In 1887-88.

Besides these 415 colleges for liberal arts, there were in the States (1889) the following:—

	Colleges	Teachers	Students
Theological	145	765	7,053
Law	54	352	4,518
Medical	Regular	2,716	13,830
	Eclectic	120	721
	Homœopathic	178	1,169
Female	179	2,299	24,851

In 1890 there were in special schools (for deaf mutes, blind, &c.) 12,500 pupils, and in reformatories, 14,846.

There were in 1890 246 Indian schools, with an average attendance of 12,232, costing the United States \$1,364,033.

The Education Report for 1884-85, issued in 1887 by the United States Bureau of Education, contains statistics specially collected in 1885-86 of 5,338 libraries 'other than private,' containing 300 or more volumes each, and 20,622,076 volumes in the aggregate; 2,357 of these libraries contain less than 1,000 volumes each; 2,139 between 1,000 and 5,000 each; 440 between 5,000 and 10,000; 355 between 10,000 and 50,000; and 47 more 50,000 volumes.

In 1889 there were in the United States 1,494 daily newspapers, with a total circulation of 5,713,750; 12,234 weeklies, with a total circulation of 19,588,000; 1,898 monthlies, with a circulation of 7,472,750; and 693 other periodicals. The total number of periodicals was then 16,319; in 1880 the total number was 11,403.

Justice and Crime.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Associate Judges have precedence according to the dates of their commissions, or, when the commissions of two or more of them bear the same date, according to their ages. In case of a vacancy in the office of Chief Justice, or of his inability to perform the duties and powers of his office, they shall devolve upon the Associate Justice who is first in precedence, until such disability is removed or another Chief Justice is appointed and duly qualified. The salary of the Chief Justice is \$10,500 per annum, and the Associate Justices \$10,000 each.

The Justices, besides their duties in annual sessions of the Supreme Court at Washington, have assigned to them each his own judicial circuit, these circuits having, in addition, their own circuit judges. Other courts are the United States Court of Claims, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the United States District Courts, many of the States being for judicial purposes divided into two or more districts.

Each separate State has also its own judicial system with a Chief Justice and Associate Justices, who are appointed usually for terms of years, but in some States practically for life, or during good behaviour. Most frequently they are elected by the people, though sometimes appointed by the Governor, with or without the Senate or Council. Their salaries vary from 2,500 dollars to 7,500 dollars per annum.

In 1880 there were 35,538 convicts in penitentiaries; in 1890, 45,233. Of the total in 1890, 30,546 were white and 14,687 coloured; of the total white, 12,842 were born of native parents, 8,331 of (one or both) foreign parents, and 7,267 were foreign born. Of the total, 1,791 were women. In 1880, there were 11,468 inmates of juvenile reformatories; in 1890, 14,846.

Pauperism.

Although there are poor-laws in the States the statistics of pauperism, except for indoor paupers, are not recorded. The total number of indoor paupers in 1880 was 66,203; in 1890 the number was 73,045. Of the total in 1890, 66,578 were white, and 6,467 coloured; of the white, 27,646 were

foreign-born and 10,608 were born of (one or both) foreign parents. Of the total, 32,304 were women. The number of out-door paupers reported in 1890 was 24,220—probably far below the truth. The expense of the alms-houses is given at 2,409,445 dollars.

Finance.

I. FEDERAL.

The following table exhibits the total net revenue and the total ordinary expenditure of the United States in each of the ten fiscal years, ended June 30, from 1882 to 1891 :—

Revenue		Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure
Year ending June 30	Dollars	Dollars	Year ending June 30	Dollars	Dollars
1882	403,525,250	257,981,440	1887	371,403,277	267,932,180
1883	398,287,581	265,408,138	1888	379,266,074	252,653,958 ¹
1884	348,519,869	244,126,244	1889	387,050,058	281,996,615 ¹
1885	323,690,706	260,226,935	1890	403,080,982	297,736,486 ¹
1886	336,439,727	242,483,138	1891	392,612,447	365,773,905

¹ Exclusive of premium on purchase of bonds.

These figures are exclusive of postal revenues and expenditures as well as of loans in the revenue and expenditure, other than interest, and premiums in connection with the public debt.

The following tables give the actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, and the estimated revenue and expenditure for 1892 :—

<i>Revenue</i>	1891	<i>Expenditure</i>	1891
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs taxes . . .	219,522,205	Civil expenses . . .	27,143,925
Internal revenue . .	145,686,250	Foreign intercourse .	2,028,715
National bank taxes .	1,236,042	Indians	8,527,469
Sales of public lands .	4,029,535	Pensions	124,415,951
Profits on coinage . .	7,701,992	Military establish- ment	48,720,065
Customs fees	966,122	Naval establish- ment	26,113,896
Consular, land, and patent fees	3,019,782	Miscellaneous, in- cluding public buildings, light- houses, &c. . . .	70,498,245
Pacific railways, in- terest	823,904		
Pacific railways, sink- ing fund	2,326,359		

<i>Revenue</i>	1891	<i>Expenditure</i>	1891
	Dollars		Dollars
Surveying public lands	131,142	District of Columbia	5,635,511
Sales of Government property	259,379	Interest on public debt	37,547,135
Immigrant fund	292,271	Deficiency in postal revenues	4,741,772
Soldiers' Home permanent fund	308,648		
Revenues of District of Columbia	2,853,898		
Miscellaneous sources	3,454,638		
Total ordinary receipts	392,612,447	Total ordinary expenditure	355,372,684
		Redemption of notes and purchase of bonds for sinking-fund	44,006,111
		Leaving net excess of expenditures of	6,766,348
	1892		1892
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs	185,000,000	Civil and miscellaneous expenses	100,000,000
Internal revenue	152,000,000	Indians	12,000,000
Miscellaneous	25,000,000	Pensions	125,000,000
Postal service	71,000,000	Military establishment	46,000,000
		Naval establishment	32,000,000
		Interest on public debt	23,000,000
		Postal Service	71,000,000
Total ordinary receipts	433,000,000	Total ordinary expenditure	409,000,000

These receipts are partly actual and partly estimated, and show an expected surplus of 24,000,000 dollars. For 1892-93 the estimated revenue is 455,336,350, and the expenditure 441,300,093 dollars, giving an estimated surplus of 14,036,257 dollars.

The surpluses are all available for reducing the public debt, and during the year ending June 30, 1891, the net surplus

of 37,239,762 dollars, together with other sums amounting in all to 134,947,635 dollars, was used in the redemption and purchase of the debt, including 44,006,111 dollars for the sinking-fund.

The following table shows the total amount of the national debt on the 1st of July at various periods from 1860 :—

Year	Capital of Debt	Year	Capital of Debt
	Dollars		Dollars
1860	64,842,287	1884	1,830,528,923
1866	2,773,236,173	1887	1,700,771,948
1877	2,205,301,392	1890	1,555,630,910
1880	2,120,415,370	1891	1,610,620,103
1883	1,884,171,728		

The net debt—that is, what remains after deducting the cash in the Treasury—was 903,236,580 dollars on December 1, 1891. Included in these figures is the United States liability for 64,623,512 dollars, or 12.924.702% of 6 per cent. bonds issued to the Pacific railways, which pay over 5 per cent. of their net earnings. The bulk of the debt of the United States was originally contracted at 6 and 5 per cent., but less than five hundred and sixty millions of the interest-bearing debt is now at 4 per cent., and the rest at 2 per cent.

There is practically no direct taxation for national purposes, though personal and real property are taxed in the several States. The assessed valuation of the real and personal property in the States is returned for 1890 at 24,249,589,804 dollars. In 1880 the assessed value was 16,902,993,543 dollars, and the estimated true value was 43,642,000,000 dollars.

II. STATE FINANCE.

The following table shows the total State and county indebtedness (exclusive of that of municipalities and towns), less the sinking fund in each case, in 1890 :—

State or Territory	State Debt	County Debt	Total Debt	Debt per head of pop.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Maine	3,470,908	434,346	3,905,254	5.91
New Hampshire	2,691,019	559,054	3,250,073	8.63
Vermont	148,416	5,108	153,524	.46
Massachusetts	7,267,349	4,051,830	11,319,179	1.22
Rhode Island	422,984	—	422,984	5.06
Connecticut	3,740,200	30,547	3,770,747	5.95
New York	2,308,229	10,936,638	13,244,867	2.21
New Jersey	1,022,642	3,728,130	4,750,772	3.29
Pennsylvania	4,090,792	7,841,484	11,932,276	2.27
N. Atlantic Div.	25,162,539	27,587,137	52,749,676	3.03
Delaware	887,573	618,400	1,505,973	8.94
Maryland	8,434,368	893,776	9,328,144	8.95
District of Columbia	19,781,050	—	19,781,050	85.86

State or Territory	State Debt	County Debt	Total Debt	Debt per head of pop.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Virginia	31,067,137	1,807,535	32,874,672	19.85
W. Virginia	184,511	1,197,462	1,381,973	1.81
N. Carolina	7,703,100	1,514,600	9,217,700	5.70
S. Carolina	6,566,849	1,062,750	7,629,599	6.63
Georgia	10,449,542	429,380	10,878,922	5.92
Florida	1,032,500	334,658	1,367,158	3.49
S. Atlantic Div.	86,106,630	7,858,561	93,965,191	10.61
Ohio	7,135,805	6,291,928	13,427,733	3.66
Indiana	8,540,615	4,753,455	13,294,070	6.06
Illinois	1,184,907	11,016,380	12,201,287	3.19
Michigan	5,308,294	1,257,698	6,565,992	3.14
Wisconsin	2,295,390	1,529,681	3,825,071	2.27
Minnesota	2,239,482	3,315,657	5,555,139	4.27
Iowa	245,435	3,403,073	3,648,508	1.91
Missouri	11,759,832	10,244,232	22,004,064	8.21
N. Dakota	689,807	1,372,261	2,062,068	11.29
S. Dakota	860,200	2,441,334	3,301,534	10.04
Nebraska	253,879	5,546,287	5,800,166	5.48
Kansas	1,119,791	14,593,751	15,713,542	11.01
N. Central Div.	41,633,437	65,765,737	107,399,174	4.80
Kentucky	1,671,133	5,948,652	7,619,785	4.10
Tennessee	17,492,474	2,185,459	19,677,933	11.13
Alabama	12,413,196	1,436,821	13,850,017	9.15
Mississippi	3,503,008	1,206,799	4,709,807	3.65
Louisiana	16,008,585	177,798	16,186,383	14.47
Texas	4,317,514	6,893,714	11,211,228	5.02
Arkansas	8,671,782	1,553,588	10,225,370	9.06
S. Central Div.	64,077,692	19,402,831	83,480,523	7.61
Montana	—	2,004,513	2,004,513	15.7
Wyoming	320,000	1,083,790	1,403,790	23.12
Colorado	599,851	4,645,668	5,245,519	12.73
N. Mexico	870,961	1,815,083	2,686,044	17.49
Arizona	757,158	2,006,094	2,763,252	46.35
Utah	—	49,859	49,859	0.24
Nevada	509,526	812,676	1,322,202	28.89
Idaho	240,128	1,224,075	1,464,203	17.35
Washington	300,000	1,507,786	1,807,786	5.17
Oregon	2,337	905,711	908,048	2.89
California	2,527,624	5,281,324	7,808,948	6.46
Western Div.	6,127,585	21,336,579	27,464,164	9.07
Grand Total, 1890	223,107,883	141,950,845	365,058,728	5.83
„ „ 1880	290,326,643	124,105,027	414,431,670	8.26

Defence.

I. ARMY.

By the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress is empowered in general 'to raise and support armies;' and by the second section of the second article, the President is appointed commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when called into the service of the United States. On August 7, 1789, Congress established a Department of War as the instrument of the President in carrying out the provisions of the Constitution for military affairs.

By Acts of Congress approved July 28, 1866, March 3, 1869, and July 15, 1870, the number of land forces constituting the standing army of the United States was strictly limited. It was subsequently enacted that from the year 1875 there shall be no more than 25,000 enlisted men at any one time, exclusive of the signal corps, the authorised strength of which is 350 enlisted men, the hospital corps, the strength of which is 723 enlisted men, and of 125 general service clerks and 45 general service messengers. The actual commissioned and enlisted strength of the army varies very little from that authorised, and is organised as follows:—

	Officers	Men
General and General Staff	400	—
Ordnance Department	58	450
Engineer Department	113	500
10 Regiments of Cavalry	432	6,050
5 Regiments of Artillery	289	3,675
25 Regiments of Infantry	877	12,125
Non-commissioned staff, enlisted men not attached to regiments, Indian scouts, &c.	—	2,200
Total	2,169	25,000

Of the officers of the regular army there are 19 general officers, 70 colonels, 91 lieutenant colonels, 221 majors, 612 captains.

The 9th and 10th regiments of cavalry, and 24th and 25th regiments of infantry, are composed of negro soldiers, but with white officers.

Besides the regular army each State is supposed to have a militia in which all men from 18 to 45 capable of bearing arms ought to be enrolled, but in several States the organisation is imperfect. The organised militia numbers 8,312 officers and 106,269 men. The number of citizens who in case of war might be enrolled in the militia is upwards of 7½ millions. In 1880 the males of all classes between 18 and 44 years of age numbered 10,231,239, of whom 7,000,000 were native-born whites and 1,242,354 coloured.

The territory of the United States is divided for military purposes into eight departments, and five of these are grouped into three military divisions, namely—Division of the Atlantic, composed of the Department of the East; Division of the Missouri, composed of the Departments of the Platte and

Dakota ; Division of the Pacific, composed of the Departments of California and Columbia ; and three independent Departments, viz., the Departments of the Missouri, of Texas, and Arizona. The United States has a military academy at West Point.

II. NAVY.

The following table shows the state of the United States Navy on June 1, 1891 :—

		In Commis- sion	Building
Armoured battle ships	1st rate	—	5
Armoured cruiser	1st „	—	1
Armoured ram	2nd „	—	1
Steel cruisers	1st „	5	2
	2nd „	3	5
	3rd „	3	2
	4th „	1	1
Coast defence ships	1st „	—	2
	2nd „	—	4
Torpedo boats		1	—
Dynamite cruiser		1	—
Total		14	23

Besides these there are 13 old monitors, 26 old-type wooden and iron vessels, 12 sailing ships, 13 tugs, &c.

Vessels are rated according to tonnage, as follows :—1st Rate, over 4,000 tons ; 2nd Rate, 2,000 to 4,000 tons ; 3rd Rate, 1,000 to 2,000 tons ; 4th Rate, under 1,000 tons.

The term ‘protected’ indicates that a vessel has a complete deflective steel deck of over 1 inch thickness (generally $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches) ; ‘partially protected’ indicates that the deflective deck exists only over a portion of the ship’s length protecting machinery, or that the deck protection is complete and less than 1 inch in thickness.

Of the five armoured battle-ships under construction, the *Maine* and *Texas* are partly completed. The *Maine*, launched in November 1890, is a twin-screw armoured turret vessel, of the belted cruiser type, with protective deck. Its displacement is 6,648 tons, and speed 17 knots. It has 4 10-inch and 6 6-inch B.L.R. The 10-inch guns are mounted in the turrets, protected by $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches steel armour, and the turrets are in echelon, so that all four guns can be fired ahead or astern.

The *Texas* is a twin-screw armoured turret vessel of 6,314 tons displacement, with 2 12-inch and 6 6-inch B.L.R. Its speed is 17 knots. The vital parts of the vessel are protected by a steel armour belt 12 inches thick, terminated by 6-inch steel breastworks, extending diagonally across the vessel. An armoured protected deck, 3 inches thick, is worked over the armour belt. The turrets are plated with 12-inch steel armour, and have their lower parts enclosed in redoubts, also 12 inches thick. One 12-inch B.L.R. is mounted in each turret. Both ships are fitted with secondary batteries and torpedo-tubes.

The three other battle-ships have been named *Indiana*, *Massachusetts*, and *Oregon*. Their principal characteristics are as follows :—Armament :

4 13-inch and 8 8-inch B.L.R. and 4 5-inch R.F., besides 24 light R.F.G. and 7 torpedo tubes. Protection: a water belt 18 inches thick for about $\frac{2}{3}$ of ship's length amidships: side armour 5 inches thick above belt: turrets 10 to 17 inches thick: diagonal bulkheads 14 inches: mounds 17 inches: tubes 7 inches: protective deck 2·7 to 3 inches. Estimated sea speed 15 knots. Displacement 10,231 tons.

The armoured cruiser *New York* (No. 2) will soon be ready for launching. It is to have a protective curved steel deck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches thick, extending from stem to stern, the edges of which amidships are to be five feet below the water-line, and the top will have a rise of about one foot above the water at the centre of the vessel. The machinery and boiler space are protected by a belt of $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch armour. The ship will have displacement of 8,150 tons: its length over all is 380 ft., breadth of beam 64 ft., mean draught 24 ft., speed 20 knots, with calculated I.H.P. of 16,000. It will carry 6 8-inch B.L.R. and 12 4-inch R.F.

The armoured ram is a vessel of 2,050 tons displacement, carrying a light battery of rapid-fire guns as an auxiliary armament, but depending on the ram as her principal offensive weapon. The protection consists of a heavy protective deck and side armour from 3 to 6 inches thick, and 18 inch armour on the conning tower. Estimated speed 17 knots.

Of the steel cruisers building, the largest is No. 12, of 7,400 tons displacement, with the following armament:—1 8-inch B.L.R., 2 6-inch B.L.R., 12 4-inch R.F., 28 small R.F., and 6 torpedo tubes. Protection: complete, steel armoured deck $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches thick: 4-inch armour about engine room hatches, and 4-inch shields over guns. Motive power: three triple-expansion engines which are expected to give 21,000 I.H.P. and 21 knots speed. Dimensions: length 412 ft., beam 58·2 ft., mean draught 23 ft.

Cruiser No. 6, of 5,500 tons displacement, with 4 8-inch B.L.R. and 10 5-inch R.F. It is fitted with a protective deck. The length over all is 340 ft., breadth 53 ft., mean draught $21\frac{1}{2}$ ft., with a calculated speed of 20 knots and I.H.P. 13,500.

Nos. 7 and 8, with complete protective decks, will have 3,183 tons displacement, speed 19 knots, I.H.P. 10,000. Each will carry 1 6-inch B.L.R., and 10 5-inch R.F. No. 7 has been named *Cincinnati* and No. 8 *Raleigh*.

Nos. 9, 10, 11, with partially protective decks, will have displacement 2,000, contract speed 18 knots, and I.H.P. 5,400. They will carry 2 6-inch B.L.R. and 8 5-inch R.F. The *Bennington* will have displacement 1,700 tons, speed 16 knots, and will carry 6 6-inch B.L.R. and 4 R.F.

Of the steel cruisers in commission the largest is the *Chicago* of 4,500 tons displacement, speed 15·3 knots, with 4 8-inch, 8 6-inch, and 2 5-inch B.L.R.

The *Baltimore* has 4,400 tons displacement, speed 20·1 knots, and carries 4 8-inch and 6 6-inch B.L.R. The *Philadelphia*, 4,325 tons displacement, and 19·7 knots speed: the *Newark*, 4,083 tons displacement, and 18 knots speed: the *San Francisco*, 4,083 tons displacement and 19·6 knots speed, are twin-screw protected cruisers, carrying each 12 6-inch B.L.R. and 17 R.F. The *Newark* is barque-rigged, spreading 9,486 square ft. of canvas: the two others have schooner masts, spreading 5,400 ft. of fore and aft sails.

A new cruiser provided for by the last Congress will displace about 7,400 tons, and be similar to No. 12. She is now known as No. 13.

The coast defence ships, with the exception of the *Monterey*, are old monitors under reconstruction. The *Puritan*, 6,060 tons displacement and 13 knots speed, will carry 4 12-inch B.L.R. and 6 4-inch R.F., and will be protected by 14-inch steel armour on the sides and on turrets. The *Monterey*, 4,483 tons displacement and 16 knots speed, has 2 10-inch B.L.R., 2 12-inch B.L.R., and 12 R.F. Four other coast defence vessels building will

have each 3,815 tons displacement and 12 knots speed, and will carry 4 10-inch B.L.R. and 12 R.F.G.

The dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius* is a steel ship of 725 tons displacement, 250 ft. over all, and 26½ ft. beam, speed 21·6 knots. In the forward part of the ship are 3 15-inch pneumatic guns, 70 feet long, made of thin cast iron. The full size shell for each gun is 15 inches in diameter, about 7 ft. long. It weighs loaded about 600 lbs., and the charge is 400 lbs. of dynamite. The ship is steered by steam, and all her operations are directed from a conning tower protected by light armour. In firing, the guns have a fixed elevation, and difference in range is effected by greater or less air compression; in short, the hull is nothing but a gun carriage, on which are mounted these pneumatic guns. The calculated range is about one mile.

The United States possess ten navy yards and stations—namely, Portsmouth, Charlestown, Brooklyn, League Island, New London, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, Mare Island, and Port Royal. Portsmouth, Brooklyn, Norfolk, and Mare Island are used as construction yards. At Washington there is a gun factory for the completion of high-powdered breech-loading cannon.

The navy of the United States is commanded by 1 admiral, 6 rear-admirals, 10 commodores, 45 captains, 85 commanders and 74 lieutenant-commanders, 325 lieutenants, and 180 ensigns. There are 7,500 enlisted men and 750 boys, besides a marine corps of 2,177 officers and men.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The immense extent of land, forming part of the United States, as yet uninhabited and uncultivated, is held to be national property, at the disposal of Congress and the executive of the Republic. The public lands of the United States which are still undisposed of lie in 19 States and 8 Territories. The public lands are divided into two great classes. The one class have a dollar and a quarter an acre designated as the minimum price, and the other two dollars and a half an acre, the latter being the alternate sections, reserved by the United States in land grants to railroads, &c. Titles to these lands may be acquired by private entry or location under the homestead, pre-emption, and timber-culture laws; or, as to some classes, by purchase for cash. The homestead laws give the right to 160 acres of a-dollar-and-a-quarter lands, or to 80 acres of two-dollar-and-a-half lands, to any citizen or applicant for citizenship over twenty-one who will actually settle upon and cultivate the land. The title is perfected by the issue of a patent after five years of actual settlement. The only charges in the case of homestead entries are fees and commissions. Another large class of free entries of public lands is that provided for under the Timber-Culture Acts of 1873-78. The purpose of these laws is to promote the growth of forest trees on the public lands. They give the right to any settler who has cultivated for two years as much as five acres in trees to an 80-acre homestead, or, if ten acres, to a homestead of 160 acres, and a free patent for his land is given him at the end of three years instead of five. In the middle of 1890 there were 1,815,504,147 acres of public lands in the States and Territories, of which 986,084,675 had been surveyed. Of the total area of the United States, 1,400,000 square miles, or 896,000,000 acres, were unoccupied at the census of 1880. Upwards of 88 million acres of land are settled under the Homestead and Timber-Culture Acts. In 1890 there were 5,531,678 acres taken up under the Homestead Act, and (in 1889) 3,735,305 under the Timber-Culture Act. In 1888, 5,317,906 acres were sold for cash, and the total

number of acres of public lands disposed of during that year was 30,116,684, the money received being \$13,547,137. Of the public lands in 1890, 369,529,600 acres were in Alaska unsurveyed. It is provided by law that two sections, of 640 acres of land, in each 'township,' are reserved for common schools, so that the spread of education may go together with colonisation.

The power of Congress over the public territory is exclusive and universal, except so far as restrained by stipulations in the original cessions.

At the census of 1880 there were 536,081,835 acres taken up in farms, being less than 30 per cent. of the total area, excluding Alaska and the Indian Territory; in 1870 the farm acreage was 407,735,041. Of this area 284,771,042 acres, or a little more than one-half, were returned as improved. The following table shows the number of farms of different sizes in 1870 and 1880:—

Acres				1870	1880
Under 3 acres				6,875	4,352
3 and under 10				172,021	134,889
10 " 20				294,607	254,749
20 " 50				847,614	781,474
50 " 100				754,221	1,032,910
100 " 500				565,054	1,695,983
500 " 1,000				15,873	75,972
1,000 and over				3,720	28,578
Total				2,659,985	4,008,907

It will thus be seen that the smaller farms have decreased in number during the decade, and that while those between 50 and 100 have only increased 37 per cent., those between 100 and 500 have trebled, those between 500 and 1,000 have quintupled, while those above 1,000 acres are eight times more in number than in 1870. In 1883 over 18,000,000 acres were in the hands of eight proprietors, while the great railway companies own 200,000,000 acres. The total value of farms in 1880 was 2,039,419,355*l.*, and in 1870 1,852,560,772*l.*; but in the latter year gold was at a premium of 25 per cent. The total value of farm implements in 1880 was \$1,304,011*l.*, and the total value of all agricultural produce was 442,680,513*l.* The following are the returns of the cereal crops for the five years 1886-90:—

Year	Acres	Bushels	Value
			Dollars
1886	141,859,656	2,842,579,000	1,162,161,910
1887	141,821,315	2,660,457,000	1,204,289,370
1888	146,281,000	3,209,742,000	1,320,255,398
1889	146,606,000	3,354,967,000	1,112,191,544
1890	134,489,286	2,402,853,000	1,311,255,609

Detailed cotton statistics are not published for years later than 1888. In 1889, 19,058,000 acres were under cotton, and the crop was 3,439,172,391 lbs. In 1890 the cotton crop was 3,628,520,831 lbs., the largest ever produced.

The following table gives statistics of leading commercial crops in each State and Territory, in thousands of acres, bushels, bales, lbs., dollars, for the years indicated:—

States and Territories	Cotton, 1888			Tobacco, 1889		
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bales	Value 1,000 Dols.	1,000 Acres	1,000 Pounds	Value 1,000 Dols.
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	86	11
Vermont	—	—	—	—	70	8
Massachusetts	—	—	—	2.0	2,795	339
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	6.3	8,875	1,132
New York	—	—	—	8.6	9,316	836
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	26.9	28,956	1,985
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	17.9	12,357	580
Virginia	42	14	552	110.5	48,523	4,324
North Carolina	1,072	364	15,030	97.0	36,375	5,176
South Carolina	1,647	552	22,673	—	—	—
Georgia	2,971	954	39,394	.8	264	28
Florida	260	68	2,533	1.2	470	106
Alabama	2,852	905	38,784	.6	162	17
Mississippi	2,592	1,058	45,028	.2	61	5
Louisiana	1,088	447	18,904	.1	46	11
Texas	4,158	1,594	67,764	.4	176	15
Arkansas	1,416	597	25,283	1.8	954	90
Tennessee	881	358	14,985	51.4	36,369	1,841
West Virginia	—	—	—	4.6	2,602	302
Kentucky	—	—	—	274.5	221,880	13,155
Ohio	—	—	—	44.3	37,853	2,643
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	—	—	—	9.3	7,710	384
Illinois	—	—	—	4.1	3,043	116
Wisconsin	—	—	—	17.2	19,389	1,260
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	—	—	—	.1	74	7
Missouri	—	—	—	11.3	9,425	419
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	79	29	1,209	.2	99	10
Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	19,058	6,940	292,139	692.9	488,256	34,844

TABLE OF INDIAN CORN, WHEAT, AND OATS FOR 1890.

States and Territories	Indian Corn, 1890			Wheat, 1890			Oats, 1890		
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Value, 1,000 Dols.	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Value, 1,000 Dols.	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Value, 1,000 Dols.
Maine	28	1,008	746	40	543	624	101	2,847	1,623
New Hampshire	34	1,259	906	9	140	161	31	862	483
Vermont	55	1,839	1,324	19	335	372	106	2,793	1,396
Massachusetts	54	1,868	1,307	—	—	—	23	598	329
Rhode Island	12	402	290	—	—	—	6	153	83
Connecticut	56	2,014	1,410	2	30	33	39	780	414
New York	643	17,101	11,116	640	9,288	9,288	1,343	23,913	11,956
New Jersey	357	11,185	6,934	139	1,680	1,680	141	2,449	1,224
Pennsylvania	1,383	38,043	22,826	1,337	16,049	15,889	1,277	21,972	12,546
Delaware	223	4,128	2,064	95	919	882	23	298	134
Maryland	726	16,232	8,166	595	6,208	5,711	113	1,357	597
Virginia	2,110	36,922	20,307	802	5,614	5,339	672	6,587	2,964
North Carolina	2,726	36,264	19,945	717	3,156	3,156	674	6,198	3,161
South Carolina	1,576	16,078	11,254	179	750	788	393	4,168	2,501
Georgia	2,981	31,306	21,601	344	1,411	1,552	562	5,455	3,273
Florida	421	4,570	3,428	—	—	—	53	573	349
Alabama	2,489	25,390	17,265	293	1,319	1,437	405	4,864	3,016
Mississippi	1,352	24,396	17,977	61	286	314	362	4,778	2,867
Louisiana	1,061	16,979	11,835	—	—	—	43	567	346
Texas	4,116	63,802	45,938	511	3,575	3,396	639	11,059	6,086
Arkansas	2,002	33,443	21,738	222	1,575	1,544	294	3,967	2,102
Tennessee	3,600	67,602	35,200	1,175	7,873	7,697	683	6,486	2,919
West Virginia	672	13,485	8,061	302	2,326	2,210	142	1,506	678
Kentucky	2,816	63,645	31,186	943	9,152	8,420	465	3,954	1,779
Ohio	2,827	65,876	33,596	2,399	20,984	27,286	1,111	20,004	8,402
Michigan	977	26,580	14,619	1,501	20,271	18,244	941	25,033	11,014
Indiana	3,604	89,025	41,842	2,404	27,928	24,577	1,017	17,800	7,298
Illinois	7,154	187,446	80,602	1,853	18,161	15,800	2,372	70,821	29,037
Wisconsin	1,102	33,661	14,577	1,073	13,096	10,870	1,497	38,919	15,568
Minnesota	768	21,286	8,940	3,144	35,356	31,068	1,500	38,402	14,209
Iowa	8,771	232,439	95,300	1,685	19,041	15,233	2,767	71,397	27,131
Missouri	6,796	175,345	77,152	1,603	17,638	14,639	1,412	24,579	9,586
Kansas	3,543	55,269	28,187	2,658	28,195	21,710	1,303	31,260	11,882
Nebraska	3,073	55,319	26,349	1,418	15,315	11,640	1,653	22,430	8,748
California	160	4,395	2,858	2,427	23,121	22,132	71	1,943	1,088
Oregon	8	173	114	887	12,865	9,649	222	6,658	3,329
Nevada	—	—	—	18	250	215	—	—	—
Colorado	42	767	483	96	1,777	1,439	101	2,498	1,249
Arizona	—	—	—	26	311	280	—	—	—
N. and S. Dakota	884	12,030	6,015	4,209	40,411	28,288	1,183	24,846	7,951
Idaho	—	—	—	83	1,370	1,069	36	1,093	634
Montana	—	—	—	87	1,488	1,191	90	2,797	1,650
New Mexico	56	1,126	822	91	1,105	1,050	16	392	223
Utah	35	739	502	130	2,279	1,778	38	1,059	582
Washington	—	—	—	436	8,071	6,134	104	3,497	1,644
Total	71,971	1,489,970	754,433	36,087	399,262	334,777	26,431	523,621	222,048

The areas and produce of the various cereal crops for 1888, 1889, and 1890 are specified in the subjoined tables so far as known. Statistics regarding rye, barley, and buckwheat in 1889 and 1890 are not published.

—	1888			1889			1890		
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre
Corn . . .	75,673	1,987,790	26.26	78,320	2,112,392	27.11	71,971	1,489,970	20.7
Wheat . . .	37,336	415,868	11.11	38,124	490,560	12.86	36,087	399,262	11.1
Oats . . .	26,998	701,735	22.28	27,462	751,515	27.36	26,431	523,621	19.8
Rye . . .	2,365	28,415	12.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barley . . .	2,996	63,884	21.32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buckwheat . .	913	12,050	13.21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	146,281	3,209,742	—	143,906	3,354,967	—	134,489	2,412,853	—

The following statistics relate to 1891 :—Corn, 76,204,515 acres, yielding 2,060,154,000 bushels, valued at 836,439,228 dollars ; wheat 39,916,897 acres, yielding 611,780,000 bushels, valued at 513,472,711 dollars ; oats 25,581,861 acres, yielding 736,394,000 bushels, valued at 232,312,267 dollars.

In 1889 there were, in all, 1,318,698 acres under flax ; 10,250,410 lbs. of flax-end were produced, and 241,389 lbs. of fibre, the whole produce being of the value (to the producer) of 10,436,228 dollars. The largest flax-growing States were Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, and Nebraska. In the same year 50,212 acres (mostly in New York State) were under hops, and the yield was 39,171,270 lbs., of the value of 4,059,697 dollars ; while 25,054 acres (nearly all in Kentucky) were under hemp, producing 11,511 lbs., of the value of 1,102,602 dollars.

The following table exhibits the number of live stock in 1891 and at the census years 1870, 1880, and 1890, the numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine for 1890, and all the numbers for 1891, being estimates :—

—	1870	1880	1890	1891
Horses . . .	8,248,800	11,201,800	14,976,017	14,056,750
Mules . . .	1,179,500	1,729,500	2,246,936	2,296,532
Cattle of all kinds	25,484,100	33,258,000	52,801,907	52,895,239
Sheep . . .	40,853,000	40,765,900	44,336,072	43,431,136
Swine . . .	26,751,400	34,034,100	51,602,780	50,625,106

The total value of farm animals in the United States in 1891 was 2,329,787,770 dollars. The area devoted exclusively to the rearing of cattle measures 1,365,000 square miles. In 1889-90, 276,000,000 pounds of wool were grown. In 1889, 15,504,978 lbs. of butter and 84,999,828 lbs. of cheese were produced ; in 1890, 29,748,042 lbs. of butter, valued at 4,187,489 dollars, and 95,376,053 lbs. of cheese, valued at 8,591,042 dollars.

Viticulture is extending. In 1889 the area under vines was 401,261 acres (California 200,544 acres) ; 24,306,905 gallons of wine were made (California 14,626,000 gallons) ; and in California 1,372,195 boxes (of 20 lbs.) of raisins were produced. The number of labourers employed was, in all, 200,780. New York and Ohio rank next to California as vine-growing States.

In 1889-90, 136,494 tons of sugar were produced, mostly in Louisiana.

II. FORESTRY.

In connection with the great forests of the country, the preparation of lumber or timber is important. There were 25,708 establishments for this purpose in 1880, with a capital of 36,237,224*l.*, employing 146,880 hands, using materials valued at 29,231,077*l.*, the value of the produce being 46,653,745*l.* For 1888 the total product of lumber was estimated at 30,000,000,000 cubic feet, valued at 120,000,000*l.*

III. MINING.

The following are the statistics of the metallic products of the United States in 1890 (long tons, 2,240 lbs. : short tons, 2,000 lbs.) :—

Metallic Products	Quantity	Value
		Dollars
Pig iron, spot value long tons	9,202,703	151,200,410
Silver, coining value (\$1·2929 per oz.) troy oz.	54,500,000	70,464,645
Gold, coining value (\$20·6718 ") " "	1,588,880	32,845,000
Copper, ¹ value at New York City . . . pounds	265,115,133	30,848,797
Lead " " " " short tons	161,754	14,266,703
Zinc " " " " " "	63,683	6,266,407
Quicksilver, value at San Francisco flasks	22,926	1,203,615
Nickel, ² value at Philadelphia . . . pounds	223,488	134,093
Aluminium ³ " " " " " "	61,281	61,281
Antimony, value at San Francisco . short tons	129	40,756
Platinum, value (crude) at New York troy oz.	600	2,500
Total value 1890	—	307,334,207
Total value 1889	—	269,391,487

¹ Including copper made from imported pyrites.

² Including nickel in copper-nickel alloy, and in exported ore and metal.

³ Including aluminium alloys.

The following are statistics of non-metallic minerals for 1890 :—

Non-Metallic Products	Quantity	Value
		Dollars
Bituminous coal long tons	99,392,871	110,420,801
Pennsylvania anthracite " "	41,489,858	61,445,683
Building stone " "	—	54,000,000
Lime barrels ¹	60,000,000	28,000,000
Petroleum (crude value) " "	45,000,000	35,000,000
Natural gas " "	—	20,000,000
Cement barrels ²	8,000,000	6,000,000
Salt " " ³	8,776,991	4,752,286
Limestone for iron flux long tons	5,521,622	2,760,811
S. Carolina phosphate rock " "	510,499	3,213,795
Zinc-white short tons	—	1,600,000
Mineral waters gallons sold	11,321,878	2,338,140
All others " "	—	5,477,674
Total, 1890	—	335,009,190
Total, 1889	—	307,882,575

¹ Of 200 lbs.

² Of 300 lbs. for natural cement, and 400 lbs. for artificial Portland.

³ Of 280 lbs. net.

The total value of the specified mineral products in 1890 was thus 642,343,397 dollars, the corresponding value for 1889 being 587,474,069 dollars. To each of these sums the official statement adds 10,000,000 dollars as the estimated value of unspecified mineral products.

The following statement, taken from a census bulletin, shows the condition of the iron ore mining industry in 1889, as compared with that in 1880 :—

—	Production	Value at Mines	Capital Employed	Persons Employed
	Long tons	Dollars	Dollars	
1880 . . .	7,120,362	23,156,957	61,782,287 ¹	31,668 ¹
1889 . . .	14,518,041	33,351,978	109,766,199	38,227

¹ In regular establishments.

Of the iron ore produced in 1889, 5,856,169 long tons were from Michigan : 1,570,319 long tons from Alabama ; 1,560,234 long tons from Pennsylvania. In the same year 853,573 long tons of iron ore were imported, and the total consumption was 15,733,465 long tons.

The total production of gold and silver (coining value) in the country was as follows during each of the years from 1887 to 1891 :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1887	33,100,000	53,441,300	86,541,300
1888	33,175,000	59,195,000	92,370,000
1889	32,886,744	66,396,988	99,283,732
1890	32,845,000	70,464,645	103,309,645
1891	33,250,000	74,820,000	108,450,000

The precious metals are raised mainly in California for gold, and Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and Montana for silver. The total value of gold deposited at the mints and assay offices from 1793 to 1887 is estimated at 1,334,609,150 dollars, and the silver at 423,655,811 dollars.

IV. MANUFACTURES.

The following table shows the progress of manufacturing industries in the United States between 1870 and 1880, excluding petroleum refining and gas manufacture :—

Year	No. of Establishments	Capital	Hands employed	Value of Materials	Value of Products
		£		£	£
1870	252,148	338,913,403	2,053,996	398,148,358	677,172,070
1880	253,852	558,054,521	2,732,595	679,364,710	1,073,915,838

It will be seen that while the number of establishments had not materially increased, there had been a very large increase in all the other items, showing

the concentration of manufactures in large establishments, and the increased use of machinery. More than one-half of the establishments and of the capital are in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan.

The manufacture of cotton in the United States has been rapidly growing in recent years. At the census of 1880 there were found to be 756 manufactories for materials solely of cotton, with a capital of 41,656,069*l*.; the number of spindles was 10,653,435 (12,000,000 in 1882); of looms, 225,759; hands employed, 174,659; cotton consumed, 1,570,344 bales (750,343,981 lbs.). valued at 17,389,145*l*., producing materials valued at 38,418,000*l*.

The following are some statistics of cotton:—

Year ending June 30	Production	Imports	Exports	Retained for Home Consumption
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1880	2,771,797,596	3,547,792	1,822,295,843	953,049,105
1884	2,757,544,422	7,019,492	1,863,926,466	900,637,448
1885	2,742,966,011	5,115,680	1,893,268,732	854,812,959
1886	3,182,305,659	5,072,334	2,059,314,405	1,128,063,588
1887	3,157,378,443	3,924,531	2,170,173,701	991,129,273
1888	3,439,172,391	5,497,592	2,264,324,798	1,180,345,185
1889	3,437,408,499	7,973,039	2,385,004,628	1,060,376,910
1890	3,628,520,831	8,606,049	2,472,047,957	1,165,078,923

The values of cottons of domestic manufacture exported from the United States were from 4,071,882 dollars in 1875 to 11,836,591 dollars in 1885, and 9,999,277 dollars in 1890.

Another industry of great importance is that connected with iron and steel. In the various branches of this industry there were 1,005 establishments in the census year ended May 31, 1880 with a capital of 47,525,079*l*. (reckoning the *£* at \$4.86), and employing 140,978 hands; these produced 7,265,140 short tons of iron and steel in the year, the value of all the materials used being 39,356,203*l*., and the total value of the products 61,020,099*l*.

On June 30, 1890, there were in the United States 562 completed furnace stacks (in 1880, 681) for the production of pig-iron, and during the year ended at that date 9,579,779 tons of pig-iron were produced (in 1880, 3,781,021). Of the furnaces, 224 were in Pennsylvania, where the production was 49.2 per cent. of the whole. Included in the total was 4,233,372 tons of Bessemer pig-iron, of which 60.6 per cent. was produced in Pennsylvania. Of the total of pig-iron, Ohio produced 13.6 per cent., Alabama 9.3 per cent., Illinois 7 per cent., and New York 3.7 per cent.

At the same date there were in all 158 (in 1880, 73) steel works (Pennsylvania 79), and during the year 4,466,926 (in 1880, 1,145,711) short tons of steel ingots and castings (including 3,877,039 tons of Bessemer and Clapp-Griffiths steel) were produced. Of the total, Pennsylvania produced 61.9 per cent., Illinois 19.4 per cent., and Ohio 10 per cent. The production of Bessemer steel rails was 2,036,654 tons (Pennsylvania 1,377,119 tons).

The production of pig-iron in 1882 was 5,178,122 short tons; in 1885, 4,529,869; in 1886, 6,365,328; in 1887, 7,187,206; in 1888, 7,268,507; in 1889, 8,516,079; in 1890, 10,307,028 short tons. The total number of furnaces in December, 1887, was 583; in 1888, 589; in 1889, 570. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of 1888 was 332; at the close of 1889, 344;

at the close of 1890, 311. The total quantity of pig-iron consumed in 1888 was 7,491,393 short tons ; in 1889, 8,734,137 short tons. The production of rolled iron in 1889 was 2,586,385 short tons ; in 1890, 2,820,377 short tons. In 1887 the Bessemer steel ingots produced amounted to 3,288,537 short tons ; 2,812,500 tons in 1888 ; 3,281,829 tons in 1889 ; 4,131,535 short tons in 1890 ; and Bessemer steel rails, 2,013,188 short tons in 1890. Open-hearth steel ingots in 1886, 245,250 short tons ; in 1887, 360,717 tons ; in 1888, 352,036 tons ; in 1889, 419,488 tons ; in 1890, 564,873 short tons.

V. FISHERIES.

At the census of 1880 the fisheries of the United States employed 131,426 persons, the capital invested was 7,591,700 $\frac{1}{2}$., and the value of the products (including seal and whale fisheries) was 8,600,000 $\frac{1}{2}$. ; the number of vessels engaged was 6,605, of 208,297 tons. In 1889 the capital invested in the whale and seal fisheries was 2,081,636 dollars ; the number of vessels was 101, of 22,660 tons, valued at 1,791,173 dollars ; the value of products landed was 1,834,551 dollars ; persons employed, 3,513. In 1890 the Arctic whale-fishing yielded 226,402 lbs. of whale-bone, 3,980 lbs. of ivory, and 14,567 barrels of oil. In the years 1884-90 the product of the Alaska Salmon Canneries was nearly 7,000,000 dollars ; the value of the seal and other furs shipped from Alaska to London (1867-90) is given at 49,000,000 dollars ; in 1889 the fur seal and sea-otter industry yielded 124,983 dollars.

Commerce.

The subjoined table gives the total value, in dollars, of the imports and exports of merchandise in the years ended June 30, 1879 and 1887-91 :—

Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Domestic Merchandise	Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Domestic Merchandise
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1879	445,777,775	698,340,790	1889	745,131,652	730,282,609
1887	692,319,768	703,022,923	1890	789,310,409	845,293,828
1888	723,957,114	683,862,104	1891	844,916,196	872,270,283

The following table gives the total value of the gold and silver bullion and specie imported into the United States, and the value of that exported, being the product of the States, in the years ended June 30, 1879 and 1887-91 :—

Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Specie	Exports of Domestic and Foreign Specie	Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Specie	Exports of Domestic and Foreign Specie
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1879	20,296,000	24,997,441	1889	28,963,073	96,641,533
1887	60,170,792	35,997,691	1890	33,976,326	52,148,420
1888	59,337,986	46,414,183	1891	36,259,447	108,951,462

The general imports and the exports of United States produce are classified as follows for 1889-90 and 1890-91 :—

Imports	1889-90	1890-91	Exports	1889-90	1890-91
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Food and animals	251,947,351	284,715,737	Unmanufactured :		
Raw materials . .	180,833,230	195,293,669	Agriculture . .	629,785,917	642,751,344
Articles wholly or partially manu- factured . .	84,737,715	107,024,423	Mines . .	22,351,746	22,054,970
Manufactured and ready for con- sumption . .	157,945,053	138,469,966	Forests . .	29,473,084	28,715,713
Luxuries, &c. . .	113,758,879	118,312,401	Fisheries . .	7,495,044	6,208,577
			All others . .	5,055,740	3,612,864
			Total . .	694,162,531	708,342,968
			Manufactures . .	151,131,297	165,927,315
Total . . .	789,222,228	844,916,196	Aggregate . .	845,293,828	872,270,283

The following table shows the value of the chief exports of domestic merchandise for the year ending June 30, 1891 :—

	Dollars		Dollars
Cotton	290,712,898	Leather, and manufac- tures of	13,278,847
Cotton manufactures . .	13,604,857	Oil cake	7,452,094
Wheat	51,420,272	Furs, furskins, hides and skins	4,570,360
Wheat-flour	54,705,616	Fish	4,996,621
Maize	17,652,687	Chemicals, &c.	6,545,354
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy pro- ducts	139,017,471	Coal	8,391,026
Mineral oils	52,026,734	Spirits of turpentine . .	4,668,140
Tobacco, and manu- factures of	25,220,472	Paraffine & paraffine wax	3,714,649
Wood and its manu- factures	26,270,040	Fruits	2,434,793
Iron and steel and their manufactures	28,909,614	Agricultural implements	3,219,130
Cattle	30,445,249	Clocks and watches . .	1,580,164
Sugar, molasses, and confectionery	7,099,788	Resin	3,467,199
Copper, and manufac- tures of, incl. ore . .	11,875,490	Hops	2,327,474
Cars and carriages, &c. .	4,901,120	Spirits, distilled	1,887,431
		Books, and other print- ed matter	1,820,470
		Seeds	2,500,899
		Vegetable oils	4,302,936
		Grease, grease scraps, &c.	2,038,886

The leading imports into the United States were in 1890-91 :—

	Dollars		Dollars
Sugar, molasses, &c.	108,458,621	Leather and manufac-	
Wools	18,231,372	tures	12,683,303
Woollen manufactures	41,060,080	Tobacco and manufac-	
Chemicals	47,317,031	tures	16,763,141
Coffee	96,123,777	India-rubber and gutta-	
Iron and steel manu-		percha, crude	18,020,804
factures	53,544,372	Paper stock and	
Flax, hemp, jute, and		manufactures	8,050,987
manufactures	45,310,799	Jewellery and precious	
Cotton goods	29,712,624	stones	14,635,494
Hides, furs, &c.	37,759,608	Animals	4,945,365
Silk goods	37,880,143	Barley	3,222,593
Silk, raw, and cocoons	19,076,081	Wines	10,007,060
Tea	13,828,993	Glass and glassware	8,364,312
Fruits and nuts	25,983,136	Hats, bonnets, &c.	3,222,660
Wood and manufac-		Earthenware, &c.	8,381,388
tures	19,888,186	Tin	7,977,545

In 1888-89 the customs duties amounted to 223,832,742 dollars, in 1889-90 to 229,668,584 dollars, in 1890-91 to 215,790,686 dollars. The following table shows for the years 1889-90 and 1890-91 the values of the exports of domestic merchandise to and the imports from the following countries, according to the United States returns :—

Country	Home Exports to		Imports from	
	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United Kingdom	444,459,009	441,599,807	186,488,956	194,723,262
Germany	84,315,215	91,684,981	98,837,683	97,316,383
France	49,013,004	59,826,739	77,672,311	76,688,995
British North America	38,544,454	37,345,515	39,396,980	39,434,535
Belgium	26,140,377	26,694,150	9,336,482	10,945,672
Netherlands	22,487,588	23,816,814	17,029,233	12,422,174
Spain	12,736,273	14,607,893	5,288,537	6,033,481
Italy	12,974,249	15,927,274	20,330,051	21,678,208
Russia	10,661,531	7,925,092	3,409,879	4,833,345
British Australasia	11,168,081	12,891,679	4,277,676	6,239,021
Cuba	12,669,509	11,929,605	53,801,591	61,714,395
Mexico	12,666,108	14,199,080	22,690,915	27,295,992
British West Indies	8,074,433	9,546,058	14,865,018	16,293,184
Brazil	11,902,496	14,049,273	59,318,756	83,230,595
Argentine Republic	8,322,627	2,718,075	5,401,697	5,976,544
Colombia	2,522,351	3,108,989	3,575,253	4,765,354
Portugal	3,891,789	4,986,909	1,418,309	1,618,252
China	2,943,790	8,700,308	16,260,471	19,321,850

Country	Home Exports to		Imports from	
	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Japan	5,227,186	4,800,650	21,103,324	3,243,454
Haiti	4,101,464	5,589,178	2,421,221	19,309,198
Central American States	5,104,275	6,579,916	8,052,444	9,799,122
British East Indies	4,655,256	4,399,544	20,804,319	23,356,989
Hongkong	4,434,641	4,743,498	969,745	568,275
Africa N.E.S.	3,778,076	4,538,071	1,501,038	2,611,279
Hawaii	4,606,900	4,935,911	12,313,908	13,895,597
Venezuela	3,984,280	4,716,047	10,966,765	12,078,541
Denmark	5,037,290	3,306,357	238,508	268,686
Chile	3,219,465	3,133,991	3,183,249	3,448,290
Dutch East Indies	1,799,306	2,102,942	5,791,250	6,778,992
Guianas	2,439,184	2,161,764	4,918,736	5,653,916
Uruguay	3,210,112	1,032,937	1,754,903	2,356,739
Austria Hungary	945,703	1,215,540	9,331,378	11,595,310
Turkey in Europe, Asia and Africa	176,386	330,609	4,622,779	6,260,835
Philippine Islands	122,276	124,572	11,592,626	5,167,209
Switzerland	22,170	49,317	14,441,950	14,118,805

Thus, in the year ending June 30, 1891, 50·62 per cent. of the domestic exports of the United States went to Great Britain alone, while 23·05 per cent. of the imports came from that country.

The following is the trade of Great Britain and Ireland with the United States, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1880	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from the United States	107,081,260	81,600,197	83,049,074	79,763,018	95,461,475	97,283,349
Exports of British produce	30,855,871	26,824,876	29,547,800	23,897,060	30,293,942	32,068,128

The value of the total imports from Great Britain into the United States in 1886 was 37,607,805*l.*; in 1887, 40,240,150*l.*; in 1888, 41,211,213*l.*; in 1889, 43,878,934*l.*; in 1890, 46,340,012*l.*

The total quantity and value of the grain and flour exports to Great Britain were as follows in each of the five years from 1886 to 1890:—

Year	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
1886	54,044,225	20,237,656
1887	57,800,407	23,157,632
1888	37,310,341	15,262,002
1889	50,607,986	18,209,496
1890	56,668,226	19,890,486

The most valuable of the corn exports is that of wheat and wheat flour, which amounted to 15,690,894*l.* in 1886 ; 20,040,194*l.* in 1887 ; 12,520,300*l.* in 1888 ; 12,480,843*l.* in 1889 ; 13,628,815*l.* in 1890. The value of the maize exports to Great Britain in 1886 was 4,093,821*l.* ; in 1887, 2,786,486*l.* ; in 1888, 2,643,174*l.* ; in 1889, 5,325,498*l.* ; in 1890, 5,153,537*l.*

The exports of raw cotton from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland were of the following quantities and value in each of the years ending June 30 from 1886 to 1890 :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Quantities	11,540,508	11,222,272	12,040,820	12,712,606	11,756,758
	£	£	£	£	£
Value	28,555,402	28,414,597	31,126,787	33,545,271	31,395,055

Other considerable exports to Great Britain were, in 1890—bacon and hams, 7,474,737*l.* ; cheese, 2,081,546*l.* ; lard, 2,049,747*l.* ; petroleum, 1,719,654*l.* ; oil-cake, 1,355,853*l.* ; oxen and bulls, 7,351,981*l.* ; fresh beef, 3,629,939*l.* ; tobacco, 2,530,510*l.* ; leather, 2,019,359*l.* ; sugar, 143,668*l.* in 1888, 131,811*l.* in 1889, 425,429 in 1890.

The following table gives the total value of the leading articles of British import into the United States in the five years from 1886 to 1890 :—

Year	Iron	Cotton Goods	Linen Goods	Woollen Goods
	£	£	£	£
1886	5,780,580	2,362,640	2,510,981	4,434,456
1887	7,630,209	2,479,545	2,742,036	4,371,656
1888	5,936,795	2,187,737	2,763,295	4,717,768
1889	6,187,286	2,385,382	2,917,447	5,308,327
1890	6,410,757	2,735,070	2,948,440	5,262,240

Other imports are alkali, 1,256,805*l.* ; silk manufactures,

992,467*l.* ; jute manufactures and yarn, 1,475,560*l.* ; machinery, 720,246*l.* in 1890.

The total trade of the United States (imports and exports of merchandise) is divided as follows in 1890-91 among the various coasts and frontiers of the States in percentage of the total :—

Atlantic Coast	Gulf Coast	Pacific Coast	North Boundary	Interior Ports
77·22	11·11	6·23	4·89	0·55

The percentage of the leading ports was as follows :—

New York	Boston	Philadelphia	Baltimore	New Orleans	San Francisco
51·14	8·57	5·38	4·91	7·48	5·27

Shipping and Navigation.

The foreign commerce of the United States is at present largely carried on in foreign bottoms. The shipping belonging to the United States was classed as follows for 1891 :—Sailing vessels, 17,683 of 2,668,495 tons ; steam vessels, 6,216 of 2,016,264 tons ; total, 23,899 vessels of 4,684,759 tons.

Of vessels registered as engaged in the foreign trade, the aggregate burthen was in 1891 988,719 tons, showing an increase of 60,657 tons on 1890 ; while of vessels engaged in the coasting trade the total burthen was 3,609,876 tons, or 200,441 tons more than in the preceding year.

The shipping is distributed thus (1891) :—

Grand Divisions	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Canal Boats		Barges		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Atlantic and Gulf Coasts .	13,085	1,599,287	2,935	886,375	443	48,484	1,101	246,537	17,564	2,780,683
Pacific Coast .	871	247,319	578	187,429	—	—	9	6,109	1,458	440,868
Northern Lakes	1,243	825,131	1,592	736,752	708	72,515	62	20,472	3,600	1,154,870
Western Rivers .	—	—	1,111	205,708	—	—	166	102,640	1,277	308,348
Totals, 1891 .	15,199	2,171,737	6,216	2,016,264	1,146	120,999	1,338	375,758	23,889	4,684,759
„ 1890 .	15,164	2,109,413	5,965	1,859,089	1,097	114,953	1,241	341,042	23,467	4,424,497

During the year 1890-91 there were built :—Sailing vessels, 773 of 144,290 tons ; steam vessels, 488 of 185,037 tons ; canal boats, 57 of 7,059 tons ; barges, 106 of 32,916 tons.

The total tonnage on June 30, 1891, was 2,016,264 steam and 2,668,495 other than steam.

The tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade during the last three fiscal years was as follows :—

—	1889		1890		1891	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered :—						
American . . .	10,459	3,724,325	11,217	4,083,121	11,046	4,380,804
Foreign . . .	21,387	12,227,794	22,231	14,024,140	21,532	13,823,491
Total . . .	31,846	15,952,119	33,448	18,107,261	32,578	18,204,295
Cleared :—						
American . . .	10,878	3,988,454	11,000	4,066,757	11,182	4,455,402
Foreign . . .	21,498	12,354,693	22,297	14,082,105	21,521	13,805,430
Total . . .	32,376	16,343,147	33,297	18,148,862	32,703	18,260,832

In 1890–91 62 vessels of 108,206 tons cleared from Atlantic for Pacific ports of the United States, and 14 vessels of 23,812 tons cleared from Pacific for Atlantic ports, *via* Cape Horn.

Of the total foreign trade in 1890–91, only 11·94 per cent. in value was carried in vessels belonging to the United States. The proportion has steadily decreased since 1856, when it was 75·2 per cent.

Internal Communications.

The growth of the railway system of the United States dates from 1827, when the first line was opened for traffic at Quincy, Massachusetts. The extent of railways in operation in 1830 was 23 miles; it rose to 2,818 miles in 1840; to 9,021 miles in 1850; to 30,635 miles in 1860; to 53,399 miles in 1870; to 84,393 miles in 1880; to 91,147 miles in 1881; and to 171,000 miles in 1892, 4,168 miles having been added during 1891. The railways are divided as follows among the great groups of States, the statistics overlapping to some extent:—New England States, 6,839 miles; Middle Atlantic, 20,112 miles; Central Northern, 36,913 miles; South Atlantic, 17,511 miles; Gulf and Mississippi Valley, 13,568 miles; South-Western, 33,038 miles; North-Western, 27,578 miles; Pacific, 12,180 miles.

The total capital invested in railways in 1890 was 9,680,942,249 dollars; the gross yearly earnings, 1,003,735,656 dollars, and the net earnings, 322,284,986 dollars. In the 56 principal cities of the United States in 1888–89 there were altogether 3,151 miles of street railway, 2,351 miles being worked by animal power, 260 miles by electricity, 256 miles by cable, and 283 miles by steam.

The telegraphs of the United States are almost entirely in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had in 1890 183,917 miles of line, 678,997 miles of wire, and 19,382 offices; the number of messages sent in 1890 was 55,887,762; the receipts, 22,389,029 dollars; expenses, 15,074,304 dollars; and profits, 7,312,725 dollars. Including minor companies, there were altogether over 210,000 miles of telegraph line open for public use in 1890. In 1890 there were 193,213 miles of telephone wire belonging to one company, with 449,861 telephones, and 757 telephone

exchanges. Including this company it is estimated that in 1890 there were about 250,000 miles of wire for telephone use.

The postal business of the United States for the fiscal years of 1886-90 was as follows :—

Fiscal Year ending June 30	Pieces of Mail handled	Registered Packages	Sacks handled	Total
1886	5,329,521,475	15,525,844	798,725	5,345,846,044
1887	5,834,690,875	15,752,569	950,613	5,851,394,057
1888	6,528,772,060	16,001,059	1,103,083	6,545,876,202
1889	7,027,837,339	15,866,550	1,134,898	7,044,838,787
1890	7,847,723,600	16,576,293	1,138,208	7,865,438,101

Money orders issued (1889-90) :—

		Dollars
Domestic	10,624,727	amounting to 114,362,757.12
International	859,054	.. 13,230,135.71
Postal notes	6,927,825	.. 12,160,489.60
Total	18,411,606	.. 139,753,382.43

There are (1890) 62,401 offices. The total expenditure of the department during the year 1889-90 was 65,930,717.11 dollars; total receipts, 60,882,097.92 dollars; excess of expenditure over receipts, 5,048,619.19 dollars.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the amount of gold and silver coin and bullion; gold, silver, and currency certificates; United States notes, and national and State bank notes in the United States, in the Treasury, in national banks, and in circulation through other banks, in the years ending June 30, 1880, 1885, 1890, and 1891:—

—	1880	1885	1890	1891
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Gold, estimated, including bullion	351,841,206	588,697,036	695,563,029	646,582,852
Gold certificates	8,004,600	140,323,140	157,562,979	152,436,429
Silver certificates	12,374,270	139,901,646	301,589,751	314,715,185
Silver dollars, including bullion	69,660,408	208,538,967	360,083,304	438,753,502
Subsidiary silver, estimated	72,862,270	74,939,820	76,825,305	77,848,700
National bank notes	344,505,427	318,576,711	185,970,775	167,927,974
Legal-tender notes	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
“ “ certificates	14,595,000	29,785,000	12,390,000	23,780,000
Treasury notes of 1890	—	—	—	50,228,417
Grand total	1,220,524,197	1,847,443,336	2,156,616,159	2,219,004,075

Coinage, 1886-91, in dollars :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Gold .	28,945,542	23,972,883	28,364,170	25,543,910	22,021,748	24,172,202
Silver .	32,086,709	35,191,081	34,136,095	34,515,546	36,815,837	38,272,020
Minor .	343,186	1,215,686	1,218,977	906,473	1,416,852	1,166,936
Total .	61,375,438	60,379,150	63,917,242	60,965,929	60,254,437	63,611,158

The following table shows the aggregate resources and liabilities of the national banks, 3,677 in number, on September 25, 1981 :—

Resources	Dollars	Liabilities	Dollars
Loans	2,005,500,000	Capital stock .	677,400,000
Bonds	300,100,000	Surplus fund .	227,600,000
Due from other banks	338,700,000	Undivided profits .	103,300,000
Real estate, &c. . . .	83,300,000	Circulation . .	131,400,000
Specie	183,500,000	Due to depositors .	1,608,600,000
Legal tender notes, U.S. certificates, &c. . . .	113,300,000	Due to other banks .	430,600,000
National Bank notes	20,000,000	Other liabilities .	34,200,000
Clearing house exchanges	122,000,000		
Other resources	46,700,000		
Total	3,213,100,000	Total	3,213,100,000

On March 1, 1889, the amount of public money held by national bank depositories was 48,818,992 dollars ; on November 1, 1890, it had been reduced to 29,937,688 dollars, held by 204 banks.

In 1889-90 the savings banks had 4,258,623 depositors, with deposits amounting to 1,524,844,506 dollars, showing an average of 358 dollars to each depositor.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the United States are :—

MONEY.

The Dollar, of 100 cents. Approximate value, 4s. Par value, 49'32d. or 17. = 4'866 dollars.

There is no difference in value between coined money and paper currency.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are:—

<i>Wine Gallon</i>	=	0·83333	gallon.
<i>Ale Gallon</i>	=	1·01695	„
<i>Bushel</i>	=	0·9692	imperial bushel.

Instead of the British cwt. a *Cental*, of 100 pounds, is used.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE UNITED STATES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—The Hon. R. T. Lincoln.

Secretary.—Henry White.

Military Attaché.—Major J. C. Post.

Naval Attaché.—Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Emory.

Consul-General (London).—John C. New.

There are Consular representatives in Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Antigua, Auckland (N.Z.), Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Ceylon, Halifax (N.S.), Hobart, Melbourne, Montreal, Quebec, St. John's (N.F.), Singapore, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. Appointed 1889.

Secretary.—

There are Consular representatives at Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco.

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URUGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Uruguay, formerly a part of the viceroyalty of Spain, and subsequently a province of Brazil, declared its independence August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The Constitution of the Republic was sworn July 18, 1830. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is in a Parliament, composed of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from February 15 to July 15. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assume the legislative power, as well as the general control of the administration. The representatives are chosen for three years, in the proportion of 1 to every 3,000 inhabitants of male adults who can read and write. The senators are chosen by an Electoral College, whose members are directly elected by the people; there is one senator for each department, chosen for six years, one-third retiring every two years. There are (1889) 53 representatives and 19 senators.

The executive is given by the Constitution to the President of the Republic, elected for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—Dr. *Hereira y Obes*, elected March 1, 1890.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a council of ministers divided into five departments, namely, that of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War and Marine, and the department of Worship, Justice, and Public Instruction.

Area and Population.

The area of Uruguay is estimated at 72,110 English square miles, with a population, in 1889, of 683,943, which, it is stated, to allow for omissions, should be raised to 711,656. The country is divided into 19 departments.

The following table shows the area, population, and density of the various provinces :—

Departments	Area, square miles	Estimated Population 1880	Population per square mile
Salto	4,863	31,600	6·47
Artigas	4,392	17,652	3·88
Paysandú	5,115	44,587	5·18
Rio Negro	3,269		
Soriano	3,560	27,089	8·61
La Colonia	2,192	37,344	16·57
San José	2,687	38,435	8·28
Flores	1,744		
Montevideo	256	222,049	865·06
Canelones	1,833	72,093	38·85
Maldonado	1,584	36,131	5·95
Rocha	4,280		
Minas	4,844	61,209	4·14
Treinta y Tres	3,686		
Cerro Largo	5,753	43,306	3·62
Tacuarembó	8,074		
Rivera	3,790	23,696	4·14
Durazno	5,525		
Florida	4,673	28,752	5·95
Total	72,110	683,943	9·48

The proportion of males in the population is 52 per cent. ; of females, 48 per cent.

Seventy per cent. of the population is native-born. Of the remainder the greater number are Spaniards, Italians, French, Brazilians, and Argentines. The number of English and Germans is small. The Spaniards and French are mostly Basques.

Montevideo, with suburbs, had in 1889 a population of 175,000, one-third foreigners.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages from 1885 to 1889 :—

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
1885	23,707	10,273	3,657	13,434
1886	24,712	11,537	3,093	13,175
1887	25,132	12,573	3,428	12,559
1888	25,832	12,077	3,976	13,755
1889	26,981	12,882	4,175	14,099

Of the total births in 1889, 21,654 were legitimate and 5,327 illegitimate. For the whole Republic the population was 80·28 per cent. legitimate and 19·72 illegitimate ; for the provinces of the interior 76·61 legitimate and 23·39 illegitimate ; for the province of Montevideo, 89·14 legitimate and 10·86 illegitimate. There were 505 children stillborn in 1888 and 520 in 1889.

There is a considerable flow of immigration. In 1873 the number of immigrants was 243,391 ; in 1875 it fell to 5,298. For the five years 1886-90 the figures were :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Immigrants .	12,291	12,867	16,581	27,349	24,117
Emigrants .	6,542	6,252	7,601	10,658	19,852

Religion.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is complete toleration. In 1885 (census) there were 159,922 Catholics, 2,032 Protestants, and 2,074 of no religion.

Instruction.

Primary education is obligatory. There were in 1888 380 public schools, with 694 teachers and 32,731 scholars. The number of private schools was 402, with 833 teachers and 21,017 scholars. In 1887 the cost of primary education defrayed by the State was 513,249 dollars. There are at Montevideo a university and other establishments for secondary and higher education. In 1888 the university had 59 professors and 695 students. The normal school for girls has 19 professors and 70 pupils. There is a school of arts and trades supported by the State where 260 pupils receive instruction gratuitously. At the military college, with 8 professors, there are 56 pupils between the ages of 14 and 18. There are also 383 teachers and 4,261 pupils in religious seminaries throughout the Republic.

The national library contains over 20,000 volumes and more than 2,300 manuscripts. There is also a national museum, with more than 20,000 objects. Ninety-seven newspapers and periodicals are published, 91 in Spanish, 2 in English, 2 in Italian, 2 in Portuguese, and 1 each in German and French.

Finance.

The following, so far as published, are the figures of the revenue and expenditure for the four years from 1885-86 to 1888-89 :—

—	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue collected .	11,719,693	12,704,832	13,668,096	15,690,294
Expenditure .	13,365,107	13,018,530	13,834,149	—

The actual expenditure for 1888-9 has not been published. The estimated expenditure was 13,811,308 dollars.

The estimated revenue for 1891-2 is 15,409,500 dollars, and expenditure 15,246,175 dollars. The estimated revenue from customs is set down at 10,622,000 dollars ; property tax 1,800,000 dollars ; licences 1,000,000 dollars. The expenditure in "national obligations" is estimated at 8,720,257 dollars, in government 2,100,724 dollars.

The public debt on January 1, 1889, according to the official returns, was 81,491,722 dollars. This sum is divided as follows:—Internal, 8,908,687 dollars; external, 70,280,510 dollars, including 50,480,350 dollars which represent the Unified Debt; and international, 2,302,525 dollars. On July 1, 1891, the total debt was 106,000,000 dollars. In the end of 1891 steps were being taken for a serious rearrangement of the debt, which for some time has been in a very unsatisfactory position. The total value of the real property of the Republic in the years stated is shown in the following table:—

1883	1884	1885	1886	1888
Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
243,760,272	257,314,305	287,540,793	282,030,143	247,460,346

The province of Montevideo is credited with 112,546,540 dollars of the total in 1888, the next richest province being Salto with 12,625,238 dollars. The number of proprietors is returned as 47,050, of whom 22,823 are Uruguayans, owning property of the value of 112,099,418 dollars.

Defence.

The permanent army of Uruguay is officially reported to consist of 3,482 officers and men, including 4 battalions of infantry, 4 regiments of cavalry, 2 of artillery. There is besides an armed police force of 3,980 men, and an active civilian force of 3,264. The soldiers are armed with Remington rifles, and there are 67 pieces of artillery. In recent years there has been an excessive expenditure for the maintenance of an increased military force. Uruguay has three gunboats, seven small steamers, one coaster, and one steam sloop, with a complement of 184 officers and men.

Production and Industry.

The rearing of cattle and sheep is the chief industry of Uruguay. An official return of 1884 gives the extent of pastoral land in actual occupation at 38,750,000 acres, and that of agricultural land, including forage-growths, at 1,507,000 acres. The pastoral establishments in 1887 were officially estimated to contain 6,119,482 head of cattle, 408,452 horses, and 15,905,441 sheep. In 1888 773,449 head of cattle were slaughtered for their hides, tallow, &c., for manufacturing extract of meat and beef preserved in tins. The total value of the flocks and herds in Uruguay is estimated at 76,341,180 dollars. Agriculture is also carried on to some extent, wheat and maize being the chief products. Tobacco, olives, and the vine are also cultivated to a small extent. There are several agricultural colonies in the country, composed mainly of Swiss and Spaniards.

Commerce.

Uruguay carries on an active commerce with foreign countries. It was as follows in 1886–90:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports . . .	20,194,655	24,616,000	29,477,448	36,823,863	32,374,627
Exports . . .	23,811,986	18,672,000	28,008,254	25,934,107	29,085,519

The following table shows the value of the trade of Uruguay in 1889 and 1890, with the countries with which she mainly deals :—

Country	1889		1890	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Great Britain	10,471,610	3,551,623	8,772,378	3,946,347
France	5,515,915	5,223,743	5,099,436	6,120,965
Germany	3,431,830	1,299,731	2,809,315	1,019,575
Spain	2,615,153	366,746	2,174,181	241,646
Italy	3,260,524	381,823	2,628,663	358,646
Brazil	2,504,692	3,295,485	2,472,786	3,278,774
United States	3,411,601	1,441,310	2,444,936	2,004,217
Belgium	1,625,894	4,110,773	1,495,667	3,140,624
Argentine	1,450,057	2,289,552	2,643,328	2,550,740

The following are the various classes of imports for 1888, 1889, and 1890 :—

—	1888	1889	1890
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Foods and drinks	8,731,640	13,022,500	11,101,664
Tobacco	517,347	585,369	589,308
Textiles	4,896,095	4,932,201	3,769,570
Apparel and haberdashery . .	1,669,421	1,742,814	1,534,735
Raw materials and machinery .	4,808,981	8,466,058	9,436,594
Various	6,853,964	8,074,921	5,927,681
Total	29,477,448	36,823,863	32,359,552

The following are the various classes of exports for 1888, 1889, and 1890 :—

—	1888	1889	1890
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Living animals	853,640	466,272	544,709
Animal products	24,221,069	23,824,672	26,007,091
Agricultural products	1,722,629	373,280	1,234,934
Other products	1,210,916	1,289,883	1,298,785
Totals	28,008,254	25,954,107	29,085,519

The following table gives the principal exports for the years 1888, 1889, and 1890 :—

Year	Jerked Beef	Extract of Beef	Hides and Skins	Tallow	Wool
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1888	4,950,553	1,152,106	7,512,874	2,287,465	7,587,924
1889	3,807,815	1,099,908	7,117,324	1,926,093	9,149,932
1890	3,881,000	1,677,000	9,413,000	1,665,000	7,866,000

Of the total imports in 1890, 28,652,773 dollars passed through Montevideo, and 16,607,778 dollars exports.

The commercial intercourse of Uruguay with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the following tabular statement, according to the Board of Trade Returns for each of the five years 1886 to 1890 :—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports from Uruguay . . .	414,203	288,307	458,138	450,581	341,208
Imports of British produce . .	1,254,468	1,750,012	1,771,692	2,408,389	2,043,106

The chief articles of export from Uruguay to the United Kingdom are hides, of the value (1890) of 56,376*l.*; tallow, 15,975*l.*; preserved meat, 89,039*l.*; sheep skins, 30,370*l.*; bones, 17,933*l.*; wool, 14,583*l.*. The imports from the United Kingdom into Uruguay consist chiefly of manufactured cotton goods, woollens, coal, and iron—the first valued at 500,700*l.*; the second at 232,377*l.*; coal, 205,408*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 386,512*l.*; and machinery, 129,360*l.*, in the year 1890

Shipping and Navigation.

There entered at the port of Montevideo in 1890 from abroad 1,431 sea-going vessels of 1,812,361 tons, and cleared 1,362 vessels of 1,779,277 tons; of these 545 vessels of 796,753 tons were British. In the river and coasting trade there entered 3,420 vessels of 1,741,110 tons, and cleared 3,556 vessels of 1,846,292 tons.

Internal Communications.

There are (1891) 707 English miles of railway open for traffic, and 402 miles under construction. The principal telegraph lines in operation in 1890 were of a total length of 2,352 English miles. There were 55 offices. In 1889 189,412 telegrams were conveyed.

In 1890 the post office transmitted 6,586,840 letters and post-cards, and 14,947,369 printed papers and packets.

Money and Credit.

• The following figures show the situation of the principal banks of Montevideo on June 30, 1891 :—

—	Cash	Capital	Note-issue
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
National Bank	1,137,007	12,000,000	1,661,949
London and River Plate Bank .	5,142,615	1,500,000	2,656,940
English Bank of River Plate . .	1,473,781	1,250,000	1,002,540
Banco de España y Río de la Plata	498,051	1,500,000	352,260
Banco Italiano del Uruguay . .	419,788	2,200,000	352,260
Banco Italo-Oriental	167,670	1,600,000	131,720
Totals	8,838,912	20,050,000	6,157,669

Besides these banks there are in Uruguay a number of credit societies, and a National Company of Credit and Public Works, with a capital of 20,000,000 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

▲ The money, weights, and measures of Uruguay, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar*, of 100 centenas. Approximate value, 4s. 3d. ; £1 = 4·70 dollars.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Quintal</i>	=	101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	25·35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	=	30 gallons.
„ <i>Square league</i>	=	10½ English square miles.

The metric system has been officially adopted, but is not in general use

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF URUGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister Resident.—Dr. Don Alberto Nin, appointed June 1, 1891.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN URUGUAY.

Minister and Consul-General.—Ernest Mason Satow, C.M.G., appointed December 17, 1888.

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VENEZUELA.

(ETADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830, by secession from the other members of the Free State founded by Simon Bolivar within the limits of the Spanish colony of New Granada. The charter of fundamental laws actually in force, dating from 1830, and re-proclaimed, with alterations, on March 28, 1864, and April 1881, is designed on the model of the Constitution of the United States of America, but with considerably more independence secured to provincial and local government. At the head of the central executive government is the President, elected for the term of two years, exercising his functions through six ministers, and a Federal Council of 19 members. The Federal Council is appointed by the Congress every two years; the Council from its own members, choose a President, who is also President of the Republic. Neither the President nor members of the Federal Council can be re-elected for the following period. The President has no veto power. The legislation for the whole Republic is vested in a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate (three senators for each of the eight States and the Federal District), and the House of Representatives (one to every 35,000 of population). The Senators are elected for four years by the Legislature of each State, and the Representatives for a like period by 'popular, direct, and public election.' The Congresses of States are elected by universal suffrage. There are 24 Senators and 52 Representatives. A revised Constitution has been presented, June 1891, by the two Chambers to the Legislative Assemblies of the States for their consideration.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Raimundo Andueza Palacio, appointed March 7, 1890.

The provinces, or States, of the Republic have each their own legislature and executive, as well as their own budgets and judicial officers, and the main purpose of their alliance is that of common defence. The administration of the territories and colonies is entrusted to the government of the Federation.

Area and Population.

Until 1881 Venezuela was divided into twenty-one States and their territories; but in that year a re-division was made into eight large States, each subdivided into sections or districts, corresponding to the old States, besides the Federal District, two national settlements, and eight territories. The following table gives the area and population of each of the new States and territories according to an estimate in 1890 :—

State, &c.	Area square miles	Population, 1890	Population per sq. mile, 1890
Federal District	45	71,399	1,586·6
Miranda	33,969	526,633	15·5
Carabobo	2,984	175,294	58·7
Bermudez	32,243	297,466	8·1
Zamora	25,212	249,018	9·9
Lara	9,296	260,681	20·8
Los Andes	14,719	339,619	23·1
Falcon and Zulia	36,212	205,357	5·7
Bolivar	88,701	60,097	0·7
Territories :			
Goajira	3,608	36,589	10·1
Alto Orinoco	119,780	39,047	·19
Amazónas	90,928		
Colon	166	238	1·4
Yuruari	81,123	21,194	·2
Caura	22,564	In adjoining States	—
Armisticio	7,046		
Delta	25,347		
Settlements :			
Independencia	214	1,577	7·3
Bolivar	8	855	106·9
Total	594,165	2,285,054	3·6

To this total is added 5,204 for immigrants, bringing the entire population up to 2,290,958.

A census taken in 1891 gave the population as 2,323,527.

According to the census of 1881 the population was 2,075,245 ; 1,005,518 males, 1,069,727 females. This showed an increase in the population over the census of 1873, of 291,051. The native Indian population in 1890 numbered 326,000, of whom 66,000 independent, 20,000 submitted, 240,000 civilized. In 1889 the number of marriages was 6,705 ; of births 76,187 ; of deaths, 55,218. The immigration (1,555 in 1890) and emigration nearly balance each other.

The population of Carácas, the capital, in 1881 was 55,638 (70,466 in 1888), Valencia 36,145 (38,654 in 1888), Maracaibo 31,921 (34,284 in 1888), Barquisimeto 28,918 (31,476 in 1888), Tucuyo 15,383, Maturin 14,473, La Guayra 14,000.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is toleration of all others, though they are not permitted any external manifestations.

In 1870 education was made free and compulsory ; at that time only 10 per cent. of the adult population were able to read and write. In 1891 there were, for primary instruction, 1,415 Federal and 151 State schools. The number of pupils receiving elementary instruction in 1889 was 100,026. The sum expended in 1890 on Federal schools was 2,503,797 bolivares. Besides these there are 9 barrack schools, 4 normal schools, and one school of arts and trades. Higher education is given in 2 universities, 22 Federal colleges, 9

national colleges for girls, schools for fine arts, for music, 1 polytechnic school, 28 private colleges and 1 nautical school. These institutions have 669 professors and 4,814 students. Their cost (excluding the private colleges) to the nation in 1890 was 841,930 bolívares.

In Carácas is the national library, with 32,000 volumes, and the national museum.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Federal Court and the Supreme Court of Appeal, by special local courts for civil and criminal cases separately, and by district, borough, and municipal judges.

There were in the penitentiaries at the end of 1890, 131 prisoners, of whom 113 had been convicted of manslaughter. In the gaols of the Federal District and States were, at the end of 1888 (including convicts and persons waiting trial), 1,037 prisoners, 103 of whom were for manslaughter, 149 for wounding, and 338 for drunkenness.

Finance.

The chief source of public revenue at the disposal of the central Government is that of customs duties. The revenue for 1888-89 was 40,395,329 bolívares, and expenditure 37,423,390 bolívares. The revenue for 1889-90 was 45,031,224 bolívares, and expenditure 45,670,166. On these two years' finance there was thus a balance of 2,332,296 bolívares. The chief source of revenue is customs, 33,457,477 bolívares in 1890; and the chief items of expenditure were: Interior, 7,502,514 bolívares; Finance, 10,844,733 bolívares; Public Works, 11,166,590 bolívares; War and Marine, 5,489,843 bolívares; Public Instruction, 3,217,955 bolívares.

In the budget for 1890-91 the revenue is estimated at 35,976,000 bolívares, and the expenditure the same.

For the Federal District and the separate States in 1886-87 the total revenue was 5,379,600 bolívares, and expenditure, 5,203,775. In 1887-88 the total revenue was 8,019,424 bolívares, and expenditure 7,297,113.

The foreign debt, with the unpaid interest of several years, had grown to 10,869,563*l.* in 1878, when the Government resumed the payment of interest. New consolidated bonds were issued to the amount of 4,000,000*l.* (100,100,000 bolívares) on January 1, 1881, in substitution of all pre-existing internal and external bonds; 2,750,000*l.* to represent the external bonds, bearing 3 per cent. for two years, and after that 4 per cent. Up to 1889 the service of the debt did not proceed satisfactorily, but the unification of internal and external debt was accomplished in November, 1889, when the 4 per cent. rate was agreed to.

The following is an official summary of the Venezuelan debt, Dec. 31, 1890:—

	Bolívares
Internal national consolidated debt	38,245,153
External	67,388,462
Diplomatic conventions debt	4,310,532
Bonds of 1 per cent. per month	3,365,896
Total	113,310,043

Defence.

In 1891 the army numbered 5,760 officers and men, dispersed in 20 towns of the Republic, and in Federal garrisons and ships.

Besides the regular troops, there is a national militia in which every citizen, from the 18th to the 45th year inclusive, must be enrolled. Recent

intestine wars were chiefly carried on by the militia, which in times of civil war has been increased to 60,000 men. The number of citizens able for military service according to law was 250,000 in 1889.

Venezuela has one war vessel, an iron steamer, built in 1884.

Production and Industry.

The surface of Venezuela is naturally divided into 3 distinct zones—the agricultural, the pastoral, and the forest zone. In the first are grown sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, cereals, &c.; the second affords runs for cattle; and in the third tropical products, such as caoutchouc, tonca beans, copaiba, vanilla, growing wild, are worked by the inhabitants. All lands within the bounds of the Republic without a lawful owner (corporate or private) are considered public lands, and are managed by the Federal executive, who, under certain regulations, have power to sell or to make grants therefrom for the purpose of agricultural or mining settlements or to properly certified immigrants, in the proportion of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres to every member of the family.

The following table shows the extent, in square miles, of the public and private land in 1891:—

Zone	Public Land	Private Land	Total
Agricultural	87,236	47,626	134,862
Pastoral	57,900	98,430	156,330
Forest	298,273	4,700	302,973
Total	443,409	150,756	594,165

One-fifth of the population is engaged in agriculture. In 1888 there were in Venezuela 8,476,300 cattle, 5,727,500 sheep and goats, 1,929,700 swine, 387,650 horses, 300,560 mules, and 858,970 asses.

Venezuela is rich in metals and other minerals. Gold is found chiefly in the Yuruari Territory. The quantity sent from that district in 1884 was 233,935 oz.; in 1885, 172,037 oz.; in 1886, 217,135 oz.; in 1887, 95,352 oz.; and in 1888, 71,594 oz.; in 1889, 87,158 oz.; in 1890, 83,603 oz. There are silver mines in the States of Bermudez, Lara, and Los Andes. Copper and iron are abundant, while sulphur, coal, asphalt, lead, kaolin, and tin are also found. The salt mines in various States, under Government administration, produced in 1889-90 a revenue of 1,478,904 bolivares. The total value of the mineral products in 1886 was estimated at 28,560,500 bolivares (gold 24,070,320 bolivares, and copper 4,124,114 bolivares).

Commerce.

Nearly six-sevenths in value of the imports are subject to duty. The following table shows the progress of Venezuela commerce in bolivares:—

—	1873-74	1880-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
Imports	61,717,183	78,191,880	78,963,288	81,372,256	83,614,411
Exports	73,918,122	86,245,264	84,412,624	97,271,306	100,917,338

Of the imports (1887-88) 23,510,113 bolivares came from Great Britain, 19,743,824 from the United States, 12,651,777 from France, 13,460,390 from Germany, 4,345,477 from Colombia. Of the exports during the year, 1887-88

the value of 3,318,615 bolivares went to Great Britain, 45,615,499 to the United States, 15,209,809 to France, 10,046,886 to Germany, 16,445,723 to the West Indies. The chief article of export was coffee (60,417,399 bolivares), of which the supply to Great Britain was valued at 1,861,653 bolivares, to the United States 42,108,757 bolivares, to France 6,952,223, to Germany 7,013,724. The export of cocoa amounted to 11,486,754 bolivares (Great Britain 205,147, United States 476,117, France 7,600,104, Germany 1,327,610). Gold was exported to the amount of 4,095,475 bolivares (Great Britain 20,800, United States 78,649, France 492,500, Germany 662,318). The hides exported were valued at 2,847,320 bolivares; deer-skins and goat-skins at 2,274,289 bolivares. The total stated above does not include coin (gold and silver), which was exported in 1888 to the amount of 4,072,739 bolivares; nor precious stones, valued at 72,854 bolivares. In the same year there were exported also 14,511 cattle (including 12,582 horned cattle and 1,138 asses), valued at 1,651,911 bolivares. The coasting trade for 1887-88 was valued at 90,700,953 bolivares, imports and exports. In 1889-90 the chief article exported was coffee, valued at 71,167,550 bolivares; next was cocoa, 9,329,396 bolivares; virgin and placer gold and residuum, 8,888,428 bolivares; then hides and skins, 4,728,074 bolivares; cattle, 1,176,000 bolivares.

The total value of the exports of Venezuela to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures, was as follows in each of the five years 1886 to 1890, according to the Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports to Great Britain .	144,877	117,581	269,969	284,666	308,550
Imports of British produce	450,886	779,717	581,467	785,424	828,978

The chief article of export from Venezuela to Great Britain in 1890 was copper ore and regulus, of the value of 285,355*l*. In 1880 the cocoa exported to Great Britain was valued at 20,739*l*., in 1886, 2,907*l*., in 1887, 4,539*l*., in 1889, 2,531*l*., in 1890, 4,782*l*.; coffee in 1880 was 15,553*l*., in 1887, 2,157*l*., in 1889, 13,478*l*., in 1890, 1,735*l*.; dye-woods exported in 1890 were valued at 3,840*l*., and dye-stuffs 6,558*l*. The imports from Great Britain comprise cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 466,890*l*., and the latter of 38,307*l*., in the year 1890; besides woollens, 34,206*l*.; jute goods, 30,839*l*.; iron, wrought and unwrought, 66,200*l*.; machinery, 34,969*l*.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1889 278 vessels of 351,281 tons entered, and 276 of 350,859 tons cleared the port of La Guayra (117 of 125,256 tons British); and 62 of 25,247 tons entered, and 68 of 25,383 tons cleared the port of Ciudad Bolivar. In 1887 Venezuela, for maritime and river navigation, had 2,523 vessels of 25,317 tons, 26 of 2,523 tons being steamers.

There are (1891) 282 miles of railway in operation, and 1,240 miles under consideration. In 1889-90 there were conveyed 6,071,365 letters and parcels inland; and 343,936 abroad. In 1880 Venezuela joined the General Postal Union. In 1890 there were 3,528 miles of telegraph lines and 102 telegraph offices; 419,724 telegrams were sent in 1890; receipts, 1890, 326,904 bolivares; expenses, 924,607 bolivares. On December 1, 1890, one company had in use 776 telephone instruments, and 1,477 subscribers, while another company was establishing connections between various centres.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Venezuela, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Venezolano</i> , of 100 <i>Centavas</i> .	approximate value, 3s. 4d.
„ <i>Bolivar</i>	„ „ 1 fr.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	= 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	= 101·40 lbs. „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25·35 „

The above are the old weights and measures in general use, but the legal ones are those of the metric system.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF VENEZUELA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—[Diplomatic relations suspended December, 1887.]

Consul-General.—Dr. M. V. Montenegro.

Consul.—N. G. Burch.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Dundee, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Swansea, Cape Town, Jamaica, Melbourne, Montreal.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN VENEZUELA.

Minister and Consul-General.—[Diplomatic relations suspended December 1887.]

There are Consular representatives at Carácas, Bolivar, La Guayra, Maracaibo, Puerto Caballo.

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INDEX

INDEX

AAC

AACHEEN, 538, 612
 Abbas, Khedive, 1036
 Abdul-Hamid II., 1009
 Aberdeen, population, 22
 — University, 34
 Aberystwith College, 34
 Abomey, 321
 Abyssinia, 715
 Adana, 1014
 Adelaide, 277
 — University, 278
 Aden and Perim, 100
 Adolf, Duke of Nassau, 736
 — Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, 628
 Adrar, 957
 Adrianople, 1014
 Afghanistan, area, 313
 — army, 314
 — books of reference, 316
 — currency, 316
 — exports, 315
 — government, 313
 — horticulture, 315
 — imports, 315
 — justice, 314
 — land cultivation, 314
 — manufactures, 315
 — mining, 315
 — origin of the Afghans, 313
 — population, 314
 — reigning sovereign, 313
 — revenue, 314
 — trade, 315
 Africa, British East, 168
 — central independent states, 317
 — colonies in, British, 166
 — — French, 507, 510
 — — German, 568
 — — Italian, 714
 — — Portuguese, 841
 — — Spanish, 957
 — (West), British colonies, 192
 Agra, 125

ALS

Agram, 344
 — University, 347
 Ahmadabad, 125
 Akassa, 189
 Albany, 1068
 Albert, King (Saxony), 622
 Albert, Prince (Monaco), 748
 Albrecht, Prince (Brunswick), 586
 Albury (N.S.W.), 241
 Alcamo, 683
 Aldabra Island, 183
 Alderney, population, 26
 Aleppo, 1015
 Alexander I. (Servia), 923
 Alexander III. (Russia), 851
 Alexandria, 1040
 Alfonso XIII. (Spain), 942
 Algeria, agriculture, 512
 — area, 510
 — books of reference, 514
 — commerce, 513
 — crime, 511
 — defence, 512
 — exports, 513
 — finance, 511
 — government, 510
 — imports, 513
 — industry, 512
 — instruction, 511
 — mining, 512
 — money, weights, and measures, 514
 — population, 510
 — railways, 514
 — shipping, 514
 — telegraphs, 514
 Algerian Sahara, 511
 Algiers, 511
 Allahabad, 125
 — University, 127
 Alleghany, 1068
 Alost, population, 380
 Alsace-Lorraine, agriculture, 572

ALS

- Alsace-Lorraine, area, 571
- constitution, 570
- finance, 572
- instruction, 572
- justice and crime, 572
- manufactures, 572
- mining, 572
- population, 571
- production and industry, 572
- railway, 572
- religion, 572
- representatives in the Bundesrath, 533
- Altona, 538, 612
- Ambriz, 841
- America, British colonies in, 202,
 - French colonies in, 507
 - Spanish colonies in, 957
- Amiens, 475
- Amritsar, 125
- Amsterdam, 765
 - Island, 183
- Andaman Islands, 157
- Andorra, 505
- Andria, 683
- Angers, 475
- Angola, 840, 841
- Anghora, 1014
- Anguilla, 230, 231, 232
- Anhalt, area, 573
 - constitution, 573
 - finance, 574
 - population, 573
 - reigning duke, 572
- Annabon, 957
- Annam, area and population, 507, 509
- Antanánarivo, 517
- Antigua, 230, 232, 233
- Antwerp, population, 380
- Aral Lake, 861
- Argentine Republic, agriculture, 326
 - area, 323
 - banks, 331
 - books of reference, 331
 - cattle industry, 327
 - commerce, 328
 - constitution, 322
 - currency and credit, 330
 - defence, 326
 - diplomatic representatives, 331
 - emigration, 324
 - exports, 328, 330

AUS

- Argentine Republic, finance, 325
 - government, 322
 - — local, 323
 - immigration, 324
 - imports, 328, 330
 - instruction, 324
 - justice, 324
 - land under cultivation, 327
 - money, weights, and measures, 331
 - population, 323
 - posts and telegraphs, 330
 - president, 322
 - production and industry, 326
 - railways, 330
 - religion, 324
 - revenue and expenditure, 325
 - shipping and navigation, 330
- Arnheim, 765
- Aruba Island, 793
- Asaba, 189
- Ascension Island, 166
- Asia, British colonies in, 100
 - French colonies in, 507
 - Portuguese colonies in, 841
 - Russian dependencies in, 911
 - Spanish colonies in, 957
- Assab, 714
- Assumption Island, 183
- Aston Manor, 19
- Astrakhan, 862
- Asuncion, 805
- Athens, 648
- Atlanta, 1068
- Auckland Islands, 269
- Auckland, N. Z., 256, 257
 - trade, 1890, 267
 - University College, 258
- Augsburg, 581
- Australasia and Oceania, 235
- Australasia, French colonies in, 528
- Australasian federation, 307
 - books of reference, 308
- Australian defence, 307
- Austria-Hungary, agriculture, 358
 - area, 340
 - banks, 368
 - births, deaths, and marriages, 343
 - books of reference, 372
 - commerce, 363
 - constitution, 335
 - currency and credit, 368
 - debt, 353
 - defence, frontier, 354

AUS

- Austria-Hungary, defence, army, 355
- — navy, 356
- diplomatic representatives, 371
- emigration, 344
- exports, 363-365
- finance, 349
- forestry, 361
- government, 335
- — central (Austria), 336 ; (Hungary), 339
- — local (Austria), 338 ; (Hungary), 340
- — provincial (Austria), 338 ; (Hungary), 339
- imports, 363-365
- instruction, 346
- justice and crime, 348
- manufactures, 362
- mining, 361
- ministry, 336 ; (Austria), 337 ; (Hungary), 339
- money, weights, and measures, 370
- occupation of the people, 342
- pauperism, 349
- population, 340
- posts and telegraphs, 367
- railways, 367
- reigning sovereign, 333
- religion, 344
- revenue and expenditure, 351-353
- rivers and canals, 366
- royal family, 333
- schools, &c., 346-348
- sea fisheries, 362
- shipping and navigation, 365
- sovereigns since 1282, 334
- towns, 344
- universities, 347
- Azores, 831
- Azov, Sea of, 861

BADEN, agriculture, 577

- area, 575
- constitution, 575
- education, 576
- finance, 577
- manufactures, 578
- navigation, 578
- population, 575
- production and industry, 577
- railways, 578
- reigning grand-duke, 574

BAV

- Baden, religion, 576
- royal family, 574
- towns, 576
- Bagdad, 1014, 1015
- Bagirmi, 318
- Bahamas, 227, 232-234
- Bahia, 401
- Bahour, 508
- Bahrein Islands, 100
- Bali, 784
- Ballarat, 291
- Baltic (provinces of Russia), 858
- Baltimore, 1068
- Baluchistan, 154
- Bangalore, 125
- Bangor College, 34
- Barbados, 227, 232-234
- Barbuda, 230
- Barcelona, 947
- Bareilly, 125
- Bârfurûsh, 811
- Bari, 683
- Barmen, 538, 612
- Baroda, 121, 125
- Barranquilla, 434
- Barrow-in-Furness, 19
- Basel, 997
- University, 997
- Basseterre, 230
- Bassora, 1014
- Basutoland, 166
- Bath, 19
- Bathurst, population, 241
- Bautzen, 624
- Bavaria, agriculture, 584
- area, 580
- army, 583
- beer brewing, 584
- births, marriages, and deaths, 582
- constitution, 579
- emigration, 581
- finance, 583
- government, 579
- instruction, 582
- justice and crime, 583
- mining, 584
- pauperism, 583
- population, 580
- railways, 584
- regent, 579
- reigning king, 579
- religion, 582
- royal family, 578

BEC

Bechuanaland, 167, 168
 Bedford College, London, 35
 Belem, 401
 Belfast, 25
 — Queen's College, 34
 Belgium, agriculture, 385
 — area, 378
 — army, 384, 385
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 379
 — books of reference, 393
 — commerce, 387
 — constitution, 376
 — currency and credit, 391
 — debt, 384
 — defence, 384
 — diplomatic representatives, 392
 — emigration, 379
 — exports, 388, 389
 — finance, 383
 — government, 376
 — local, 377
 — immigration, 379
 — imports, 388, 389
 — instruction, 380
 — justice and crime, 382
 — mining and metals, 386
 — ministry, 377
 — money, weights, and measures, 392
 — occupation of the people, 379
 — pauperism, 382
 — population, 378
 — posts and telegraphs, 391
 — railways, 390
 — reigning king, 375
 — religion, 380
 — revenue and expenditure, 383
 — royal family, 375
 — schools, &c., 381
 — shipping and navigation, 390
 — towns, 380
 — universities, 381
 Belgrade, 925
 Benares, 125
 Bengal, province, government, 118
 Benghazi, 1015
 Benguela, 841
 Berbera, 100, 320
 Berditcheff, 862
 Bergen, 981
 Berlin, 538, 612
 — University, 541
 Bermudas, 202
 Berne, 997

BOR

Berne, University, 999
 Besançon, 475
 Bessemer steel, 72
 Beyrouth, 1015
 Beziers, 475
 Bhutan, 394
 Bida, 189
 Bigha, 1014
 Bight of Benin settlement, 523
 Bilbao, 947
 Birkenhead, population, 19
 Birmingham, 18
 — College, 34
 Bismarck Archipelago, 570
 Bitlis, 1014
 Blackburn, population, 19
 Black Forest, 630
 Blidah, 511
 Bloemfontein, 801, 804
 Bluff Harbour shipping, 1890, 267
 Bobruisk, 862
 Bogotá, 436
 Bois-le-Duc, 765
 Bokhara, 911
 Bolivia, area, 395
 — books of reference, 398
 — commerce, 396
 — communications, 397
 — constitution, 395
 — consular representative, 398
 — defence, 396
 — exports, 397
 — finance, 396
 — government, 395
 — imports, 397
 — industry, 396
 — instruction, 396
 — justice, 396
 — money, weights, and measures, 397
 — population, 395
 — production, 396
 — religion, 396
 Bologna, 683
 — University, 692
 Bolton, population, 19
 Bombay, 125
 — province, government, 117
 — University, 127
 Bonaire Island, 793
 Bône, 511
 Bonn University, 541
 Bordeaux, 475
 Borgu, 189

BOR

- Borneo, North British, 101
 - East, 784
 - South, 784
 - West, 784
- Bornu, 317
- Bosnia and Herzegovina, 371
- Boston, 1068
- Botochani, 845
- Boulogne, 475
- Bourges, 475
- Bradford, population, 18
- Braga, 831
- Brazil, area, 401
 - army, 404
 - births, deaths, and marriages, 402
 - books of reference, 408
 - commerce, 405
 - constitution, 399
 - currency and credit, 407
 - debt, 404
 - defence, 404
 - diplomatic representatives, 408
 - emigration, 402
 - exports, 405
 - finance, 403
 - government, 399
 - — local, 400
 - immigration, 402
 - imports, 405
 - instruction, 402
 - justice and crime, 403
 - money, weights, and measures, 407
 - navy, 404
 - population, 401
 - posts and telegraphs, 407
 - president, 399
 - production and industry, 405
 - railways, 406
 - religion, 402
 - revenue and expenditure, 403
 - shipping and navigation, 406
- Breda, 765
- Bremen, area, 585
 - commerce, 586
 - constitution, 585
 - finance, 586
 - justice and crime, 586
 - population, 585
 - religion, 585
 - shipping, 586
 - town, 538
- Brescia, 683
- Breslau, 538, 612

BUL

- Breslau, University, 541
- Brest, 475
- Brighton, population, 19
- Brisbane, 271
- Bristol, 18
 - College, 34
- British Columbia, 207
 - East Africa, 168
- British Empire (see Great Britain
England, Ireland, Scotland,
India, &c.)
- British Guiana, 223
 - New Guinea, 238
 - South Africa Company, 195
 - Zambezia, 195
- Brooklyn, 1068
- Broken Hill (N.S.W.), 241
- Broussa, 1014
- Bruges, population, 380
- Brunei, 102
- Brünn, 344
- Brunswick, agriculture, 588
 - area, 587
 - constitution, 587
 - finance, 588
 - mining, 588
 - population, 587
 - production and industry, 588
 - railways, &c., 588
 - regent, 586
 - town, 538
- Brussels and suburbs, population,
380
 - University, 381
- Bucaramanga, 434
- Bucharest, 845
- Buckeburg, 628
- Budapest, 344
 - University, 347
- Buenos Ayres, 324
- Buffalo, 1068
- Bulgaria, area, 1031
 - commerce, 1033
 - constitution, 1030
 - currency and credit, 1034
 - defence, 1032
 - exports, 1033
 - finance, 1032
 - government, 1030
 - imports, 1033
 - instruction, 1032
 - population, 1031
 - posts and telegraphs, 1034

BUL

Bulgaria, prince of, 1030
 — production and industry, 1033
 — railways, 1034
 — shipping, 1033
 Burnley, 19
 Bury, 19
 Byelostok, 862

CADIZ, 947

Cagliari, 683
 — University, 692
 Caicos Island, 229
 Caen, 475
 Cairo, 1040
 Calais, 475
 Calcutta, 125
 — University, 127
 Cambodia, area and population, 507,
 509
 Cambridge (Mass.), 1068
 Cambridge University, 34
 Camden (U.S.A.), 1068
 Camerino University, 692
 Cameroons, 568
 Canada, agriculture, 213
 — area, 206
 — army, 212
 — banks, 220
 — books of reference, 220
 — commerce, 214
 — commissioner, 220
 — constitution, 203
 — crime, 209
 — deaths, 207
 — defence, 212
 — education, 209
 — expenditure, 210–212
 — exports, 204–217
 — finance, 210
 — fisheries, 214
 — government, 203
 — — provincial, 206
 — governor, 205
 — immigration, 207, 208
 — imports, 214–217
 — instruction, 208
 — internal communications, 218
 — justice and crime, 209
 — mining, 214
 — money and credit, 219
 — money, weights, and measures, 220
 — navy, 213

CAR

Canada, parliament, 203
 — population, 206
 — posts and telegraphs, 219
 — production and industry, 213
 — Queen's Privy Council, 205
 — railways, 218
 — religion, 208
 — revenue, 210–212
 — shipping and navigation, 218
 Cannstatt, 639
 Canterbury (N.Z.), 256
 — College, Christchurch, 259
 Cape of Good Hope, Agent-general,
 178
 — area, 171, 172
 — banks, 178
 — books of reference, 179
 — commerce, 176
 — communications, 178
 — constitution, 170
 — defence, 175
 — expenditure, 174
 — exports, 176, 177
 — finance, 174
 — government, 170
 — governor, 171
 — imports, 176, 177
 — instruction, 173
 — justice and crime, 174
 — money, weights, and measures, 178
 — pauperism, 174
 — population, 172
 — posts and telegraphs, 178
 — production and industry, 175
 — railways, 178
 — religion, 173
 — revenue, 174
 — shipping and navigation, 177
 — tramways, 178
 Cape Town, 172
 Cape Verde Islands, 841, 842
 Caracas, 1108
 Cardiff, population, 19
 — College, 34
 Cargados Islands, 183
 Carlos I. (Portugal), 827
 Carnot, Marie François Sadi, 467
 Carol I. (Roumania), 844
 Caroline Island, 310
 — Islands, 957
 Carriacou, 232
 Cartagena, 434
 Carthage, 947

CAS

- Caspian Sea, 861
 Castamouni, 1014
 Castlemaine, 291
 Castries, S. Lucia, 232
 Catania, 683
 — University, 692
 Caucasus, 859, 861
 Cawnpoor, 125
 Cayman, Islands, 229
 Celebes, Island of, 784
 Cetinje, 750
 Ceylon, area, 103
 — banks, 108
 — books of reference, 108
 — commerce, 106
 — communications, 108
 — constitution, 102
 — defence, 106
 — dependency (Maldivé Islands), 108
 — exports, 107
 — finance, 105
 — government, 102
 — governor, 103
 — immigration, 104
 — imports, 107
 — industry, 106
 — instruction, 104
 — justice and crime, 105
 — money, weights, and measures, 108
 — pauperism, 105
 — population, 103
 — production, 106
 — religion, 104
 Chagos Islands, 183
 Channel Islands, population, 25
 Charleroi, population, 380
 Charlestown (West Indies), 230
 Chatham Islands, 269
 Charlottenburg, 612
 Chemnitz, 588, 625
 Chesterfield Islands, 528
 Chicago, 1068
 Chile, area, 511
 — books of reference, 418
 — births and deaths, 412
 — commerce, 414
 — constitution, 410
 — currency and credit, 417
 — debt, 413
 — defence, 413
 — diplomatic representatives, 417
 — exports, 414-416

COL

- Chile, finance, 413
 — government, 410
 — local, 411
 — imports, 414-416
 — industry, 414
 — instruction, 412
 — justice and crime, 413
 — money, weights, and measures, 417
 — population, 411
 — posts and telegraphs, 417
 — President, 419
 — railways, 417
 — religion, 412
 — shipping and navigation, 416
 China, area, 421
 — army, 423
 — books of reference, 430
 — commerce, 425
 — diplomatic representatives, 429
 — exports, 425-428
 — finance, 423
 — government, 419
 — imports, 425-428
 — instruction, 422
 — money, weights, and measures, 429
 — navy, 424
 — population, 421
 — post, 429
 — production and industry, 425
 — railways, 429
 — reigning emperor, 419
 — religion, 421
 — shipping and navigation, 428
 — tea, 428
 Christchurch, N.Z., 257
 Christian IX. (Denmark), 448
 Christmas Island, 165, 310
 Chulalongkorn I. (Siam), 932
 Cincinnati, 1068
 Clermont-Ferrand, 475
 Cleveland, 1068
 Cochabamba, 396
 Cochin-China (French), 509
 Cocos Islands, 165
 Coimbra, 831; University, 833
 Cologne, 588, 612
 Colomata, 648
 Colombo, 104
 Columbia, area, 433
 — books of reference, 437
 — commerce, 435
 — constitution, 433
 — currency and credit, 436

COL

- Columbia, defence, 435
- diplomatic representatives, 437
- education, 434
- exports, 435-436
- finance, 434
- government, 433
- imports, 435-436
- money, weights, and measures, 437
- Panama Canal, 436
- population, 433
- posts and telegraphs, 436
- production, 435
- railways, 436
- religion, 434
- shipping, 436
- Columbus, 1068
- Comoro Isles, area and population, 507, 521
- Condamine, 748
- Congo Free State, 439
- Connaught, province, population, 23
- Constantine, 511
- Constantinople, 1014
- Cook's Islands, 310
- Copenhagen, 452 ; University, 453
- Córdoba, 324, 947
- Corea, area, 444
- books of reference, 443
- commerce, 442
- finance, 442
- government, 444
- instruction, 441
- population, 444
- religion, 444
- Corisco, 957
- Corfu, 648
- Cork, 25
- Queen's College, 34
- Cosmoledo Islands, 183
- Costa Rica, area, 444
- books of reference, 447
- constitution, 444
- defence, 445
- diplomatic representatives, 446
- exports, 445
- finance, 445
- government, 444
- imports, 445
- industry and commerce, 445
- instruction, 444
- justice, 444
- money, weights, and measures, 446
- population, 444

DEN

- Costa Rica, posts and telegraphs, 446
- railways, 446
- shipping, 448
- Courtrai, population, 380
- Coventry, 19
- Cracow University, 347
- Crefeld, 538
- Crete, 1014
- Croydon, 19
- Cuba, 958
- Cúcuta, 434
- Curaçao, 793
- Cyprus, agriculture, 110
- Commissioner, 109
- education, 109
- imports and exports, 110
- justice and crime, 110
- legislation, 109
- money, 110
- municipal councils, 109
- population, 109
- revenue and expenditure, 110
- shipping, 110
- sponge fishery, 110
- Czernowitz, 344
- University, 347

DAHOMEY, 320

- Damao, 841
- Damaseus, 1015
- Damietta, 1040
- Danube (province), 639
- Danzig, 538, 612
- Darfur, 319, 320
- Darmstadt, 593
- Dayton (U.S.A.), 1068
- Debreczin, 344
- Delft, 765
- Delhi, 125
- Denmark, agriculture, 456
- area, 451
- army, 455
- banks, 458
- births, deaths, and marriages, 452
- books of reference, 460
- colonies, 459
- commerce, 456
- constitution, 450
- crime, 453
- currency, and credit, 458
- debt, 454
- defence, 455

DEN

- Denmark, diplomatic and other representatives, 459,
 — emigration, 452
 — expenditure, 453
 — exports, 456-458
 — finance, 453
 — government, 450
 — imports, 456-458
 — instruction, 453
 — kings of, since 1448, 449
 — ministry, 451
 — money, weights, and measures, 458
 — navy, 455
 — occupation of the people, 452
 — population, 541
 — posts and telegraphs, 458
 — production and industry, 456
 — railways, 458
 — reigning king, 449
 — religion, 452
 — revenue, 453
 — royal family, 449
 — shipping and navigation, 458
 Denver (U.S.A.), 1068
 Derby, 19
 Dessau, 573
 Detmold, 595
 Detroit, 1068
 Deutsch-Damaraland, 568
 Deutsch-Namaland, 568
 Deventer, 765
 Devonport, 19
 Diego Garcia Island, 183
 Diego-Suarez, 520
 Dijon, 475
 Din, 841
 Dominica, 230, 231, 232, 233
 Dongola, 320
 Dordrecht, 765
 Dortmund, 612
 Dresden, 538, 625
 Dublin, 25 ; University, 34
 Ducie Island, 309
 Dudoza Island, 310
 Duisburg, 612
 Dunaburg, 862
 Dundee, population, 22
 — University, 34
 Dunedin, N.Z., 257 ; trade in 1890, 267
 Durban, 184
 Durham University, 34
 Dusseldorf, 538, 612

ECU

- Dutch East Indies, agriculture, 788
 — area, 783
 — army, 787
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 784
 — cinchona culture, 789
 — coffee culture, 788
 — commerce, 790
 — constitution, 782
 — consular representatives, 791
 — currency and credit, 791
 — defence, 787
 — exports, 790
 — finance, 786
 — government, 782
 — governor-general, 783
 — imports, 790
 — instruction, 785
 — justice and crime, 786
 — mining, 789
 — money, weights, and measures, 791
 — navy, 787
 — population, 783, 784
 — posts and telegraphs, 791
 — production and industry, 788, 789
 — railways, 791
 — religion, 785
 — shipping, 791
 — sugar culture, 788
 — tobacco culture, 789
 Dutch Guiana (Surinam), 792
 — West Indies, 792
 — Curacao, 793
 — Surinam, 792

EAGLE Islands, 183
 East Indies (Dutch), 782 (see Dutch East Indies)

- Ecuador, area, 461 .
 — banks, 465
 — books of reference, 466
 — commerce, 463
 — constitution, 461
 — currency and credit, 464
 — defence, 463
 — diplomatic representatives, 465
 — exports, 463
 — finance, 462
 — government, 461
 — imports, 463
 — instruction, 462
 — internal communications, 464
 — justice and crime, 462

ECU

- Ecuador, population, 461
 — railways, 464
 — religion, 462
 — shipping and navigation, 464
 — telegraphs, 464
 — weights and measures, 465
 Edinburgh, population, 22
 — University, 34
 Egypt, agriculture, 1044
 — area, 1038-1040
 — army, 1044
 — books of reference, 1054
 — budgets, 1891, 1892, 1043
 — commerce, 1046
 — constitution, 1037
 — crime, 1040
 — cultivation, 1044
 — debt, 1044
 — diplomatic representatives, 1054
 — exports, 1046-1050
 — finance, 1041
 — government, 1037
 — governorships, 1038
 — imports, 1046-1050
 — instruction, 1040
 — justice and crime, 1040
 — ministry, 1037
 — money, weights, and measures, 1053
 — mudriehs, 1038
 — population, 1038-1040
 — posts and telegraphs, 1053
 — production and industry, 1044
 — railways, 1053
 — reigning Khedive, 1036
 — religion, 1040
 — revenue and expenditure, 1043
 — shipping and navigation, 1050
 — Suez Canal, 1051
 Egyptian Sudan, 319
 Elberfeld, 538, 612
 Elisabethgrad, 862
 Ellice Islands, 310
 Elobey, 957
 England and Wales, agriculture, 64
et seq.
 — agricultural holdings, 67
 — area, 14-20
 — army, 55
 — banks, chartered, 92
 — — joint-stock, 92, 93
 — — post-office, 93
 — — trustee, 94
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 26

FAM

- England and Wales, canals, 88
 — cities and towns, 18
 — coal produce, 71
 — commerce, 76
 — counties, 16
 — criminals, 1886-1890, 39
 — education, elementary, 36
 — — medical, 35
 — — middle-class, 35
 — — universities, 34
 — electorate, 1883, 1891, 8
 — emigration, 27, 28
 — fisheries, 69
 — illiterates, 9, 33
 — immigration, 27, 28
 — imports and exports, 77
 — income-tax, 48
 — ironworks, value of, 49
 — justice and crime, 37
 — live stock, 66
 — local government, 12
 — metropolis, 20
 — mines, value of, 49
 — occupation of the people, 20
 — parliamentary representation, 8
 — pauperism, 40, 41
 — population, 14-20
 — police force, 40
 — — counties, 16
 — — metropolis, 20
 — property assessed, 49
 — towns and cities, 18
 — posts and telegraphs, 89, 91
 — railways, 87
 — — value of, 49
 — religion, 28
 — taxation, imperial, 48; local, 52
 — textile factories, 73
 — universities, 34
 Erfurt, 612
 Erlangen University, 541
 Ernst, Duke, 630
 Ernst II., Duke, 631
 Erzeroum, 1015
 Essen, 612
 Europe, British colonies in, 98
 Esslingen, 639
 Evora, 831

FALKLAND ISLANDS, 222
 Fall River (U.S.A.), 1068
 Famagusta, 109

FAN

- Fanning Island, 310
- Ferdinand, Prince (Bulgaria), 1030
- Fernando Po, 957
- Ferraria University, 692
- Fiji, area, 235
 - births and deaths, 236
 - books of reference, 238
 - commerce, 237
 - communications, 238
 - constitution, 235
 - exports, 237, 238
 - finance, 236
 - government, 235
 - imports, 237, 238
 - instruction, 236
 - money, weights, and measures, 238
 - population, 235
 - production and industry, 237
 - religion, 236
 - shipping, 238
- Finland, 857
 - agriculture, 908
 - area, 859
 - banks, 910
 - births, deaths, and marriages, 861, 908
 - commerce, 909
 - exports and imports, 909, 910
 - finance, 908
 - government, 857
 - industry, 908
 - instruction, 908
 - mines, 909
 - money, weights, and measures, 910
 - pauperism and crime, 908
 - population, 859, 907
 - posts and telegraphs, 910
 - railways, 910
 - shipping and navigation, 910
- Florence, 683
- Flores, Señor Antonio, 461
- Foggia, 683
- France, agriculture, 492
 - area, 471
 - army, 485-487
 - banks, 502
 - births, marriages, and deaths, 474
 - books of reference, 504
 - budget, 482
 - Chamber of Deputies, 468
 - colonies and dependencies, 506
et seq.
 - — trade of, 506

FRA

- France, colonies and dependencies
 - in Africa, 510
 - — — America, 527
 - — — Australasia, 528
 - — — Asia, 508
 - — — Oceania, 528
 - commerce, external, 496
 - — internal, 496
 - — with Great Britain and Ireland, 1887-90, 499
 - constitution, 467
 - cotton industries, 495
 - crime, 478
 - currency and credit, 502
 - defence, 485
 - deficits from 1814-1889, 482
 - diplomatic representatives, 503
 - emigration, 475
 - expenditure, 1878-1889, 482
 - exports, 497-499
 - finance, local, 483
 - — public property, 484
 - — state, 479
 - fisheries, 496
 - foreigners residing in, 474
 - fortresses, 485
 - government, central, 467
 - — local, 470
 - illegitimacy, 473
 - imports, 497-499
 - instruction, 476
 - internal communications, 501
 - ironclads and protected vessels, 489
 - justice, 478
 - land defences, 484
 - live stock statistics, 494
 - manufactures, 495
 - mercantile navy, 500
 - mining and minerals, 494
 - ministry, 467
 - money, weights, and measures, 503
 - national debt, 483
 - navigation, 500
 - navy, 488-491
 - occupation of the people, 474
 - Paris, yearly expenditure, 482
 - pauperism, 479
 - population, 471
 - — departments, 471
 - — towns, 475
 - posts and telegraphs, 501
 - President, 467
 - production and industry, 492

FRA

- France, protectorates, 506
 — railways, 501
 — religion, 476
 — revenue, 480
 — rivers, 501
 — schools, 477-478
 — Senate, 469
 — shipping and navigation, 499
 — silk industries, 494, 495
 — sovereigns and governments from 1589, 468
 — sugar works, 496
 — textile industries, 495
 — towns, 475
 — tramways, 501
 — universities, 476
 — wine statistics, 494
 — woollen industries, 495
 Frankfort-on-Main, 538-612
 Frankfort-on-Oder, 612
 Franz Josef I. (Austria), 333
 Freiburg, 576, 625
 — University, 541, 999
 French Congo, 515
 — India, 508
 — Indo-China, 508
 — Soudan, 523
 Friedrich I. (Baden), 574
 Friedrich, Anhalt, 572
 Friedrich Franz III. 597
 Friedrich Wilhelm I., 600
 Fukuoka, 722
 Funchal, 831
 FÜRTH, 581

GABUN-CONGO, 515

- Galapagos, or Tortoise Islands, 461
 Galatz, 845
 Galle, 104
 Galway, Queen's College, 34
 Gambia, 192
 — exports and imports, 192
 — revenue and expenditure, 192
 Gamtak, 156
 Gando, 189
 Gateshead, 19
 Geelong, 291
 Geneva, 997
 — University, 999
 Genoa, 683
 — University, 692

GER

- Georg II., Duke, 632
 George Tubou (Tonga), 1008
 George Victor, Prince (Waldeck), 636
 Georgios I., 645
 German East Africa, 568
 German Empire, agriculture, 552
 — area, 534
 — army, 545-549
 — beer brewed, 556
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 537
 — books of reference, 643
 — Bundesrath, 532
 — colonies and dependencies, 566
 — commerce, 556
 — constitution, 531
 — crime, 541
 — currency and credit, 564
 — deaths, 537
 — debt, 545
 — defence, 545
 — diplomatic representatives, 565
 — education, 539
 — emigration, 537
 — emperor and king, 530
 — emperors since 800, 530
 — exports, 557-560
 — finance, 543
 — fisheries, 555
 — foreigners resident in, 536
 — forestry, 554
 — fortresses, 545
 — government, 531
 — illegitimacy, 537
 — imports, 557-560
 — inhabited houses, 535
 — instruction, 539
 — justice and crime, 541
 — manufactures, 555
 — marriages, 537
 — mining, 554
 — money, weights, and measures, 565
 — navigation, 560
 — navy, 549-552
 — occupation census, 1882, 536
 — pauperism, 542
 — population, 534 *et seq.*
 — — conjugal condition, 535
 — — of states, 534
 — — of towns, 538
 — postal statistics, 563
 — production and industry, 552
 — railways, 562

GER

- German Reichstag, 532
- religion, 538
- religious censuses, 539
- revenue and expenditure, 543, 544
- royal family, 530
- schools, 540
- shipping, 560
- states, population, 534
- sugar manufacture, 556
- telegraphs, 563
- towns, 538
- trade and industry, 552
- universities, 541
- German South-west Africa, 568
- Germany, states of, 570 *et seq.*
- Ghent, population, 380
- University, 381
- Gibraltar, area, 98
- army, 98
- births, 99
- currency, 98
- education, 98
- governor-general, 98
- population, 98
- posts and telegraphs, 98
- religion, 98
- revenue and expenditure, 98
- Giessen University, 541, 593
- Girton College, Cambridge, 35
- Glasgow, population, 22
- University, 34
- Glauchau, 625
- Glorioso Island, 183
- Goa, 841, 842
- Gold Coast, 192
- exports and imports, 192
- revenue and expenditure, 192
- Gold Coast Settlements (French), 523
- Gondon, 716
- Görlitz, 612
- Göteborg, 966
- Göttingen, University, 541
- Goulburn, population, 241
- Granada, 947
- Grand Rapids, 1068
- Gratz, 344
- University, 347
- Great Britain and Ireland, agricul-
ture, 63
- agricultural holdings, 67
- area, 14
- army, 53
- distribution, 55

GRE

- Great Britain, army from 1800-1870,
1890, 1891, 55
- — estimates, 45
- — in India, 55, 56
- — regular, 1890, 53
- — troops in colonies, 55
- banks, chartered, 92
- — joint-stock, 92
- — post-office, 93
- — trustee, 94
- barley produce, 1887-1890, 66
- births, deaths, and marriages, 26
- books of reference, 94
- budgets, 42 *et seq.*
- canals, 88
- — annual value, 49
- Celtic-speaking population, 15
- census, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881,
14; 1891, 14
- Civil Service estimates, 47
- coal raised, 1889, 71
- — exports since 1851, 71
- — ports, 71
- colonies and dependencies, 97
et seq.
- commerce, 76
- Commons, House of, 7
- constitution, 6
- corn and green crops, 65
- cotton, home consumption, 73
- — exports, 73
- — imports, 73
- credit, 91
- crime, 37
- customs, 43, 49
- deaths, 26
- debt, 50-52
- defence, 53
- education, 33
- estimates, 1891-1892, 48
- emigration, 27
- expenditure, 41
- exports, 76
- — average per head, 1881-1890,
76
- — coal, &c., since 1851, 71
- — cotton, 73
- — foreign and colonial, 1889,
1890, 77
- — gold and silver, 1887-1891, 79
- — principal articles, 1889-1891,
81
- — wool, 1874, 1886-1890, 73

GRE

- Great Britain, farm holdings, 1885, 67
- finance, 41
 - fisheries, 68
 - gas works, annual value, 49
 - gold bullion imports and exports, 1887-1891, 79
 - government, imperial and central, 6
 - — executive, 10
 - — local, 12
 - illiteracy, 33
 - immigration, 27
 - imports, 1881-1890, 76, 77
 - — average per head, 1881-1890, 76
 - — cotton, 1815-1890, 72 ; 1886-1890, 73
 - — flour, 1891, 81
 - — food, 1889-1891, 81
 - — — per head, 1869-1889, 83
 - — foreign and colonial, 1889, 1890, 77
 - — gold and silver, 1887-1891, 79
 - — iron and steel, 1868-1890, 72
 - — metals and minerals, 1886-1890, 72
 - — principal articles, 1889, 1890, 1891, 82
 - — tea, 81
 - — wheat, 1870-1891, 80
 - — wool, 1874, 1886-1890, 73
 - income, 42
 - — tax, 48
 - industry, 63
 - instruction, 33
 - iron and steel imports, 72
 - — production from 1868, 72
 - — value in 1890, 49
 - judicial system, 37
 - justice and crime, 37
 - land distribution, 64
 - — owners, 64
 - live stock, 65, 66
 - Local Government Board, 13
 - — taxation, 52
 - Lords, House of, 6
 - marriages, 26
 - military expenditure, colonial contribution, 97
 - minerals, 69, 70
 - mines, 69 ; value in 1890, 49
 - ministries since 1714, 12

GRE

- Great Britain, ministry, 10
- money, 91
 - municipal corporations, 13
 - national debt, 50-52
 - navigation, 84
 - navy, 57
 - — actual strength, 1889, 59
 - — Board of Admiralty, 57
 - — estimates, 46
 - — number of seamen and marines, 58
 - — reserved merchant cruisers, 60
 - — standard proposed to reach by 1894, 59
 - — tabulated list of efficient iron-clads, 61
 - — vessels in commission, 58-63
 - — — in foreign service, 1891, 60
 - oats produce, 1887-1890, 66
 - occupations of the people, 20
 - parliaments : duration during the present century, 9
 - pauperism, 40
 - population, 14
 - — counties, 16
 - — divisions, 15
 - — towns, 18, 19
 - postal statistics, 88
 - production, 63
 - quarries, annual value, 49
 - railways, 87
 - — value in 1889, 49
 - registered electors, 8
 - Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, 8
 - Reform Bill, 1832, 1867-1868, 8
 - — 1884, 8
 - religion, 28
 - revenue and expenditure, 41
 - royal family, 3
 - salt and alum works, 49
 - schools, middle-class, 35
 - — voluntary and board, 36, 37
 - Science and Art Department, 35
 - shipping, 84
 - silver bullion imports and exports, 1887-1890, 79
 - sovereigns, list of, 5
 - taxation, 48
 - — local, 52
 - technical education, 35
 - telegraphs, 88

GRE

- Great Britain, textile industry, 72
- tramways, 87
- universities, 34
- waterworks, annual value of, 49
- wheat produce, 1887-1890, 66
- wool, exported, imported, and home consumption, 73
- Greece, agriculture, 653
- area, 647
- army, 652
- births, deaths, and marriages, 648
- books of reference, 656
- budget, 1892, 650
- commerce, 654
- constitution, 646
- diplomatic representatives, 656
- exports, 654
- finance, 649
- government, 646
- imports, 654
- instruction, 649
- mining, 653
- money, weights, and measures, 655
- navigation, 655
- navy, 653
- population, 647
- posts and telegraphs, 655
- railways, 655
- reigning king, 645
- religion, 648
- royal family, 645
- shipping, 655
- Greenland, 459
- Greenock, population, 22
- Greifswald University, 541
- Grenada, 231, 232, 233, 234
- Grenadines, the, 231, 232
- Grenoble, 475
- Grimsby, 19
- Griqualand, East and West, 172
- Groningen, 765
- Guadalajara, 739
- Guadeloupe and dependencies, 527
- Guanajuato, 739
- Guatemala, area, 658
- books of reference, 662
- commerce, 659
- constitution, 658
- crime, 659
- defence, 659
- diplomatic representatives, 662

HAM

- Guatemala, exports, 660, 661
- finance, 659
- government, 658
- imports, 660, 661
- instruction, 658
- money, weights, and measures, 660
- population, 658
- posts and telegraphs, 660
- production and industry, 659
- railways, 660
- religion, 658
- shipping, 660
- Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou, population, 25
- Guiana (British), 223
- (French), 527
- Guinea, 840, 841
- Günther, Prince, 633

H AARLEM, 765

- Hague, 765
- Haidarabad, 121
- Haiti, area, 662
- books of reference, 664
- commerce, 663
- constitution, 662
- defence, 663
- diplomatic representatives, 664
- exports, 663
- finance, 662
- government, 662
- imports, 663
- instruction, 662
- money, weights, and measures, 664
- population, 662
- religion, 662
- Hakodate, 722
- Halifax (Nova Scotia), 207
- population, 19
- Halle-on-Saale, 612
- University, 542
- Hamburg, 538
- agriculture, 590
- area, 589
- births, 589
- commerce and shipping, 590
- constitution, 588
- deaths, 589
- emigration, 589
- exports and imports, 590

HAM

- Hamburg, finance, 590
- justice and crime, 590
- marine trade, 590
- marriages, 589
- population, 589
- religion, 590
- Hamilton (Bermudas), 202
- (Ontario), 207
- Hanley, 19
- Hanoi, 510
- Hanover, 538, 612
- Harrison, Benjamin,
- Hastings, 19
- Hawaii, area, 666
- books of reference, 668
- commerce, 667
- constitution, 665
- currency, 667
- diplomatic representatives, 667
- finance, 666
- government, 665
- instruction, 666
- population, 666
- reigning monarch, 665
- religion, 666
- shipping, 667
- Hawkes Bay, 257
- Hedjaz, 1015
- Heidelberg University, 541
- Heilbronn, 639
- Heinrich, XIV., 629
- Heinrich XXII., 629
- Helder, 765
- Helsingfors, 863
- Hermoupolis, 648
- Hervey Islands, 310
- Herzegovina, 371
- Hesse, agriculture, 594
- area, 593
- constitution, 593
- finance, 594
- grand-duke, 592
- instruction, 593
- population, 593
- production and industry, 594
- railways, 594
- religion, 593
- Hiroshima, 722
- Hód-Mező Vásárhely, 344
- Honduras, area, 669
- books of reference, 671
- commerce, 670
- constitution, 669

IND

- Honduras, diplomatic representatives, 670
- finance, 669
- government, 669
- instruction, 669
- money, weights, and measures, 670
- population, 669
- posts and telegraphs, 670
- president, 669
- railway, 670
- Honduras, British, 224
- Hong Kong, administration, 111
- area, 111
- births, 112
- books of reference, 115
- commerce, 113
- constitution, 111
- deaths, 112
- defence, 113
- emigration, 112
- exports and imports, 114
- finance, 112
- government, 111
- governor, 111
- instruction, 112
- justice and crime, 112
- money and credit, 114
- money, weights, and measures, 115
- population, 111
- revenue and expenditure, 113
- shipping, 113
- Honolulu, 666
- Howrah, 125
- Huddersfield, population, 19
- Hungary (see Austria-Hungary)
- Huon Islands, 528
- Hyderabad, 125

ICELAND, 451, 459

- Iñi, 957
- India, agriculture, 136
- area, 118 *et seq.*
- army expenditure, 132
- — European, 55, 133, 134
- — native, 133
- — of independent states, 135
- banks, railway, post-office, and military, 150
- births, 124
- books of reference, 152

IND

- India, collieries, 140
- commerce, 140
- constitution, 115
- cotton mills, 138
- council, 117
- crime, 128
- currency, 151
- deaths, 124
- debt, 132
- defence, 133
- dependent states, 154 *et seq.*
- emigration, 124
- executive authority, 116
- expenditure, 129, 130, 132
- exports, bullion and specie, 1881, 1887-91, 141
- — merchandise, 1881, 1887-91, 140
- — merchandise, 1890, 1891, 142, 143
- — treasure, 1881, 1887-91, 141
- finance, 129
- forest ground, 1890, 138
- — revenue, 136
- government, 115
- — municipal, 118
- governors-general, 116
- imports, bullion and specie, 1881, 1887-91, 141
- — merchandise, 1881, 1887-91, 140
- — merchandise, 1890, 1891, 142, 143
- instruction, 127
- — medical colleges, 127
- — normal schools, 127
- — technical schools, 127
- — universities, 127
- internal communications, 147
- justice and crime, 128
- land, cultivated and uncultivated, 1889-90, 139
- — irrigated, 137
- — ownership, 136, 137
- — revenue, 130, 131
- languages, 123
- money and credit, 150; money, weights, and measures, 151
- municipal government, 118
- native states, 121
- occupations of the people, 123
- opium revenue, 130, 131
- police, 129

IRE

- India, population, 118 *et seq.*
- — British territory, 1841-1891, 119
- — presidencies, provinces, and divisions, 119, 120
- — native states, 121
- — according to race, 122
- — British born, distribution of, 1881, 123
- — occupations of, 123
- — of towns, 125
- — distribution according to religion, 126
- posts and telegraphs, 149
- production and industry, 135
- railways, 148
- religion, 125
- revenue, 129, 130, 132
- salt revenue, 130, 131
- Secretary of State, 116
- shipping and navigation, 145
- tenure of land, 136
- towns, 125
- trans-frontier land trade, 145
- Upper Burma, 120
- Indianapolis, 1068
- Indian Archipelago, 841
- Innsbruck university, 347
- Ipswich, 19
- Ireland, agriculture, 61 *et seq.*
- holdings, 68
- area, 23-25
- army, 55
- banks, joint-stock, 92, 93
- — post-office, 93
- — trustee, 94
- births, deaths, and marriages, 27
- canals, 88
- cities and towns, 25
- coal produce, 71
- commerce, 76
- criminals, 1886-1890, 40
- customs, 49
- education, intermediate, 35
- — primary, 37
- — universities, 34
- electorate, 1883, 1891, 8
- emigration, 27, 28
- fisheries, 69
- illiterates, 9, 33
- immigration, 27, 28
- imports and exports, 77
- income-tax, 48

IRE

- Ireland, ironworks, value of, 49
- justice and crime, 38
- live stock, 66
- local government, 14
- mines, value of, 49
- parliamentary representation, 8
- pauperism, 40, 41
- police force, 40
- population, 23-25 ; towns, 25
- — provinces, 23
- posts and telegraphs, 89, 91
- property assessed, 49
- railways, 87
- — value of, 49
- religion, 32
- taxation imperial, 48 ; local, 52
- textile factories, 73
- universities, 34
- Isle of Man, population, 25
- Isle of Pines, 528
- Ismid, 1014
- Ispahân, 811
- Italy, agriculture, 705
- area, 676
- army, 700
- — mobile militia, 701
- — permanent, 701
- — territorial militia, 702
- banks, 713
- births, deaths, and marriages, 681
- books of reference, 717
- commerce, 708
- constitution, 673
- crime, 692, 693
- currency and credit, 712
- debt, 698
- defence, army, 700
- — frontier, 699
- — navy, 703
- diplomatic representatives, 713
- emigration, 681
- expenditure, 694-698
- exports, 708-710
- finance, local, 699
- — public property, 699
- — state, 694
- fisheries, 707
- foreign dependencies, 714 *et seq.*
- forestry, 706
- government 673 ; local, 675
- illiterates, 691
- imports, 708-710
- instruction, 690

JAP

- Ireland, internal communications, 711
- justice and crime, 692
- land proprietors, 681
- mines and minerals, 707
- ministry, 675
- money, weights, and measures, 713
- navigation, 710
- navy, 703
- occupation of people, 680
- pauperism, 694
- periodicals, 692
- Popes of Rome from 1417, 685
- population, 676
- posts and telegraphs, 711
- prisons, 693
- provinces, 677
- railways, 711
- reigning kings, 672
- revenue, 694-698
- religion, 683
- royal family, 672
- schools, 690, 692
- See and Church of Rome, 685 *et seq.*
- shipping, 710
- towns, 683
- universities, 692

JAFFNA, 104

Jagst, 639

Jamaica, 228, 232, 233, 234

Janina, 1014

Japan, agriculture, 727

— area, 721

— army, 726

— books of reference, 733

— births, deaths, and marriages, 722

— budget, 725

— cities, 722

— commerce, 728

— constitution, 719

— currency and credit, 731

— diplomatic representatives, 732

— exports, 728-730

— finance, 724

— government, 719 ; local, 721

— Imperial Diet, 720

— imports, 728-730

— instruction, 723

— justice and crime, 723

— manufactures, 728

JAP

- Japan, Mikado, 719
- minerals, 728
- money, weights, and measures, 732
- navy, 726
- pauperism, 724
- population, 721
- posts and telegraphs, 731
- production and industry, 727
- railways, 730
- religion, 723
- shipping and navigation, 730
- Jarvis Islands, 310
- Jassy, 845
- Java, 784
- Jena University, 541
- Jeres de la Frontera, 947
- Jersey, population, 25
- Jersey City, 1068
- Jerusalem, 1015, 1016
- Jeypore, 125
- Jitomir, 862
- Johannesburg, 939

KAGOSHIMA, 722

- Kaisarieli, 1015
- Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, 569
- Kanaran Island, 157
- Kampot, 509
- Kanazawa, 722
- Kandy, 104
- Kanem, 318
- Kano, 189
- Kansas City, 1068
- Karáchi, 125
- Karagwe, 569
- Karatheodori, Prince (Samos), 1034
- Karikal, 508
- Karl Alexander (Saxe-Weimar), 620
- Karl II., 633
- Karlsruhe, 576
- Karshi, 911
- Kashmir, 121
- Kassel, 612
- Kazan, 862
- Keeskemet, 344
- Keeling Islands, 165
- Kermadec Islands, 269
- Kharkoff, 862
- Khatmandu, 757
- Khartum, 320
- Khelát, 155

LEH

- Kherson, 862
- Khiva, 912
- Kieff, 862
- Kiel, 612
- University, 541
- Kilmarnock, 22
- Kimberley, 173
- King's College, London, 34
- Kingston (Jamaica), 228
- Kingston-upon-Hull, 19
- Kingstown (S. Vincent), 232
- Kioto, 722
- Kishineff, 862
- Klausenberg University, 347
- Kobé, 722
- Kokand, 863
- Konia, 1014
- Königsberg, 538, 612
- University, 541
- Kordofan, 319, 320
- Kossova, 1014
- Kovno, 862
- Krakau, 344
- Krefeld, 612
- Krementschug, 862
- Kristiania, 981
- Kuka, 318
- Kumamoto, 722
- Kuria Muria Islands, 100
- Kyrenia, 109

LABRADOR, 225

- Labuan, 158
- Laccadive Islands, 157
- Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, 35
- Lagoon Islands, 310
- Lagos, 192
- exports and imports, 192
- revenue and expenditure, 192
- La Grande Aldée, 508
- Lahore, 125
- Lampeter College, 34
- La Paz, 399
- Larissa, 648
- Larnaca, 109
- Lebanon, 1015
- Leeds College, 34
- population, 18
- Leeward Islands, 230, 232, 233, 234
- Leeuwarde, 765
- Leghorn, 683
- Le Havre, 475

LEI

MAE

Leicester, population, 19
 Leiden, 765
 Leinster province, population, 23
 Leipzig, 538, 624, 625
 — University, 541, 626
 Leith, population, 22
 Le Mans, 475
 Lemberg, 344
 — University, 347
 Leone XIII., 684
 Leopold II. (Belgium), 375
 Leyton, 19
 Liberia, area, 734
 — books of reference, 735
 — commerce, 734
 — constitution, 734
 — diplomatic representatives, 735
 — exports, 735
 — finance, 734
 — government, 734
 — imports, 735
 — money, weights, and measures, 735
 — population, 734
 — president, 734
 Liège, population, 380
 — University, 381
 Li-Hi, King of Corea, 441
 Liliuokalani, Queen (Hawaii), 665
 Lille, 475
 Limasol, 109
 Limerick, 25
 Limoges, 475
 Lippe, area, 595
 — constitution, 594
 — finance, 595
 — industry, 595
 — population, 595
 — prince, 594
 Lisbon, 831
 Liverpool, 19
 — College, 34
 Lodz, 862
 Lombok, 784
 London, population of divisions in
 1881, 1891, 18; night and day
 population, 20
 — King's College, 34
 — University College, 34
 London (Ontario), 207
 Londonderry, 25
 Lorea, 947
 Lord Howe Island, 253
 Louisville, 1068

Loule, 831
 Louvain, population, 380
 — University, 381
 Lowell (U.S.A.), 1068
 Loyalty Archipelago, 528
 Lubeck, area, 596
 — commerce, 597
 — constitution, 595
 — expenditure, 596
 — instruction, 596
 — justice, 596
 — pauperism, 596
 — population, 596
 — railways, 597
 — religion, 596
 — revenue, 596
 — shipping, 597
 Lucknow, 125
 Ludwig IV. (Hesse), 592
 Lund University, 967
 Luxemburg, 736
 Luzon Island, 959
 Lyons, 475
 Lyttelton, trade in 1890, 267

MACAO, 840, 841
 Macerata University, 692
 Madagascar, area, 516
 — banks, 520
 — books of reference, 519
 — commerce, 519
 — consular representatives, 519
 — currency, 519
 — defence, 518
 — education, 517
 — finance, 518
 — French sphere in, 507
 — government, 516
 — justice, 518
 — population, 516
 — posts and telegraphs, 519
 — production and industry, 518
 — religion, 517
 — shipping, 519
 — sovereign, 516
 Madeira, 831
 Madras, 125
 — province, government, 117
 — University, 127
 Madrid, 947
 Madura, 783
 Maestricht, 765

MAG

- Magdeburg, 538, 612
 Mahé, 508
 Maitland (N.S.W.), 241
 Malacca, 160-164
 Malaga, 947
 Malden Island, 310
 Maldivé Islands, 108
 Malta, area, 99
 — exports, 99
 — governor, 99
 — imports, 99
 — population, 99
 — post, railway, telegraph, 99
 — products, 99
 — revenue and expenditure, 99
 Manameh, 100
 Manchester, 18
 — College, 34
 Mandalay, 125
 Manihiki Islands, 310
 Manila (Philippines), 959
 Manipur, 122
 Manitoba, population, 207
 Mannheim, 576
 Marburg University, 541
 Maria Christina (Spain), 942
 Marianne Islands, 957
 Maria-Theresiopol, 344
 Marlborough (N.Z.), 256
 Marseille, 475
 Marshall Islands, 570
 Martinique, 527
 Maseru, 166
 Mashonaland, 195
 Massawah, 320
 Massowah, 714
 Matabeleland, 195
 Mauritius, area, 180
 — books of reference, 183
 — commerce, 181
 — constitution, 180
 — defence, 181
 — dependencies, 182
 — education, 181
 — exports, 181
 — finance, 181
 — government, 180
 — governor, 180
 — imports, 181
 — money, weights, and measures, 182
 — population, 180
 — religion, 181
 — shipping and communications, 182

MEX

- Mayence, 593
 Mayotte Island, 521
 Mecklenburg-Schwerin, agriculture,
 598, 599
 — area, 598
 — constitution, 598
 — crime, 599
 — duke, 597
 — finance, 599
 — instruction, 599
 — justice, 599
 — pauperism, 599
 — population, 598
 — production, 599
 — railways, 600
 — religion, 599
 Mecklenburg-Strelitz, agriculture, 601
 — area, 600
 — constitution, 600
 — emigration, 601
 — finance, 600
 — grand-duke, 600
 — population, 600
 Mecklin, population, 380
 Medelln, 434
 Meerane, 625
 Meerut, 125
 Melbourne, 291
 — University, 292
 Memphis, 1068
 Merthyr Tydfil, 19
 Meshed, 811
 Messina, 683
 — University, 692
 Metz, 571
 Mexico, agriculture, 742
 — area, 738
 — army, 741
 — banks, 745
 — books of reference, 746
 — cities, 739
 — commerce, 743
 — constitution, 737
 — currency and credit, 744
 — debt, 740
 — defence, 741
 — diplomatic representatives, 746
 — exports, 743, 744
 — finance, 740
 — government, 737
 — — local, 738
 — immigration, 739
 — imports, 743, 744

MEX

Mexico, instruction, 739
 — justice, 740
 — manufactures, 742
 — mining, 742
 — money, weights, and measures, 744
 — navy, 741
 — population, 738
 — posts and telegraphs, 744
 — president, 737
 — production and industry, 742
 — railways, 744
 — religion, 739
 — revenue and expenditure, 740
 — shipping, 714
 Middlesborough, 19
 Miquelon, 528
 Milan, 683
 Milwaukee, 1068
 Mindans Island, 959
 Minneapolis, 1068
 Minsk, 862
 Modena, 683
 — University, 692
 Modica, 683
 Mohamed Tewfik, 1036
 Moharek Island, 100
 Molucca Islands, 784
 Mombasa, 169, 170
 Monaco, 748
 Monaster, 1014
 Mons, population, 380
 Monte Carlo, 748
 Montego Bay (Jamaica), 228
 Montenegro, agriculture, 751
 — area, 750
 — books of reference, 752
 — commerce, 752
 — communications, 752
 — crime, 751
 — defence, 751
 — finance, 751
 — government, 749
 — instruction, 751
 — justice, 751
 — money, 752
 — pauperism, 751
 — Petrovic dynasty, 749
 — population, 750
 — production and industry, 751
 — reigning prince, 749
 — religion, 750
 — royal family, 749
 Montevideo, 1101

NAT

Montpellier, 475
 Montreal, 207
 Montserrat, 230, 232, 233
 Moorea, 529
 Morant Cays, 229
 Morocco, area, 753
 — army, 754
 — books of reference, 756
 — commerce, 754
 — defence, 754
 — diplomatic representatives, 756
 — exports, 754, 755
 — government, 753
 — imports, 754, 755
 — money, weights, and measures, 755
 — population, 753
 — religion, 754
 — Sultan, 753
 Moscow, 862
 Mossamedes, 841
 Mozambique, 840
 Muley-Hassan, Sultan (Morocco), 753
 Mülhausen, 571
 Munich, 538, 581
 — University, 541
 Munster province, population, 23
 Münster University, 541
 Murcia, 947
 Muscat, 800
 Mutsuhito, Mikado of Japan, 719
 Mysore, 121

NAGASAKI, 722

Nagoya, 722
 Nagpur, 125
 Namur, population, 380
 Nancy, 475
 Nantes, 475
 Naples, 683
 — University, 692
 Nashville, 1068
 Nâsr ed-dîn, Shah of Persia, 809
 Natal, area, 184
 — books of reference, 187
 — commerce, 186
 — constitution, 183
 — defence, 185
 — exports, 186
 — finance, 185
 — government, 183
 — imports, 186
 — industry, 185

NAT

- Natal, instruction, 184
- population, 184
- posts and telegraphs, 187
- railways, 187
- shipping, 187
- Neckar, 639
- Nedoukadan, 508
- Nelson (N.Z.), 256
- Nepal, 757
- Netherlands, agriculture, 772
- area, 763
- army, 770
- banks, 780, 781
- births, deaths, and marriages, 764
- books of reference, 794
- budget, 1891, 1892, 768, 769
- canals, 778
- colonies, 782
- commerce, 774
- constitution, 760
- crime, 767
- currency and credit, 780
- debt, 769
- defence, army, 770
- — frontier, 770
- — navy, 771
- diplomatic representatives, 782
- emigration, 764
- exports, 775-777
- finance, 768
- fisheries, 774
- government, central, 760
- — local, 762
- imports, 775-777
- instruction, 766
- justice, 767
- manufactures, 774
- mining, 774
- ministry, 761
- money, weights, and measures, 781
- navy, 771
- pauperism, 767
- population, 763, 764
- posts and telegraphs, 779
- production and industry, 772
- railways, 778
- reigning sovereign, 759
- religion, 765
- revenue and expenditure, 768
- royal family, 759
- schools, 766
- shipping and navigation, 777

NEW

- Netherlands, towns, 765
- Neu Strelitz, 601
- Neuchatel Academy, 999
- Nevis (Island), 230
- Newark, 1068
- New Brunswick, population, 207
- New Caledonia, 528
- prison, population, 479
- Newcastle (N.S.W.), population, 241
- Newcastle-on-Tyne, population, 18
- College, 34
- Newfoundland and Labrador, 225
- New Guinea, 238, 784
- New Haven, 1068
- Newnham College, Cambridge, 35
- New Orleans, 1068
- Newport (Mon.), 19
- New South Wales, agriculture, 246
- area, 241
- army, 245
- banks, 252
- births, 242
- books of reference, 252
- cabinet, 240
- Chinese poll-tax, 242
- commerce, 249
- constitution, 239
- crime, 244
- currency and credit, 252
- deaths, 242
- defence, 245
- emigrants, 242
- exports, 249-250
- finance, 244
- government, 239
- — local, 240
- governor, 240
- illegitimacy, 242
- immigrants, 242
- imports, 249, 250
- instruction, 243
- justice and crime, 244
- manufactures, 249
- marriages, 242
- mines and minerals, 248
- money and credit, 252
- navy, 245
- occupation of people, 241
- population, 241
- posts and telegraphs, 252
- production and industry, 246
- railways, 251
- religion, 242

NEW

- New South Wales, schools, 243
- shipping and navigation, 251
- tramways, 252
- New York, 1068
- New Zealand, agriculture, 262
- area, 256
- banks, 268
- births, deaths, and marriages, 257
- books of reference, 269
- commerce, 265
- constitution, 254
- credit, 268
- deaths, 257
- defence, 262
- emigration, 257
- expenditure, 260
- exports, 265, 266
- finance, 260
- — local, 262
- government, 254
- — local, 255
- governor, 255
- immigration, 257
- imports, 265, 266
- instruction, 258
- justice and crime, 259
- legislative council, 254
- manufactures, 264
- marriages, 257
- mines and minerals, 264
- ministry, 255
- money, 268
- occupation of people, 263
- pauperism, 259
- population, 256
- posts and telegraphs, 268
- production and industry, 262
- railways, 267
- religion, 258
- revenue, 260
- schools, 259
- shipping and navigation, 267
- University, 258
- Nicaragua, area, 797
- books of reference, 799
- commerce, 798
- communications, 798
- constitution, 797
- diplomatic representatives, 798
- finance, 797
- government, 797
- industry, 798
- instruction, 797

NOR

- Nicaragua, money, weights, and measures, 798
- population, 797
- Nice, 475
- Nicholas I. (Montenegro), 749
- Nicobar Islands, 157
- Nicosia, 109
- Niger Territories, 188
- Nijni-Novgorod, 862
- Nikolaieff, 862
- Nimeguen, 765
- Nîmes, 475
- Nisch City (Servia), 924
- Niue Island, 310
- Norfolk Island, 253
- Northampton, 19
- Norway, agriculture, 985
- area, 978
- army, 984
- banks, 990
- births, deaths, and marriages, 980
- commerce, 986
- constitution, 976
- council of state, 977
- currency and credit, 990
- defence, 983
- emigration, 980
- exports, 986-988
- finance, 982
- fisheries, 986
- forestry, 986
- government, central, 976
- — local, 978
- Grundlov, the, 976
- imports, 986-988
- instruction, 981
- justice and crime, 981
- mines and minerals, 986
- money, weights, and measures, 991
- navy, 985
- occupation of people, 980
- pauperism, 982
- population, 979
- posts and telegraphs, 989
- railways, 989
- religion, 981
- revenue and expenditure, 982
- shipping and navigation, 988
- Storthing, the, 977
- towns, 981
- (See also Sweden)

NOR

- Norwich, population, 19
- Nossi-Bé Island, 521
- Nottingham, 18
 - College, 34
- Noumea, 528
- Nova Scotia, population, 207
- Nubia (lower), 319
 - (upper), 319
- Nueva, 658
- Niigata, 722
- Nukualofa (Tonga), 1040
- Nunez, Señor Dr. Don Rafael (Colombia), 433
- Nuremberg, 538, 581
- Nyassaland, 195

(O) BOCK, 521
Oceania, French colonies in,
507, 528

- Odessa, 862
- Offenbach, 593
- Oil Islands, 183
- Oil Rivers Protectorate (Niger), 189
- Okayama, 722
- Oldenburg, agriculture, 603
 - area, 602
 - constitution, 602
 - grand-duke, 601
 - instruction, 603
 - justice, 603
 - pauperism, 603
 - population, 602
 - railways, 603
 - religion, 603
 - revenue, 602
- Oldham, population, 19
- Oman, 800
- Ontario, population, 207
- Oporto, 831
- Oran, 511
- Orange Free State, area, 801
 - books of reference, 804
 - commerce, 803
 - communications, 804
 - constitution, 801
 - crime, 802
 - defence, 803
 - finance, 802
 - government, 801
 - instruction, 802
 - justice, 802
 - population, 801

PAT

- Orange Free State, president, 801
 - production and industry, 803
 - religion, 802
 - revenue and expenditure, 803
- Orel, 862
- Orenburg, 862
- Orléans, 475
- Ormond College, Melbourne, 293
- Oruro, 396
- Osaka, 722
- Oscar II., 961
- Ostend, population, 380
- Otago, 256 ; University, Dunedin, 259
- Ottawa, 207
- Otto Wilhelm Luitpold, 578
- Oulgaret, 508
- Oxford University, 34

PACIFIC ISLANDS, 309
Padua, 683

- University, 692
- Paisley, population, 22
- Palermo, 683
 - University, 692
- Palma (Baleares), 947
- Panama Canal, 436
- Papeete, 529
- Papho, 109
- Paraguay, area, 805
 - books of reference, 808
 - commerce, 807
 - communications, 807
 - constitution, 805
 - currency and credit, 807
 - defence, 806
 - diplomatic representatives, 808
 - finance, 806
 - government, 805
 - instruction, 806
 - justice, 806
 - money, weights, and measures, 807
 - population, 805
 - president, 805
 - production and industry, 806
 - railways, 807
 - religion, 806
- Paramaribo, 792
- Paris, 475
- Parma, 683
 - University, 692
- Parramatta, population, 241
- Paterson (U.S.A.), 1068

PAT

Patna, 125
 Patras, 648
 Pavia University, 692
 Pedro Cays, 229
 Penang, 159-164
 Penrhyn Island, 310
 Perim, 100
 Pernambuco, 401
 Persia, area, 811
 — books of reference, 818
 — commerce, 813
 — currency and credit, 815
 — defence, 813
 — diplomatic representatives, 817
 — exports, 814, 815
 — finance, 812
 — government, 810
 — imports, 814, 815
 — instruction, 812
 — justice, 812
 — money, weights, and measures, 816
 — population, 811
 — posts and telegraphs, 816
 — railways, 816
 — religion, 811
 — royal family, 809
 — Shah, 809
 Perth (W. Australia), 302
 — (Scotland), population, 22
 Peru, area, 819, 820
 — books of reference, 825
 — commerce, 823
 — constitution, 819
 — defence, 822
 — diplomatic representatives, 825
 — exports, 823
 — finance, 821
 — government, 819
 — imports, 823
 — industry, 822
 — instruction, 820
 — money, weights, and measures, 824
 — population, 819, 820
 — posts and telegraphs, 824
 — president, 819
 — railways, 824
 — religion, 820
 — revenue and expenditure, 821
 — shipping and navigation, 824
 Perugia University, 692
 Peter I. (Oldenburg), 601
 Philadelphia, 1068

POR

Philippeville, 511
 Philippine Islands, 957, 959
 Philippopolis, 1032
 Phoenix group of islands, 310
 Pietermaritzburg, 184
 Pilsen, 344
 Pines, Isle of, 528
 Piræus, 648
 Pisa, 683
 — University, 692
 Pitcairn Island, 253
 Pittsburg, 1068
 Plauen, 625
 Plymouth, population, 19
 Plymouth, Montserrat, 230
 Pnom-Penh, 509
 Point-à-Pitre, 527
 Poland, 858
 — area, 859
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 861
 — justice, 867
 — population, 859
 — sugar works, 894
 — (see also Russia)
 Pondichery, 508
 Pondoland, 172
 Ponta Delgada, 831
 Poona, 125
 Popo, Little, 567
 Port Elizabeth, 172
 Port Maria, 228
 Porto Rico, 957, 958
 Portsmouth, population, 18
 Portugal, agriculture, 836
 — area, 830
 — army, 835
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 832
 — books of reference, 840
 — colonies, 840
 — commerce, 837
 — constitution, 828
 — crime, 833
 — defence, 835
 — diplomatic representatives, 840
 — emigrants, 832
 — exports, 837, 838
 — finance, 833
 — government, 828
 — imports, 837, 838
 — instruction, 833
 — justice, 833
 — king, 827
 — marriages, 831

POR

- Portugal, mines, 836
 — ministers, 829
 — money, weights, and measures, 839
 — navy, 835
 — population, 830
 — posts and telegraphs, 839
 — production and industry, 836
 — railways, 839
 — religion, 832
 — revenue and expenditure, 834
 — royal family, 827
 — shipping and navigation, 839
 — sovereigns since 1095, 828
 — wine exports, 1886-1890, 839
 Posen, 612
 Potosi, 396
 Potsdam, 612
 Prague, 344
 — University, 347
 Pressburg, 344
 Preston, population, 19
 Pretoria, 939
 Prince's Islands, 841
 Providence, 1068
 Prussia, agriculture, 618
 — area, 610
 — army, 617
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 612
 — breweries, 618
 — commerce, 619
 — constitution, 606
 — crime, 615
 — debt, 617
 — distilleries, 618
 — educational statistics, 614
 — emigration, 612
 — expenditure, 616
 — finance, 615
 — foreigners, 611
 — government, 606
 — — local, 609
 — instruction, 613
 — justice, 615
 — king, 604
 — kings from 1701, 606
 — minerals, 618
 — ministry, 608
 — pauperism, 615
 — population, 610, 611
 — — conjugal condition, 611
 — railways, 619
 — religion, 613

RAR

- Prussia, revenue, 616
 — royal family, 604
 — schools, 614
 — sugar manufacture, 618
 — towns, 612
 — universities, 614
 Puebla, 739
 Punakha, 394
 Punjab University, 127
 Pyrgos, 648
 Pyrmont, 637

QUEBEC, population, 207
 — Queen's College, Belfast, 34
 — — Cork, 34
 — — Galway, 34
 — — Melbourne, 293
 Queensland, agriculture, 273
 — area, 270
 — banks, 275
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 271
 — books of reference, 275
 — commerce, 274
 — constitution, 269
 — defence, 273
 — emigration, 271
 — exports, 274
 — finance, 272
 — government, 269
 — governor, 269
 — immigration, 271
 — imports, 274
 — instruction, 272
 — justice and crime, 272
 — mines, 273, 274
 — navigation, 275
 — pauperism, 272
 — population, 270
 — posts and telegraphs, 275
 — production and industry, 273
 — railways, 275
 — religion, 271
 — shipping and navigation, 275
 Quetta, 155
 Quito, 462

- R**AJPUTANA, 121
 — Ranavalona, Queen (Madagascar), 516
 Rangoon, 125
 Raratonga Island, 310

RAT

- Ratisbon, 581
 Reading, 19
 Reading (U.S.A.), 1068
 Redonda Island, 230
 Reichenbach, 625
 Reims, 475
 Rennes, 475
 Réunion Island, 521
 Reuss (younger branch), agriculture, 636
 — area, 634
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 634
 — constitution, 630
 — crime, 635
 — emigration, 635
 — finance, 630
 — pauperism, 635
 — population, 634
 — reigning prince, 629
 — religion, 635
 — revenue, 630
 Reuss (elder branch), agriculture, 636
 — area, 634
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 634
 — constitution, 629
 — crime, 635
 — emigration, 635
 — finance, 629
 — pauperism, 635
 — population, 634
 — reigning prince, 629
 — religion, 635
 — revenue, 629
 Reval, 862
 Richmond, U.S.A., 1068
 Riga, 862
 Rio de Janeiro, 401
 — College, 402
 Rio de Oro, 957
 Rivières du Sud, 522
 Rochdale, 19
 Rochester, U.S.A., 1068
 Rodrigues, 182
 Rome, population, 683
 — archbishoprics, 688
 — bishoprics, 689
 — cardinal bishops, 686
 — — priests, 686
 — — deacons, 688
 — patriarchates, 688
 — Pope, election of, 684
 — Popes from 1417, 685
 — Sacred College, 685

RUS

- Rome, See and Church, 684
 — Supreme Pontiff, 684
 — University, 692
 Rostock, 598
 — University, 541
 Rostoff-on-Don, 862
 Rotterdam, 765
 Rotuma Island, 235
 Roubaix, 475
 Rouen, 475
 Roumania, agriculture, 848
 — area, 845
 — army, 847
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 845
 — books of reference, 850
 — commerce, 848
 — constitution, 844
 — diplomatic representatives, 850
 — exports, 848, 849
 — finance, 846
 — government, 844
 — — local, 845
 — imports, 848, 849
 — instruction, 846
 — king, 844
 — money, weights, and measures, 850
 — navy, 847
 — population, 845
 — posts and telegraphs, 849
 — production and industry, 848
 — railways, 849
 — religion, 846
 — revenue and expenditure, 846
 — shipping, 849
 Russia, agriculture, 889
 — area, 858-860
 — army, 878
 — — peace footing, 879
 — — war footing, 882
 — banks, 905
 — births, 861
 — books of reference, 913
 — commerce, 894
 — constitution, 853
 — council of the state, 854
 — crime, 867
 — currency, 874, 875, 904
 — deaths, 861
 — debt, 873, 874
 — defence, army, 878
 — — frontier, 877
 — — navy, 884
 — dependencies in Asia, 911

RUS

- Russia, diplomatic representatives, 907
- emperor, 851
 - exports, 894
 - finance, local, 876
 - -- state, 868
 - forests, 891
 - government, 853
 - -- local, 855
 - Holy Synod, 854
 - imports, 894
 - instruction, 864
 - justice and crime, 867
 - loans, 873
 - manufactures, 892
 - marriages, 861
 - mines and minerals, 891
 - ministry, 855
 - money, weights, and measures, 906
 - navy, 884
 - population, 858-860
 - posts and telegraphs, 904
 - press, 866
 - prisons, 868
 - production and industry, 889
 - railways, 902
 - religion, 863
 - rivers and canals, 902
 - revenue and expenditure, 868-873
 - royal family, 851
 - ruling Senate, 854
 - schools, 865
 - shipping and navigation, 901
 - state finance, 868
 - sugar works, 894
 - towns, 862
 - Tsars and emperors from 1613, 853

SABA ISLAND, 793

- Sahara, French protectorate, 507
- St. Andrews University, 34
- St. Brandon Islands, 183
- St. Christopher, 230, 232, 233
- St. Croix (W.I.), 459
- St. Denis, 475
- St. Etienne, 475
- St. Eustache (Island), 793
- St. Helena, 190
- St. Helens, 19
- St. John (New Brunswick), 207
- St. John (W.I.), 230, 459
- St. Kitts, 230

SAN

- St. Louis, 1068
- St. Louis (Senegal), 522
- St. Lucia, 232, 233, 234
- Ste. Marie, 521
- St. Martin (Island), 793
- St. Nazaire, 475
- St. Nicholas, population, 380
- St. Paul Island, 183
- St. Paul (U.S.A.), 1068
- St. Petersburg, 862
- St. Pierre, 528
- St. Quentin, 475
- St. Thomas (Portugal), 840, 841
- St. Thomas (W.I.), 459
- St. Vincent, 232, 233, 234
- Sakai, 722
- Salford, population, 18
- Salonica, 1014, 1015
- Salvador, area, 915
- books of reference, 917
 - commerce, 916
 - constitution, 915
 - diplomatic representatives, 917
 - finance, 916
 - government, 915
 - industries, 916
 - instruction, 915
 - justice, 915
 - money, weights, and measures, 917
 - population, 915
 - railways, 916
 - shipping, 916
- Samara, 862
- Samoa, 918
- Samos, 1034
- Sandhurst Royal Military and Staff Colleges, 57
- Sandhurst (Victoria), 291
- San Francisco, 1068
- San Juan, 957
- San Luis Potosi, 739
- San Marino, 683
- Santa Cruz, 396
- Santiago, 412
- Santo Domingo, area, 919
- books of reference, 922
 - commerce, 921
 - constitution, 919
 - defence, 920
 - diplomatic representatives, 922
 - finance, 920
 - government, 919
 - industry, 920

SAN

- Santo Domingo, instruction, 920
 — justice, 920
 — money, weights, and measures, 921
 — population, 919
 — posts and telegraphs, 921
 — president, 919
 — production and industry, 920
 — railways, 921
 — religion, 920
 — shipping, 921
 Santo Domingo (City), 919
 Saratoff, 862
 Sarawak, 102
 Sark and Brechon, population, 26
 Sassari University, 692
 Savage Island, 310
 Sawakin-Massawah, 320
 Saxe-Altenburg, agriculture, 636
 — area, 634
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 634
 — constitution, 630
 — crime, 635
 — emigration, 635
 — finance, 630
 — pauperism, 635
 — population, 634
 — reigning duke, 630
 — religion, 635
 — revenue, 630
 Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, agriculture, 636
 — area, 634
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 634
 — constitution, 631
 — crime, 635
 — emigration, 635
 — finance, 631
 — pauperism, 635
 — population, 634
 — reigning duke, 631
 — religion, 635
 — revenue, 632
 Saxe-Meiningen, agriculture, 636
 — area, 634
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 634
 — constitution, 632
 — crime, 635
 — emigration, 635
 — finance, 632
 — pauperism, 635
 — population, 634
 — reigning duke, 632
 — religion, 635
 — revenue, 632

SCH

- Saxe-Weimar, area, 621
 — constitution, 620
 — government, 620
 — grand-duke, 620
 — instruction, 624
 — justice and crime, 624
 — population, 621
 — production, 622
 — religion, 624
 — revenue, 620
 Saxony, agriculture, 626
 — area, 624
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 625
 — breweries, 627
 — constitution, 623
 — distilleries, 627
 — emigration, 625
 — finance, 626
 — government, 623
 — instruction, 625
 — justice and crime, 626
 — king, 622
 — mining, 627
 — pauperism, 626
 — population, 624
 — production and industry, 626
 — railways, 627
 — religion, 625
 — royal family, 622
 Schaunberg-Lippe, agriculture, 628
 — area, 628
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 628
 — constitution, 628
 — finance, 628
 — population, 628
 — railways, 628
 — reigning prince, 628
 — revenue, 628
 Schiedam, 765
 Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, agriculture, 636
 — area, 634
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 634
 — constitution, 633
 — crime, 635
 — emigration, 635
 — finance, 633
 — pauperism, 635
 — population, 634
 — reigning prince, 633
 — religion, 635
 — revenue, 633

SCH

- Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, agricul-
ture, 636
- area, 634
 - births, deaths, and marriages, 634
 - constitution, 633
 - crime, 635
 - emigration, 635
 - finance, 633
 - pauperism, 635
 - population, 634
 - reigning prince, 633
 - religion, 635
 - revenue, 633
- Schwerin, 598
- Scotland, agricultural holdings, 67
- agriculture, 64 *et seq.*
 - area, 20-23
 - army, 55
 - banks, joint-stock, 92, 93
 - — post-office, 93
 - — trustee, 94
 - births, deaths, and marriages, 27
 - canals, 88
 - coal produce, 71
 - commerce, 76
 - counties, 21
 - criminals, 1886-1890, 39
 - customs, 49
 - education, middle-class, 34
 - — primary, 37
 - — universities, 34
 - electorate, 1883, 1891, 8
 - emigration, 27, 28
 - fisheries, 69
 - illiterates, 9, 33
 - immigration, 27, 28
 - imports and exports, 77
 - income-tax, 48
 - ironworks, value, 49
 - justice and crime, 38
 - live stock, 66
 - local government, 13
 - mines, value of, 49
 - occupations of the people, 23
 - parliamentary representation, 8
 - pauperism, 40, 41
 - police force, 40
 - population, 20-23
 - — counties, 21
 - — towns, 22
 - posts and telegraphs, 89-91
 - property assessed, 49
 - railways, 87

SIA

- Scotland, railways, value of, 49
- religion, 31
 - taxation, Imperial, 48
 - — local, 52
 - textile factories, 73
 - towns, 22
 - universities, 34
- Scranton (U.S.A.), 1068
- Scutaria, 1014
- Senaar, 320
- Sendai, 722
- Senegal, 522
- Seoul (Corea), 441
- Seraing, population, 380
- Servia, agriculture, 928
- area, 924
 - army, 927
 - births, deaths, and marriages, 925
 - books of reference, 931
 - budget, 1891, 927
 - commerce, 929
 - constitution, 923
 - currency and credit, 930
 - defence, 927
 - diplomatic representatives, 930
 - exports and imports, 929
 - finance, 926
 - forests, 928
 - government, 923
 - instruction, 925
 - justice and crime, 926
 - manufacture, 928
 - mining, 928
 - money, weights, and measures, 930
 - pauperism, 926
 - population, 924
 - posts and telegraphs, 930
 - production and industry, 928
 - railways, 930
 - religion, 925
 - revenue and expenditure, 926, 927
 - sovereign, 923
- Servia, 1014
- Sevilla, 947
- Seychelles, 182
- Shandernagar, 508
- Sheffield College, 34
- population, 18
- Shoa, 715
- Siam, area, 933
- books of reference, 937
 - commerce, 935
 - defence, 934

SIA

- Siam, diplomatic representatives, 937
- finance, 934
 - government, 932
 - king, 932
 - money, weights, and measures, 936
 - population, 933
 - posts and telegraphs, 936
 - production and industry, 935
 - railways, 936
 - royal family, 932
 - shipping, 936
- Siberia, 859, 860, 861, 868
- Sidibel-Abbés, 511
- Siena University, 692
- Sierra Leone, 192
- exports and imports, 193, 194
 - revenue and expenditure, 193
- Sikkim, 156
- Singapore, 159-164
- Siwas, 1014
- Smyrna, 1014, 1015
- Society Islands, 528
- Socotra Island, 100
- Sofia, 1032
- Sokoto, 188
- Solomon Islands, 570
- Somali Coast Protectorate, 100
- Sombrero Island, 231
- Somerville Hall, Oxford, 35
- South African Republic, agriculture, 940
- area, 939
 - books of reference, 941
 - commerce, 940
 - communications, 940
 - constitution, 938
 - defence, 940
 - finance, 939
 - government, 938
 - instruction, 939
 - mining, 940
 - population, 939
 - production and industry, 940
 - religion, 939
- South Australia, agriculture, 279
- area, 277
 - banks, 282
 - births, deaths, and marriages, 278
 - books of reference, 282
 - commerce, 280
 - constitution, 276
 - debt, 279

SPA

- South Australia, defence, 279
- emigration, 278
 - exports, 280, 281
 - factories, 280
 - finance, 270
 - government, 276
 - — local, 277
 - governor, 276
 - immigration, 278
 - imports, 280, 281
 - instruction, 278
 - justice and crime, 278
 - mines, 280
 - population, 277
 - posts and telegraphs, 281
 - production and industry, 279
 - railways, 281
 - religion, 278
 - shipping and navigation, 281
- Southampton, 19
- South Shields, 19
- Spain, agriculture, 953
- area, 946
 - army, 951
 - books of reference, 960
 - colonies, 957
 - commerce, 953
 - constitution, 945
 - debt, 950
 - defence, army, 951
 - — frontier, 950
 - — navy, 952
 - diplomatic representatives, 956
 - exports, 953-955
 - finance, 948
 - government, central, 943
 - — local, 945
 - imports, 953-955
 - industry, 953
 - instruction, 947
 - mining, 953
 - ministry, 945
 - money, weights, and measures, 956
 - navy, 952
 - population, 946
 - posts and telegraphs, 956
 - production, 953
 - queen regent, 942
 - railways, 956
 - religion, 947
 - revenue and expenditure, 949
 - royal family, 943
 - schools, 948

SPA

- Spain, shipping and navigation, 956
 - sovereign, 942
 - sovereigns since 1512, 943
 - towns, 947
 - wines, 954
- Spanish Town, Jamaica, 228
- Srinagar, 125
- Starbuck Island, 310
- Stettin, 538, 612
- Stockholm, 966
- Stockport, 19
- Straits Settlements, area, 159
 - books of reference, 165
 - commerce, 162
 - communications, 164
 - constitution, 158
 - currency, 164
 - defence, 162
 - exports, 163, 164
 - finance, 161
 - government, 158
 - governor, 158
 - imports, 163, 164
 - instruction, 160
 - justice and crime, 161
 - money, weights, and measures, 164
 - navigation, 164
 - population, 159
 - production and industry, 162
 - shipping, 164
- Strassburg, 538, 571
 - University, 541
- Stuttgart, 538, 639
- Sucre (Bolivia), 396
- Sudan States, Central, 317
 - Egyptian, 319
- Suez Canal, 1051
- Sulu Islands, 957
- Sumatra, Island of, 784
- Sunderland, population, 19
- Surat, 125
- Surinam, 792
- Suvarof Islands, 310
- Swansea, 19
- Sweden, agriculture, 972
 - area, 964
 - army, 969
 - banks, 975
 - births, deaths, and marriages, 966
 - commerce, 972
 - constitution, 962
 - council of state, 964
 - crime, 967

SWI

- Sweden, currency and credit, 975
 - defence, 969
 - Diet, the, 963
 - emigration, 966
 - exports, 972-974
 - finance, 968
 - government, central, 962
 - — local, 964
 - imports, 972-974
 - instruction, 967
 - justice, 967
 - mines and minerals, 972
 - money, weights, and measures, 991
 - navy, 971
 - pauperism, 967
 - population, 964
 - posts and telegraphs, 975
 - railways, 974
 - religion, 967
 - revenue and expenditure, 968
 - shipping and navigation, 974
 - towns, 966
- Sweden and Norway, books of reference, 991
 - diplomatic representatives, 991
 - kings and queens since 1521, 962
 - money, weights, and measures, 991
 - reigning king, 961
 - royal family, 961
 - (see also Norway)
 - (see also Sweden)
- Switzerland, agriculture, 1003
 - area, 995
 - army, 1001
 - books of reference, 1007
 - births, deaths, and marriages, 997
 - Bundesrath, the, 994
 - commerce, 1004
 - constitution, 993
 - crime, 999
 - currency and credit, 1006
 - defence, 1001
 - diplomatic representatives, 1006
 - exports, 1004, 1005
 - finance, 999-1001
 - government, central, 993
 - — local, 995
 - imports, 1004, 1005
 - instruction, 998
 - justice, 999
 - money, weights, and measures, 1006
 - Nationalrath, the, 994

SWI

Switzerland, population, 995, 986
 — posts and telegraphs, 1005
 — production and industry, 1003
 — railways, 1005
 — religion, 997
 — revenue and expenditure, 1000
 — schools, &c., 998
 — towns, 997
 Sydney as a naval station, 307
 — population, 241
 — University, 243
 Syracuse, 1068
 Syria, 1015
 Szegedin, 344

TABRIZ, 811

Taganrog, 862
 Tahiti, 529
 Tarnaki, 257
 Tashkent, 863
 Tasmania, agriculture, 286
 — area, 283
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 284
 — books of reference, 289
 — commerce, 287
 — constitution, 282
 — defence, 286
 — emigration, 284
 — exports, 287
 — government, 282
 — horticulture, 286
 — immigration, 284
 — imports, 287
 — instruction, 284
 — justice and crime, 285
 — mines, 287
 — pauperism, 285
 — population, 283
 — posts and telegraphs, 288
 — production and industry, 286
 — railways, 288
 — religion, 284
 — revenue and expenditure, 285
 — shipping and navigation, 288
 Tegucigalpa, 669
 Teherân, 811
 Tembuland, 172
 Thuringian States, 629
 — agriculture, 636
 — area, 634
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 624
 — breweries, 636

TUN

Thuringian States, crime, 635
 — emigration, 635
 — minerals, 636
 — pauperism, 635
 — population, 634
 — religion, 635
 Tiflis, 863
 Tilburg, 765
 Timor, 840, 841, 784
 Tlemçen, 511
 Tobago, 231, 232, 233, 234
 Togoland, 567
 Tokelau Islands, 310
 Tokushima, 722
 Tokyo, 722
 Toledo, 1068
 Tonga, 1008
 Tongaland, 201
 Tongarewa Island, 310
 Tonquin, 510
 Toronto, 207
 Tortoise Islands, 461
 Tottenham, 19
 Toulon, 475
 Toulouse, 475
 Tourcoing, 475
 Tournai, population, 380
 Tours, 475
 Toyama, 722
 Transkei, 172
 Trebizond, 1014
 Trenton (U.S.A.), 1068
 Trieste, 344
 Trikala, 648
 Trincomalee, 104
 Trinidad, 231, 232, 233, 234
 Trinity College, Melbourne, 293
 Tripoli, 1015
 Tripolis, 648
 Tristan D'Acunha, 192
 Troy (U.S.A.), 1068
 Troyes, 475
 Tsait'ien (Emperor of China), 419
 Tübingen University, 541, 640
 Tula, 862
 Tumlong, 156
 Tunis, area, 507, 524
 — Bey, 523
 — books of reference, 526
 — commerce, 525
 — exports, 525
 — finance, 524
 — government, 523

TUN

- Tunis, imports, 525
- industry, 524
- money, weights, and measures, 525
- population, 507, 524
- posts and telegraphs, 525
- railways, 525
- Turin, 683
- University, 692
- Turkey, agriculture, 1024
- area, 1013
- army, 1021
- books of reference, 1035
- commerce, 1025
- constitution, 1011
- debt, 1020
- defence, army, 1021
- — frontier, 1020
- — navy, 1022
- diplomatic representatives, 1034
- education, 1016
- exports, 1026, 1027
- finance, 1017
- government, 1011
- imports, 1026, 1027
- loans, 1018
- mining, 1025
- money, weights, and measures, 1029
- navy, 1022
- population, 1013
- posts and telegraphs, 1028
- privy council, 1013
- production and industry, 1024
- railways, 1028
- reigning Sultan, 1009
- religion, 1010
- royal family, 1009
- shipping and navigation, 1028
- sovereigns from 1299, 1011
- tributary states, 1030
- Turk's Island, 229, 232, 233, 234

UGANDA, 169

Ulm, 639

Ulster province, population, 24

Umberto I., 672

Union, or Tokelau group of islands, 310

United States, 1056

— agriculture, 1080

— area, 1062

UNI

- United States, army, 1077
- banks, 1096
- births, deaths, and marriages, 1066
- books of reference, 1097
- cabinet, 1058
- cereal crops, 1081
- cities, 1067
- commerce, 1088
- Congress, 1059
- constitution, 1056
- corn, 1083
- cotton, 1082, 1087, 1092
- currency and credit, 1095
- debt, 1074
- diplomatic representatives, 1097
- exports, 1088–1093
- finance, Federal, 1073
- — state, 1075
- fisheries, 1088
- foreign-born population, 1066
- forestry, 1085
- government, 1056
- — local, 1061
- — state, 1061
- House of Representatives, 1059
- immigration, 1066
- imports, 1088–1093
- Indian reservations, 1065
- — area, 1065
- — births, 1065
- — deaths, 1065
- — population, 1065
- instruction, 1069
- justice and crime, 1072
- live stock, 1084
- manufactures, 1086
- mines and minerals, 1085
- money, weights, and measures, 1096
- navy, 1078
- occupations of the people, 1064
- pauperism, 1072
- population, 1062–1067
- posts and telegraphs, 1094, 1095
- president, 1057
- presidents since 1789, 1057
- production and industry, 1080
- railways, 1094
- religion, 1068
- revenue and expenditure, 1073, 1074
- schools, 1069, 1070
- shipping and navigation, 1093

UNI

- United States, tobacco, 1082
- towns, 1068
- vice-presidents since 1789, 1058
- University College, London, 34
- Upsala, 966
- University, 967
- Urbino University, 692
- Uruguay, area, 1100
- births, deaths, and marriages, 1101
- books of reference, 1106
- commerce, 1103
- constitution, 1100
- currency and credit, 1105
- defence, 1103
- diplomatic representatives, 1106
- emigration, 1102
- exports, 1103-1105
- finance, 1102
- government, 1100
- immigration, 1102
- imports, 1103-1105
- instruction, 1102
- money, weights, and measures, 1106
- population, 1100, 1101
- posts and telegraphs, 1105
- production and industry, 1103
- railways, 1105
- religion, 1102
- shipping and navigation, 1105
- Utrecht, 765

VALENCIA, 947

- Valetta (Malta), 99
- Valladolid, 947
- Valparaiso, 412
- Vanua Levu Island, 235
- Venezuela, agriculture, 1110
- area, 1107, 1108
- books of reference, 1112
- commerce, 1110
- constitution, 1107
- defence, 1109
- diplomatic representatives, 1112
- exports, 1110, 1111
- finance, 1109
- government, 1107
- imports, 1110, 1111
- instruction, 1108
- justice and crime, 1109
- mines and minerals, 1110

VIT

- Venezuela, money, weights, and measures, 1112
- population, 1107, 1108
- posts and telegraphs, 1112
- production and industry, 1110
- railways, 1112
- religion, 1108
- shipping, 1111
- Venice, 683
- Verona, 683
- Versailles, 475
- Verviers, population, 380
- Victoria, agriculture, 295
- area, 290
- banks, 300
- births, deaths, and marriages, 292
- books of reference, 300
- commerce, 296
- constitution, 289
- currency and credit, 300
- debt, 295
- defence, 295
- emigration, 292
- exports, 295-298
- finance, 294
- government, 289
- — local, 290
- immigration, 292
- imports, 296-298
- instruction, 292
- justice and crime, 293
- manufactures, 296
- mining, 296
- occupations of the people, 291
- population, 290
- posts and telegraphs, 300
- railways, 299
- religion, 292
- revenue and expenditure, 294
- schools and colleges, 293
- shipping and navigation, 299
- Victoria (British Columbia), 207
- Victoria, Queen and Empress, 3
- Victoria University, 34
- Vienna, 344
- University, 347
- Villa Rica, 805
- Villenour, 508
- Vilna, 862
- Virgin Islands, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234
- Vitebsk, 862
- Viti Levu Island, 235

VOL.

Volo, 648
Voronej, 862
Vryburg, 168

WADAI, 318

Wakayama, 722
Waldeck, agriculture, 637
— area, 637

— constitution, 637
— expenditure, 637
— finance, 637
— population, 637
— reigning prince, 636
— revenue, 637

Wales, live stock, 66
— agricultural holdings, 67

Walfish Bay, 172
Wallis Archipelago, 528

Walsall, 19
Warrington, 19
Warsaw, 862

Washington, 1068
— Island, 310

Waterford, 25
Weimar, 621
Wellington (N.Z.), 256, 257
— trade in 1890, 267

West African Colonies, 192
West Bromwich, 19

Western Australia, agriculture, 304
— area, 302

— banks, 306
— books of reference, 306
— commerce, 305
— constitution, 301
— debt, 304

— defence, 304
— exports, 305
— finance, 304
— government, 301
— imports, 305

— instruction, 303
— justice and crime, 303
— money and credit, 306
— pauperism, 303
— population, 302
— posts and telegraphs, 306

— production and industry, 304
— railway, 306
— religion, 302
— schools, 303
— shipping, 306

YEM

Western Pacific (German dependencies in), 569

West Indies, 226 : statistics, 232
— Danish, 459

— Dutch, 792
West Ham, 18
Westland (N.Z.), 256

Wiesbaden, 612
Wigan, 19

Wilhelm II., German Emperor, 530 :
King of Prussia, 604

Wilhelm II. (Württemberg), 637
Wilhelmina Helena Pauline (Netherlands), 759

Willesden, 19
Wilmington, 1068
Windward Islands, 231, 232, 233
Winnipeg, 207

Woldemar, Prince (Lippe), 594
Wolverhampton, population, 19
Woolwich, Royal Military Academy, 57

Worcester (U.S.A.), 1068

Worms, 593
Wurno, 189

Württemberg, agriculture, 642
— area, 639

— army, 642
— births, deaths, and marriages, 639
— books of reference, 643
— breweries, 642

— constitution, 638
— crime, 640
— emigration, 639
— expenditure, 640

— finance, 640
— government, 638
— industry, 642
— instruction, 640

— pauperism, 640
— population, 639
— railways, 642
— reigning king, 637

— religion, 640
— revenue, 641
— royal family, 638

Würzburg, 581
— University, 541

YAKOBA, 189

Yanaon, 508
Yemen, 1015

YOK

Yokohama, 722
 Yola, 189
 York, 19
 Ystradyfodwg, 19

ZAMBESIA (British) and Nyassa-
 land, 195
 Zante, 648
 Zantzen, 625
 Zanzibar, area, 199
 -- army, 200
 -- books of reference, 200
 -- commerce, 200
 -- currency, 200

ZWO

Zanzibar, finance, 199
 -- government, 198
 -- justice, 199
 -- population, 199
 -- religion, 199
 -- Sultan, 198
 Zaragoza, 947
 Zeilah, 320
 Zittau, 625
 Zomba, 198
 Zor, 1015
 Zululand, 201
 Zürich, 997
 -- University, 998
 Zwickau, 624, 625
 Zwolle, 765

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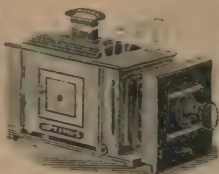
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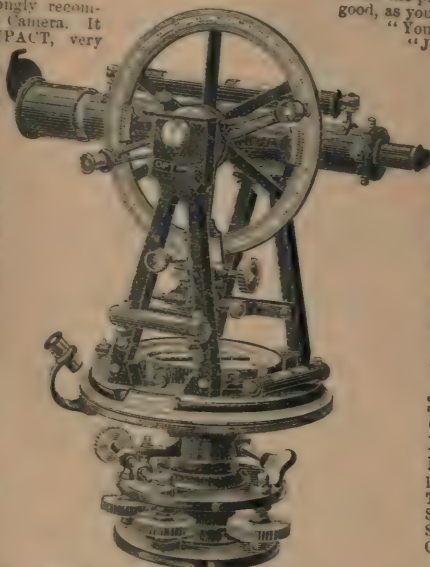
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Fire Premiums	423,766	6	8
Marine Premiums	312,232	17	7
Interest	139,724	18	7
Other Receipts	5,726	13	11
	1,028,487	18	5

FUNDS, 31st Dec., 1890.

	£	s.	d.
Shareholders' Capital paid up	418,275	0	0
General Reserve Fund	310,000	0	0
Life Assurance Fund	2,055,519	6	0
Fire Fund	565,493	3	3
Marine Fund	196,434	4	4
Profit and Loss	107,479	12	6
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Investments in the English Funds and other Negotiable Securities, and Cash in hand	5,098,507
Permanent Guarantee Fund, invested in Consols...	150,000
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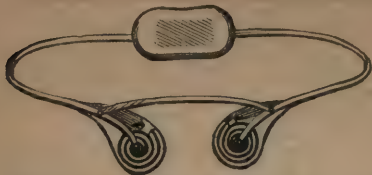
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